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ABSTRACT

The Center for Applied Linguistics, in Cooperation with Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland, undertook to cover experimentally, for a period of 18 months, foreign language Journal material on applied linguistics published in Central and Eastern Europe and to select for abstracting, and in some cases, translation, articles of particular interest to American linguists, language scholars and educators. Since a serious information gap has existed in this area, that is, articles appearing in Central and East European journals are seldom written in, or translated into, English, American scholars and educators have been unable to follow or benefit from much of the research carried out by scholars in Central and Eastern Europe. This has led on occasion to an unnecessary duplication of research efforts. Over a period of 18 months, 166 journals were scanned, and a total of 554 abstracts (appended to this report) were prepared and submitted to an advisory panel for evaluation. On the basis of the panel's evaluation, 88 articles were selected for full translation. The full translations of these 88 articles have been placed with the National Translations Center of the John Crerar Library in Chicago. This report provides a list of the articles and journals included in the project. The abstracts appended to the report are grouped by country. (Author/CFM)

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Final Report

Contract No. OEC-0-72-4330

Center for Applied Linguistics
1611 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Preparation and Dissemination of Abstracts and Full Translations of Selected Contents of East European Journals Concerned with Applied Linguistics

March 1978

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March 31, 1978

Period: May 1, 1972 - October 31, 1975

Title of Project: Preparation and Dissemination of Abstracts and Full Translations of Selected Contents of East European Journals Concerned with Applied Linguistics

Project Director: A. Hood Roberts

Under the terms of a contract with the U.S. Office of Education, the Center for Applied Linguistics undertook to cover experimentally, for a period of 18 months, foreign language journal material on applied linguistics published in Central and Eastern Europe and to select for abstracting, and in some cases, translation, articles of particular interest to American linguists, language scholars and educators. Since a serious information gap has existed in this area -- i.e., articles appearing in Central and East European journals are seldom written in, or translated into, English -- American scholars and educators have been unable to follow or benefit from much of the research carried out by scholars in Central and Eastern Europe. This has led on occasion to an unnecessary duplication of research efforts.

This project was a joint venture between the Center for Applied Linguistics and Adam Mickiewicz University (Poznań, Poland), using excess currency funds to support the Polish participation. Over a period of 18 months, 166 journals were scanned, and a total of 554 abstracts were prepared and submitted to an advisory panel for evaluation. On the basis of the panel's evaluation, 88 articles were selected for full translation.

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The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their professional judgment in the conduct of the project. Points of view or opinions stated do not, therefore, necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education
Institute of International Studies

Members of the advisory panel were: Edward D. Allen, Professor of Foreign Language Education, Ohio State University; Harold B. Allen, Professor Emeritus of English, University of Minnesota; Warren Born, Editor, Foreign Language Annals, ACTFL; R. Wick Miller, Professor of Anthropology, University of Utah; Bernard O'Donnell, Director, NCTE/ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills; Rosemary Oetiker, Teacher of German, Half Hollow Hills High School, Dix Hills, New York, and Advisory Panel Member, MLA/ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics; and Rudolph C. Troike, President, Center for Applied Linguistics.

Panel members generally agreed that this kind of project is professionally worthwhile for the following reasons:

1. It provides an avenue for American linguists and educators to gain information on teaching practices and linguistic research in Eastern Europe.
2. It creates a good feeling for the state of the art.
3. It obviates unnecessary duplication of research efforts.
4. It provides the kind of information interchange and access that are vital in dealing with global issues, such as language universals, second language learning and bilingual education.

The full translations of 88 articles are being placed with the National Translations Center of the John Crerar Library, 35 West 33rd Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610. Arrangements have also been made with the ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics to submit the abstracts to them for processing following approval by the U.S. Office of Education. In cases where translations are available, the abstracts have been so marked ("TA"). Copies of the abstracts will also be submitted to Language and Language Behavior Abstracts (LLBA).

Information on the availability of these abstracts and translations will appear in The Linguistic Reporter and in the LSA Bulletin.

List of East European journals scanned by project staff:

Bulgaria

1. Bulgarski Ezik
2. Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura
3. Ezik i Literatura
4. Ezikoznanje i Literatura
5. Profesjonalno Obrazovanie
6. Slavjanska Filologia

Czechoslovakia

7. Bulletin of the University of 7 November
8. Časopis Pro Moderni Filologii
9. Československá Rusistika
10. Český Jazyk
11. Český Jazyk a Literatura
12. Čiži Jazyky ve Škole
13. Jazykověda a Literární Věda
14. Jazykovedný Časopis
15. Listy Filologicke
16. Metodicka Sděleni u Vyučování Čižim Jazykum
17. Philologica Pragensia
18. Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.
19. Přehled Pedagogicke Literatury
20. Ruský Jazyk ve Škole
21. Ruštinar Časopis Učitelov Néstiny
22. Slavia
23. Slovo a Slovesnost
24. Socialistická Škola
25. Učebni Pomůcky ve Škole a Osvěte
26. Učitelské noviny
27. Výroba a škola
28. Vysoká škola

Yugoslavia

29. Balkansko Jèzikoznanie
30. Filologiceski Nauki
31. Filològija
32. Filòloški Prégled
33. Jèzik
34. Jèzik i Slovsto
35. Južnoslovenski Filolog
36. Književnōst i Jèzik
37. Lingvìstica
38. Nas Jèzik
39. Nasa Škola
40. Pedagògija
41. Pedàgoška stvarnóst
42. Sodobna Pedagogija
43. Studia Romanica et Anglica Zagrebiensia

East Germany

44. Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch
45. Beitraege zur Romanischen Philologie
46. Deutsch als Fremdsprache
47. Deutschunterricht
48. Englisch: Eine Zeitschrift fuer den Englischlehrer
49. Fremdsprachen
50. Fremdsprachenunterricht
51. Gesellschafts und Sprachwissentschaftliche Reihe
52. Informatik
53. Linguist. Arbeitsber.
54. Mitteilungsbl. Ver. Bibl. Land Nordrhein-Westfalen
55. Nachr. Dok.
56. Neusprachliche Mitteilungen aus Wissenschaft und Praxis
57. Paedagogik
58. Praxis des Neusprachlichen Unterrichts
59. Programmistes Lernen Unterrichtstechnologie und Unterrichtsforschung
60. Samml. Akad.- Verl.
61. Schr. Phonet. Sprachwiss. und Kommunikationforsch.
62. Sprache: Zeitschrift fuer Sprachwissenschaft
63. Zeitschrift fuer Anglistik und Americanistik
64. Zeitschrift fuer Deutsche Philologie
65. Zeitschrift fuer Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung
66. Zielsprache Deutsch

Romania

67. Analele Ştiinţifice ale Universităţii "A.I.Cuza" din Iaşi
68. Analele Universităţii "Bucureşti"
69. Analele Universităţii din Timişoara (Ştiinte Filologice)
70. Bulletin de la Société Roumaine de Linguistique Romane
71. Cahiers de Linguistique Théorique et Appliquée
72. Limba Română
73. Limbă şi Literatură
74. Revista de Pedagogie
75. Revista de Referate şi Recenzii
76. Revue Roumaine de Linguistique
77. Studia Universitatis Babeş-Bolyai - Cluj
78. Studii şi Cercetări Lingvistice

Hungary

79. Acta Linguistica
80. Acta Orientalia
81. Audio-visuális közlemények
82. Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang.
83. Filologia Közlöny
84. Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása
85. Magyar Nyelv
86. Magyar Nyelvőr
87. Magyar Pedagógia
88. Modern Nyelvoktatás

(continued)

89. Nyelvtudományi Közlemények
90. Pedagogial Szemle
91. Pedagógusok Lapja
92. Slavica
93. Studia Slavica

USSR

94. Aktualn. probl. inform. i dok.
95. Avtomat. pererabotka teksta
96. Čhastotnye vopr. avtomat. analiza tekstov
97. Experim. semantika
98. Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvistiki i avtomat. perevoda
99. Innostrannye jazyki v shkole
100. In-t prikl. mat. AN SSSR
101. Kalbu, děstymas
102. Kazak. tekcinin. stst., Stat. kazakh. teksta
103. Knizhn. a ved. inform.
104. Latviešu valodas kultūras jautājumi
105. Linguistica
106. Lingvostatistika i avtomat. analiz. tekstov
107. Mash. per. i prikl. lingvist.
108. Mat. lingvistika
109. Materialy Nauch. seminara 'Semiotika sredstv massovoi kommunik.'
110. Movoznavstvo
111. Nauch. dokl. vyssh. shkoly. Filolog. n.
112. Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.
113. Nauch. tr. Sverdl. gos. ped. in-t
114. Problemy grammatichesk. modelirovaniya
115. Problemy leksikologii
116. Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku
117. Rechevoe vozdejstvie
118. Russkaja rech
119. Russkii jazyk v Armyanskoi shkole
120. Russkii jazyk v innostrannoj shkole
121. Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole
122. Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom
123. Sakartvelos SSR Metsnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti
shromebi, Tr. In-t sistem. upr. ANGruzSSR
124. Semantich. proglemy avtomatich. inform. poiska
125. Sovetskaya Pedagogiya
126. Statistika rechi i avtomat. analiz. teksta
127. Struktur. i mat. lingvistika
128. Tartu Ulikooli toimetised. Uch. zap. Tartus. un-ta

(continued)

129. Tr. Leningr. in-t aviats. priborostr.
130. Tr. NII upravl. mashin. i sistem
131. Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im. A.I.Gertsena
132. Vaļa Laca Leipajas Valests pedagogiskais instituts
133. Valodniecības un literaturzinatnes problēmas
134. Veryatnostn. prognozir. v rechi
135. Visnik Lviv. un-tu. Ser. filolog.
136. Voprosy filosofii
137. Voprosy jazykoznaniya
138. Voprosy lingvistiki i metody prepodavaniya innostrannych jazykov
139. Voprosy patent. terminol.
140. Voprosy prikl. lingvistiki
141. Voprosy psichologii
142. Voprosy romano-germansk. filol. i obshch. jazykoznaniya
143. Voprosy romansk. jazykozniya
144. Voprosy slavianskogo jazykoznaniya
145. Zarubezh. jazykozn. i lit.
146. Zvukov i semantich. struktura jazyka

Poland

147. Biuletyn Fonograficzny
148. Filologia Rosyjska
149. Germanica Wratislaviensia
150. Glottodidactica
151. Język Rosyjski
152. Języki Obce w Szkole
153. Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny
154. Lingua Posnaniensis
155. Logopedia
156. Neodidagmata
157. Neofilolog
158. Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics
159. Pedagogika
160. Pr. Stud. Przyczynki INTE
161. Rocznik Slavistyczny
162. Slavica Vratislaviensia
163. Studia Anglica Posnaniensia
164. Studia Romanica
165. Studia Rosyjska
166. Życie Szkoly Wyźszej

List of articles abstracted into English:

	Author	Title	Journal	No.
Bulgaria				
	Andreichin, L.	Incorrect usage of certain greetings	Bulgarski Ezik	P306
	Andrejczin, L.	The negative forms of the imperative mood	Bulgarski Ezik	287
	Baltova, J.	Incorrect usage of the verbs: "zasluszam" and "zaczeta"	Bulgarski Ezik	C341
	Bojadziev, Z.	Strongly marked elements and their stylistic function in Bulgarian	Bulgarski Ezik	269
	Czoroleeva, M.	Formation and characteristic features of some participles ended in "-n" and "-t" in modern Bulgarian written language	Bulgarski Ezik	C335
	Dimov, D.	Unnecessary use of the adjective "poreden"	Bulgarski Ezik	P329
	Ganeva, T.	On the meaning of adjectives: "syrdeczen, syrczen, syrcat"	Bulgarski Ezik	362
	Genadieva-Mutafczieva, Z.	Interrogative sentences containing "da" in present-day Bulgarian	Bulgarski Ezik	262
	Koczev, J.	Positional and optional variations of phonemes in Bulgarian	Bulgarski Ezik	354

Bulgaria
(continued)

Lazarova, A.	The structural-semantic type of coordinate sentences with "kogato"	*Bulgarski Ezik*	C323
Manolova, L.	"Ela" and "dojda" forms	*Bulgarski Ezik*	286
Minczewa, A.	Preposition, case and word paradigm	*Bulgarski Ezik*	268
Minkova, S.	Language models in teaching Bulgarian	*Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura*	261
Mirkova, A.	Acquisition of the grammatical category of gender in Bulgarian by Turkish pupils	*Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura*	288
Moskva-Elenska, V.	Subordinate clauses with a conjunction "ako"	*Bulgarski Ezik*	271
Murdarov, V.	One incorrect usage of the preposition "na"	*Bulgarski Ezik*	C333
Mutafchiev, R.	Comparison of word-lists of texts on the basis of correlation analysis	*Bulgarski Ezik*	P309
Nedelczev, G.	Some difficulties in learning Bulgarian phonetics by Turkish pupils	*Bulgarski Ezik*	260
Pavlova, R.	The preposition "blagodarenije" and its synonyms	*Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura*	C339
Pernishka, E.	Some functional and stylistic appearances and peculiarities of substantival adjectives	*Bulgarski Ezik*	P309

Bulgaria
(continued)

Petkov, S.	Experimental data concerning word-formation	*Bulgarski Ezik*	290
Petkova, M.	A contrastive analysis of toponymy of the names of two cities: Sofia and Moskva	*Bulgarski Ezik*	C334
Popova, V.	The Bulgarian form of two foreign words	*Bulgarski Ezik*	P312
Rusinov, R.	Nouns with the suffix "itba" and their spelling	*Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura*	289
Rusinov, R.	The place of stress in some family names	*Bulgarski Ezik*	356
Rusinov, R.	Subordinate clauses with two or more conjunctions in modern literary Bulgarian	*Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura*	270
Rusinov, R. and B. Bajczev	The problem of quantitative semantic characterization of the lexicon of modern Bulgarian	*Bulgarski Ezik*	285
Stavreva, L.	Problems of programmed teaching of Bulgarian in secondary schools	*Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura*	C322
Varnenski, N.P.	Word order in constructions consisting of two or more heterogenous expressions	*Bulgarski Ezik*	267

Bulgaria
(continued)

Vaseva, J.	The meaning and use of the diminutive-estimating adjectives in literary Bulgarian	Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura	C340
Vasilev, Ch.	Some more remarks on the phrase "ot ptícze mljako"	Bulgarski Ezik	C332
Vyglenov, M.	The origin and the meaning of the word "Filumenija"	Bulgarski Ezik	P314

Czechoslovakia

Borovickova, B., V. Malac and M. Sedlakova	A new approach in the research of stop consonants perception	Slovo a Slovesnost	368
Buzassyová, K.	A note on the contrastive analysis of the category of definiteness (Hungarian-Slovak)	Jazykovedný Časopis	P310
Čermak, F.	Verb-noun phrasals in Czech	Slovo a Slovesnost	369
Helbich, J.	Statistical methods on evaluating words for indexing purposes	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	442
Hendrich, J.	Let's make use of language laboratories	Učitelské Noviny	P308
Horáček, J.	Modernization of the system of teaching foreign languages	Učitelské Noviny	P302
Horecký, J.	A model of the Slovak conjugation	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	419

Czechoslovakia
(continued)

Klimeš, L.	An attempt at a quantitative analysis of social dialects	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	448
Kmochová, M.	Still about modernization of the process of teaching languages	Učitelské Noviny	P301
Königová, M.	On statistical dependence in syntax	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	414
Krámsky, J.	A contribution to the investigation of the frequency of occurence of nominal and verbal elements in English	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	449
Krámsky, J.	On some problems of quantitative typology of languages on acoustic level	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	407
Kraus, J.	On the stylistical-semantic analysis of adjectives in journalistic style (a quantitative approach)	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	444
Ludviková, M.	Some quantitative aspects of the Czech syllable	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	443
Machová, S.	On the distribution of some linguistic means of expressing the adverbial of cause proper in the Czech language	Prague. Stud. Math. Linguist.	417
Mistrik, J.	Frequency of syntactic types in the Slovak language	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	413

Czechoslovakia
(continued)

Nemeč, I.	The differences in the productivity of word forming c-formants among Slavic languages	Slavia	P515
Piťha, P.	Notes on morphemics of adverbial of place in a functional (multi-level) description of Czech	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	418
Prucha, J.	On some relations between psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics	Jazykovedný Časopis	348
Slavičkova, E. and P. Vašák	Statistical examination of Czech root-morphemes	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	415
Těšitelová, M.	On the statistical choice of language materials for the purposes of lexical analysis	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	446
Trnka, B.	On the frequency and distribution of consonant clusters in Czech	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	406
Uhlířova, L.	Dictionary of terms from quantitative linguistics	Prague Bull. Math. Linguist.	422
Uhlířova, L.	On the on-projective constructions in Czech	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	416
Uhlířova, L.	On the quantitative analysis of clause and utterance in Czech	Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.	445

East Germany

Aleithe, R.	Subjunctive in Russian and German - a comparative approach	Fremdsprachenunterricht	156
Barxudarov, L.S.	On interrelation of descriptive and normative aspects in the theory of translation	Linguist. Arbeitsber.	469
Brand, I.	Article in German prepositional phrase	Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch.	429
Brandt, B.	The development of study techniques	Fremdsprachenunterricht	162
Chromečka, J.	Some aspects of the methodological development of language tapes	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	C326
Danders, S.	Ways, functions, and the use of audio-visual aids	Fremdsprachenunterricht	163
Desselmann, G.	Context- and situation-bound grammatical exercises	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	C330
Esser, U. and H. Hellmich	Speech situation and foreign language teaching	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	291
Foitzik, G.	Tables with dialogues and tables with pictures in lexical and grammatical drills	Fremdsprachenunterricht	172
Gak, V.G.	Typology of equivalents and invariants in translation	Linguist. Arbeitsber.	470

East Germany
(continued)

Gandelman, V.A.	Individualization of the learning process in teaching foreign languages	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	293
Gröschl, R.	Artificially created situations in teaching Russian	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	157
Günter, K.	The development of competence in foreign language	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	165
Günter, K.	Aural comprehension in teaching Russian	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	155
Günter, K.	Dialogue in teaching Russian in high schools (Vol. 9)	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	166
Günter, K.	Dialogue in teaching Russian in high schools (Vol. 11)	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	167
Hellmich, H.	Grammar and foreign language teaching	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	C325
Hellmich, H.	The state of affairs and the problems of teaching foreign languages in the German Democratic Republic	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	296
Hoffman, W.	Language teaching	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	151
Holjewilken, G.	Bilingual dictionaries and grammar textbooks in foreign language teaching	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	160
Horst, W.	Idiomatic expressions in teaching English	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	168

East Germany
(continued)

Hückel, W.	Types of English phrasal and group verbs	Fremdsprachen	152
Iliewa, A.	Consciousness and imitation in teaching foreign languages	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	C324
Jäger, G.	Communicative and functional equivalence	Linguist. Arbeitsber.	472
Kade, O.	Applying various forms of realization of translation (a contribution to definition of the science of translation)	Linguist. Arbeitsber.	473
Karlin, A.L.	The problem of overcoming external interference on the lexical plane	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	C331
Kirsch, E. and I. Zoch	Selection of texts for developing speech ability	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	C329
Kirsten, H.	Some problems of the noun and the article in English	Fremdsprachenunterricht	171
Klein, D. and H. Schreiber	The dictionary in teaching English	Fremdsprachenunterricht	159
Klimonow, G.	Syntax of Russian adverbs: automatic syntactic analysis of Russian text	Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch.	428
Koch, S.	Semantic relationships in text	Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch.	437

East Germany
(continued)

Kokoschko, K.	Foreign languages	Fremdsprachen	150
Konrat, K.-D. and E. Schmaling	Terms of professions and administrative functions in teaching Russian	Fremdsprachenunterricht	175
Kunze, J.	The conditions for abridgement during coordination in the German language	Schr. Phonet. Sprachwiss. und Kommunikationsforsch.	493
Lapidus, V.A.	Some urgent problems of the methodology of the development of speaking skill	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	292
Lenertat, W.	Some problems of teaching English and French	Fremdsprachenunterricht	158
Liebold, H.	Function of the various types of mood	Fremdsprachen	153
Löhr, H.	Transliteration of Japanese words into Roman alphabet through Cyrillic alphabet	Informatik	376
Lurje, A.S.	Some problems of developing systematically prepared language tapes	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	C327
Mewes, A. and L. Pohl	Study techniques in teaching English	Fremdsprachenunterricht	161
Muller, C.	An introduction to language statistics	Samml. Akad.-Verl.	425
Münchow, H.	The establishment of the meaning of words of foreign origin on the basis of Latin	Fremdsprachenunterricht	164

East Germany
(continued)

Neubert, A.	Theory and practice of the science of translation	*Linguist. Arbeitsber.*	474
Perl, M. and R. Winter	German-English quasi-equivalents	*Fremdsprachenunterricht*	176
Richter, J.	The morphological word structure	*Fremdsprachenunterricht*	170
Rott, H. and D. Roland	Some problems of the categorization of language material	*Fremdsprachenunterricht*	173
Rüdiger, B.	Resolution of syntactic ambiguities in English and German: some methods	*Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch.*	434
Scharf, S. and H. Helbig	Elicitations of foreign language conversations with the help of extra-linguistic impulses	*Deutsch als Fremdsprache*	C328
Schulz, J.	Reversible transliteration of the Cyrillic alphabet	*Nachr. Dok.*	466
Starke, I.	Main types of syntactic ambiguity in Russian and some methods of its resolution by syntactic means	*Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch.*	436
Steiger, R.	On philosophical and ideological problems of information languages	*Informatik*	462
Švejcer, V.D.	On building a dynamic model of translation	*Linguist. Arbeitsber.*	471

East Germany
(continued)

Thiemer, E.	The adverbial superlative in Spanish	Fremdsprachen	154
Uthess, H.	Some problems of teaching Russian in the high schools	Fremdspracheunterricht	169
Viehweger, D.	Choice of the German equivalent of multiple-meaning Russian verbs	Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch.	435
Wiesner, P.	Newspapers in teaching Russian	Fremdspracheunterricht	124
Witlin, S.L.	Some psychological peculiarities of adults and the learning of foreign languages	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	295
No Author	Encoding African languages' alphabets for automatic text processing	Mitteilungsb. Ver. Bibl. Land. Nordrhein-Westfalen	424

Hungary

Bakonyi, I.	Some experiences on Gyula Ferenczy's radio courses in Russian language for state language examination	Modern Nyelvoktatás	128
Bańczerowski, J.	Some problems of language model and language communication	Nyelvtudományi Közlemények	294
Bánhidi, Z.	Objective compliment in Hungarian and the point of view of native speakers of English	Magyar Nyelv	P331

Hungary
(continued)

Banó, I.	Traditional grammar, modern view on language	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	142
Eszadzanyan, B.M.	Error analysis based on written compositions of elementary-school teachers of Russian	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	138
Fábián, P.	The principles of our orthography	Magyar Nyelv	136
Félix, F. and L. Berta	Guideline Russian syllabuses for the 5th - 8th grades of elementary school	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	137
Ferenczy, G.	Grammatical models and grammatical terminology	Modern Nyelvoktatás	125
[illegible]lei-Szántó, E.	A retrospective glance at one of the initial forms of the intensive courses	Modern Nyelvoktatás	129
Fülei-Szántó, E.	The role of linguistic content in language teaching	Modern Nyelvoktatás	134
Gárdus, J.	Some questions of teaching translation	Modern Nyelvoktatás	121
Hadas, F.	The application of tests in the teaching of foreign languages on higher levels	Modern Nyelvoktatás	123
Hegedüs, J.	An outline of the theory of grammar acquisition	Modern Nyelvoktatás	135

Hungary (continued)

Hell, G.	Generation of nominal constructions in Hungarian	Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang.	505
Hofmann, L.	"Natural" situation versus "pedagogical" situation	Modern Nyelvoktatás	126
Janoška, Š.	Classification of Russian verbs by truncated stems	Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang.	507
Kasó, K.	Our new tasks in connection with the reduction of subject-matter instruction. Students' activation in the interest of foreign word acquisition	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	145
Kiss, J.	Thoughts about teaching Hungarian to native speakers of German	Magyar Nyelvőr	149
Korchmáros, V.	The desirability of the diachronic point of view for teaching Hungarian as a foreign language	Magyar Nyelv	P330
Kováts, D.	Programmed English tapes for high schools	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	143
Mosonyi, I.	The examination of the results of radio and TV lessons incorporated into the subject-matter of Russian instruction for fifth grade	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	141

Hungary
(continued)

Nagy, S. and T. Mundt	The reduction of mother language interference in using German verb government with the help of laboratory practice system	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	140
Papp, F.	Computational linguistics and philology teachers education	Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang.	503
Papp, F.	Some experiences in foreign language teaching in Japan	Modern Nyelvoktatás	131
Plaszkony, L.	Possibilities and forms of sentence analysis	Magyar Nyelvőr	147
Simon, J.	Various trends in the methodology of visual demonstration	Modern Nyelvoktatás	133
Sipőczy, G.	Formulae in language teaching	Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang.	510
Szentiványi, A.	Communication theory and language teaching	Modern Nyelvoktatás	122
Szépe, G.	Some notes on foreign language teaching problems	Modern Nyelvoktátas	132
Szobolszlay, M.	New regulation for final examination at the trade-technical level	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	139
Takács, J.	The automatization principle in foreign language teaching	Modern Nyelvoktatás	127

Hungary (continued)				
	Tálasi, I.	The correlation between school education and adult education in the field of foreign language teaching	Modern Nyelvoktatás	124
	Trencsényi, L.	Parlour game in the grammar lesson	Magyar Nyelvőr	148
	Vid, J.	English and German special examinations and their Hungarian equivalents	Modern Nyelvoktatás	130
	No Author	For the better solution of 1974-1975 school-year tasks	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	146
	No Author	Methodological guide for teaching Russian in the elementary schools	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	144
Poland				
	Adamko, J.	Noun objects in Polish and in English	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	546
	Alekseeva, L.S.	The present problem of teaching Russian	Język Rosyjski	C320
	Andrzejewski, B.	Epistemological premises in the methodology of foreign language teaching	Neodidagmata	204
	Awedyk, W.	The distribution of non-syllabic phonemes in English and Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	531

Poland
(continued)

Awedyk, W.	The syllabic structures of English and Polish	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	532
Bańczerowski, J.	Semantics in the communication process	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	011
Bańczerowski, J.	Some contrastive considerations about semantics in the communication process	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	527
Bańczerowski, J.	What should we base the strategy of glottodidactics on	*Studia Anglica Posnaniensia*	076
Bartoszewicz, A.	Towards the definition of the notion productivity-unproductivity in word formation	*Biuletyn Fonograficzny*	052
Berndt, R.	A semantically based approach to language description and its potential impact on the teaching of foreign languages	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	528
Blicharski, M.	On the role of work on word-formation in teaching practical Russian	*Filologia Rosyjska*	201
Bogusławskaja, H., T. Korzeniec and R. Piotrowski	Language and information	*Biuletyn Fonograficzny*	045
Bogusławski, A.	On teaching grammar to students of Russian	*Filologia Rosyjska*	200

Poland
(continued)

Brzeski, A.	So called "warming up stage" in language teaching	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	018
Brzeziński, J.	The overhead projector in foreign language teaching	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	095
Brzeziński, J. and K. Wąsak	The preparation of polyphase exercises guarantees a full utilization of the tape recorder in foreign language teaching	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	083
Brzeziński, J. and K. Wąsak	The validity of audial aids in the teacher's self education	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	245
Budzisz, F.	On the role of the teacher in the process of teaching foreign languages	*Życie Szkoly Wyższej*	198
Bybluk, M.	Some problems concerning teaching Russian in technical schools and profession secondary schools	*Język Rosyjski*	008
Chmiel, P.	The programmed instruction of foreign languages in the light of research on basic vocabulary (based on German material)	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	012
Cygan, J.	Negation in English and Polish	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	550

Poland
(continued)

Demkowicz, A.	How to introduce variety and interest into Russian lessons	Język Rosyjski	002
Domińczak, H.	Prognostic testing	Języki Obce w Szkole	211
Donenfeld, J.	Some translation contrasts in conversational English and Polish	Germanica Wrastislawiensia	064
Dziekoński, M.	Cultural aspects in the teaching of Russian	Język Rosyjski	055
Ehrlich, J.	Dispersion of potentially distinctive features in contemporary Polish	Biuletyn Fonograficzny	049
Fedorowicz-Bacz, B.	Adjectives in nominal phrases: an English-Polish contrastive study	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	547
Fijas, J.	Foreign languages at universities	Życie Szkoly Wyższej	071
Fontański, H.	Notions and methods of mathematical statistics and the theory of probability as applied in measuring the length of sentences	Filologia Rosyjski	061
Fudali, J.	Schools with extended Russian instruction in the GDR	Język Rosyjski	003
Fudali, J.	Soviet schools with the extended foreign language programs	Języki Obce w Szkole	266

Poland
(continued)

Gliwiński, T. and Z. Weigt	A didactic model for guided and free conversation	Języki Obce w Szkole	015
Grala, M.	English participial compounds and their corresponding forms in Polish: a transformational contrastive study	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	548
Grala, M.	Negated adverbial participles in Polish and their corresponding forms in English	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	549
Granatowska, H.	On typology of foreign language classes and on typology of exercises in spoken language	Filologia Rosyjska	062
Granatowska, H.	Work on school lexicon during the classes in methods of teaching	Filologia Rosyjska	059
Grobelak, L.	Audio-oral instruction	Języki Obce w Szkole	050
Grucza, F.	Linguistics and foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	092
Gussmann, E.	Nasality in Polish and English	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	534
Gut, J.	Towards a definition of impersonal sentences	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	556
Horowski, J.	Lingua Latina secundum naturae rationem explicata	Języki Obce w Szkole	087

Poland
(continued)

Ingram, W.	In search for new forms of control tests	*Filologia Rosyjska*	057
Ingram, W.	On the problem of subject instruction for extra-mural students	*Filologia Rosyjska*	056
Ingram, W.	What should a language-learning handbook for extra-mural students of Russian look like	*Filologia Rosyjska*	060
Iwan, K.	The problem of pre-manual stage in the neophilological methodical publications in the years 1919-1939	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	019
Jakóbczyk, M.	Verb inflection in Polish and English	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	555
Jakubczak, I.	Some remarks on generic relative constructions in English and Polish	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	544
Janikowski, K.	Phoneme-distribution in Danish and in German	*Germanica Wratislaviensia*	191
Janikowski, K.	Phonemic inventory and phonemic system of Danish and German	*Germanica Wratislaviensia*	183
Kaczmarski, S.	A comparative analysis of language drills in the three selected textbooks for the study of English as a foreign language	*Glottodidactica*	105

Poland
(continued)

Kaczmarski, S.	Grammatical transference in bilingual comparison	Języki Obce w Szkole	089
Kakietek, P.	"Must" and its equivalents in Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	520
Kalisz, R.	The distributional characteristics of English and Polish diphthongs	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	530
Kałuża, H.	Semantic values versus progressive forms of English verbs	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny	070
Karszniewicz, A.	German-Polish phonemic substitutions in the process of lexical borrowings	Germanica Wratislaviensia	192
Kasperkiewicz, K.	On the grammatical comments in the German language textbooks for high schools - forms 1 - 4	Języki Obce w Szkole	097
Kempf, Z.	On the border between syntax and logic	Biuletyn Fonograficzny	046
Kmita, A.	The use of literary texts in the instruction of Russian outside lesson hours	Język Rosyjski	007
Koczniewska, L.	Cultural aspect in teaching Russian	Język Rosyjski	C319
Kolek, L. and B. Kruppik	The system of grammatical tenses in English	Języki Obce w Szkole	079

Poland
(continued)

Komincz, L.	On the action of context and con-situation in the role of selectors of real meaning of polisemical element	Filologia Rosyjska	058
Komorowska, H.	Experiment organization in foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	178
Komorowska, H.	The principles of test construction according to the level of advancement of students (1st form)	Języki Obce w Szkole	179
Komorowska, H.	The principles of test construction according to the students' level of advancement	Języki Obce w Szkole	103
Komorowska-Piskorowska, H.	The grammatical comment in foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	093
Komorowska-Piskorowska, H.	Practical problems of grammar test construction	Języki Obce w Szkole	244
Konderski, S.	Some surface and deep aspects of case in Polish and English	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	519
Kopczyński, A.	The Polish and English fricatives: a problem in phonological equivalence	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	522
Korzeniewska, J.	Intonation in the process of teaching situational dialogues	Język Rosyjski	023

Poland
(continued)

Kozak, M. and J. Pankhurst	Blackboard drawing	Języki Obce w Szkole	101
Kozłowska-Raś, R.	The interference of the Polish phonemic system in the pronunciation of the Swedish language by Poles	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny	066
Krakowian, B.	Effectiveness of reading and ways of its measuring	Języki Obce w Szkole	088
Krakowian, B.	Some remarks on the technique of using the tape recorder	Języki Obce w Szkole	021
Krassowska, H.M.	Intonation of English and Polish declarative sentences	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	536
Krawczyk, I.	Assimilation in German and Polish	Germanica Wratislaviensia	193
Krzeszowski, T.P.	Contrastive generative grammar	Studia Anglica Posnaniensia	077
Krzeszowski, T.P.	On the concept of "instrumental" case	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	524
Kubica, S.	Theory closer to practice	Języki Obce w Szkole	010
Kuehlwein, W.	The state of applied contrastive linguistics as reflected by the 19th annual Round Table Meeting	Studia Anglica Posnaniensia	073
Kunce, E. and E. Magnuszewska	The idea of educational foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	242

Poland
(continued)

Kurjaniuk, J.	Technical structure versus methodological determinants of language laboratories	Neodidagmata	205
Kwapisz, Z.	Reciprocal constructions in Polish and in German	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny	067
Lawendowski, B.	Aspects of emotive language: intensity in English and Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	523
Łecki, S.	Past tenses in Norwegian	Germanica Wratislaviensia	186
Łecki, S.	Past tenses in Norwegian and German	Germanica Wratislaviensia	194
Lewandowska, B.	Nominalization in English and Polish: general remarks	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	545
Lipińska, M.	Some differences between English and Polish on the level of the basic sentence pattern	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	518
Marek, B.	Function of intonation in the English language	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny	068
Marek, B.	Intonation of imperative sentences and requests in Polish and English	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	538

Poland
(continued)

Markunas, A.	Classification of films for foreign language teaching	*Neodidagmata*	072
Marton, W.	Contrastive analysis in the classroom	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	516
Marton, W.	Pedagogical implications of contrastive studies	*Studia Anglica Posnaniensia*	074
Miękisz, M.	Allomorphic variations in noun bases	*Germanica Wratislaviensia*	063
Mieszek, A.	Intonation of compound sentences in English and Polish	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	539
Morciniec, N.	Allophonic and phonological alternations in German and Dutch	*Germanica Wratislaviensia*	184
Morciniec, N.	A contrastive analysis of German consonants	*Germanica Wratislaviensia*	065
Morel, A.	Some remarks on the relation between the complementizer and the form of the verb in the complement structure in English and Polish	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	521
Moyseev, A.I.	Units of time and the ways of expressing them in contemporary Russian	*Biuletyn Fonograficzny*	051
Muskat-Tabakowska, E.	The function of translation in foreign language teaching	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	525

Poland
(continued)

Muskat-Tabakowska, E.	Syntactic ambiguity and the teaching of written English to advanced Polish learners	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	554
Nowicka, I.	Morphemes and their allomorphs in the area of weak verbs	Germanica Wratislaviensia	185
Ogrodnik, J.	The role of Russian in the world today	Język Rosyjski	006
Olechnowicz, M.	Foreign language instruction at universities	Język Rosyjski	004
Olechnowicz, M.	The problem of language material selection in teaching Russian	Język Rosyjski	C318
Olszewska, T.	Pronominal object in English and Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	551
Ostaszewska, M.	English and Polish Verb Phrases of the Structure V + ADJ	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	553
Ostrowska, K.	The place and the role of literary texts in teaching Russian in Polish schools	Jezyk Rosyjski	005
Ozga, J.	Stress in English and Polish: an introduction to a contrastive analysis	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	535
Ozga, J. and E. Tabakowska	Entrance examination in English for English philology candidates at Jagellonian University in Cracow	Języki Obce w Szkole	013

Poland
(continued)

Ozolina, K.N.	Modal verbs in Russian	*Filologia Rosyjska*	199
Paliński, A.	On the problems of organizing classes in a language laboratory	*Filologia Rosyjska*	203
Pasztelaniec, J. and B. Petelczyc	The crossword as a technique in the fixation of vocabulary and grammar and as a testing exercise	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	099
Pfeiffer, W.	Methods of teaching in the light of the development of related scholarly disciplines	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	094
Pfeiffer, W.	Some problems of foreign language teaching materials preparation	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	181
Pfeiffer, W.	Some problems of preparation of foreign language teaching materials	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	091
Płaczkowska, B.	On poor concentration of students	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	265
Połomski, A	Articulation and contrastive structure study	*Germanica Wratislaviensia*	195
Połomski, A.	On the investigation of prosodic phenomena	*Germanica Wratislaviensia*	190

Poland
(continued)

Prędota, S.	Interferences in the area of phono-graphemic decoding	Germanica Wratislaviensia	196
Prędota, S.	On graphemic interference	Germanica Wratislaviensia	187
Prędota, S.	Phonic interference in the process of teaching German	Języki Obce w Szkole	009
Prejbisz, A.	Factors influencing foreign language teaching results in school	Języki Obce w Szkole	014
Prejbisz, A.	Listening comprehension in foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	022
Prejbisz, A.	On homework	Języki Obce w Szkole	210
Prejbisz, A.	The postulate for communication in foreign language teaching (1)	Jezyki Obce w Szkole	107
Prejbisz, A.	The postulate for communication in foreign language teaching (2)	Języki Obce w Szkole	106
Prejbisz, A.	Pupil's homework	Języki Obce w Szkole	016
Prejbisz, A.	Speech comprehension skill in foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	213

Poland
(continued)

Prejbisz, A.	Speech comprehension skills in foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	180
Puppel, S.	The distributional characteristics of English and Polish vowels	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	529
Riedl, C.	Didactic consequences of neglecting the differences between the didactics of non-language subjects and the didactics of language subjects	Język Rosyjski	C317
Rubach, J.	The binarism of consonant combinations in initial clusters in English and Polish	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny	069
Rubach, J.	Some remarks on aspiration in received pronunciation with reference to Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	533
Rusiecki, J.	Generative grammar, psycholinguistics and foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	206
Ruszkiewicz, P.	Baudouin de Courtenay and the theory of distinctive features	Biuletyn Fonograficzny	047

Poland
(continued)

Sharwood-Smith, M.	Contrastive studies in two perspectives	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	526
Sharwood-Smith, M.	English verbs of future reference in a pedagogical grammar	Studia Anglica Posnaniensia	075
Sharwood-Smith, M.	The relationship between linguistics and foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	098
Sieniecki, M.	Numerals in Polish and English	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	540
Smereka, K.	The onset consonant combinations and their frequency in German and Polish	Germanica Wratislaviensia	197
Smólska, J.	Error analysis in foreign language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	087
Smólska, J.	Some ordering peculiarities of English past participles	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny	P341
Smólska, J. and A. Zawadzka	Foreign language at school - the needs of students, schools' abilities, methods of teaching (part 1)	Języki Obce w Szkole	215
Smólska, J. and A. Zawadzka	Foreign language at school - the needs of students, schools' abilities, methods of teaching (part 2)	Języki Obce w Szkole	209

Poland
(continued)

Smólska, J. and A. Zawadzka	How to use the records together with the textbook "We Learn English"	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	096
Smólska, J. and A. Zawadzka	More about language material presentation	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	243
Steffen-Batogowa, M.	The problem of automatic transcription of written Polish	*Biuletyn Fonograficzny*	048
Sychowska, J.	The test controls and educates	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	090
Sylwestrowicz, J.	On initiating students in self-education	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	182
Sylwestrowicz, J.	The reading list in psychology for a foreign language teacher	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	086
Szczęsna, Z.	The role of dialogues in the development of speech habits	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	020
Szulc, A.	Possibilities and limits of automatization in foreign language teaching	*Języki Obce w Szkole*	080
Szwedek, A.	A note on the relation between the article in English and word order in Polish: Part I	*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*	542

Poland
(continued)

Szwedek, A.	A note on the relation between the article in English and word order in Polish: Part II, Questions	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	543
Szwedek, A.	Some aspects of definiteness and indefiniteness of nouns in Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	541
Wasik, Z.	The consequences of the frequencies of occurrence of verb categories in German for language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	208
Wawrzyniak, Z.	Language material programming	Języki Obce w Szkole	082
Widuta, E.	The role of thematic dictionary in foreign language teaching	Język Rosyjski	001
Wieczorek-Prabucka, U.	An attempt to program open structures in English using magnetic tape	Glottodidactica	104
Witek, J.	Predicator position in Polish and German	Germanica Wratislaviensia	188
Witek, J.	Shortened forms of English subordinate clauses (as compared to Polish)	Germanica Wratislaviensia	189
Wójcik, T.	Errors caused by interference and lack of knowledge	Język Rosyjski	024

Poland
(continued)

Wójcik, T.	Praxeological concept of international writing to be used in theory and practice of scientific information	Pr. stud. przyczynki INTE	496
Wójcik, T.	Some general remarks on the homework of the pupil	Język Rosyjski	054
Wójtowicz, M.	Some remarks on the so-called category of state in Russian	Biuletyn Fonograficzny	053
Wołoszyk, A.	Attitudinal adjectives in English and Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	552
Wołoszyk, A.	Intonation of interrogative sentences in English and Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	537
Woźnicki, T.	Linguistics and the French language teaching	Języki Obce w Szkole	084
Woźnicki, T.	The mechanisms functioning in the reception of a language utterance	Języki Obce w Szkole	102
Woźnicki, T.	The mental operations connected with the creative process of linguistic utterances	Języki Obce w Szkole	100

Poland
(continued)

Woźnicki, T.	The "REMI" foreign language courses for children	Języki Obce w Szkole	085
Woźniewicz, W.	Organization of classes in practical Russian for fourth and fifth year students of Russian	Filologia Rosyjska	202
Zabrocki, T.	Some grammatical implications of the contrastive analysis of English sentence adverbs and their equivalents in Polish	Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics	517
Zarębina, M.	A statistical lexical-semantic characterization of the main varieties of present day Polish	Lingua Posnaniensis	177
Zawadzka, E.	The psychologico-didactic aspect of language transfer	Języki Obce w Szkole	078

Romania

Chivrai, L., E. Hales, S. Marculeţiu and S. Soltyski	Observations of automatic grammar of Rumanian	Cah. Linguist. Théor. et Appl.	398

Romania
(continued)

Contraş, E.	The semantic structure of the lexeme Mîna "Hand"	*Cah. Linguist. Théor. et Appl.*	353
Coteanu, I.	Relation between connotation and denotation	*Limbă şi Literatură*	345
Cuny, X.	The psych-semio-logical approach: the study of the code of work gestures	*Cah. Linguist. Théor. et Appl.*	P303
Dinu, M.	Mathematical linguistics and problems of rhyme	*Studii şi Cercetări Lingvistice*	C336
Dragomirescu, G.N.	Psychological subject and predicate	*Limba Română*	273
Gabrea, M.	Classification of sentences from the point of view of communication	*Limba Română*	272
Gabrea, M.	Linguistics and teaching grammar	*Limbă şi Literatură*	280
Gruta, M.	Adaptation of words of English origin into the contemporary Rumanian phonological and spelling system	*Limbă şi Literatură*	281
Iarovici, E.	Set phrases in English and Rumanian. A contrastive approach	*Limbi Germanice*	278

Romania
(continued)

Ichim-Tomescu, D.	The grammatical studies of proper names	Limba Română	277
Mancaś, M.	Notes on the distributive analysis of styles of discourse	Cah. Linguist. Théor. et Appl.	P313
Maneca, C.	Statistical studies of romance linguistics	Studii şi Cercetări Lingvistice	354
Moisil, G.C. and A. Rosetti	Papers on theoretical and applied linguistics	Cah. Linguist. Théor. et Appl.	264
Repina. T.	A contribution to the comparative historical study of Romance languages	Studii şi Cercetări Lingvistice	352
Robu, V.	Syntax of speech levels in Rumanian	Limba Română	274
Roceric, A.	Aspects of antonymy in the Romanian language	Cah. Linguist. Théor. et Appl.	501
Sauer, G.	Synomyms in foreign language learning	Analele Ştiinţifice ale Universităţii	P328
Slama-Cazacu, T.	The notion of "socio-psycho-linguistics" and applied linguistics	Limbă şi Literatură	279
Slama-Cazacu, T.	Relations between the psychological and linguistic units of the phonetic level	Cahiers de Linguistique Théoretique et Appliquée	355
Suteu, F.	Variant-standard in the stylistic hierarchy of language	Limba Română	263

Romania
(continued)

Szekely, S., V. Dronoie, I. Birta and H. Schuster	Mechanical classification of parts of speech in Russian	Cah. Linguist. Théor. et Appl.	399
Vasiliu, E.	The meaning of the notion "sense" and some nonsense connected with "paradigmatic semantics"	Studii şi Cercetări Lingvistice	C338
Vaina-Puşcă, L.	Semantics of the verbs of motion (with special reference to Rumanian)	Cah. Linguist. Théor. et Appl.	477
Vintila-Radulescu, I.	Statistics and description of basic vocabulary	Studii şi Cercetări Lingvitice	C337
Visan, V.	Stylistic stratification and adequacy	Bulletin de la Société Roumaine de Linguistique Romane	P338

USSR

Abuzjarov. R.A.	Possibilities of television in increasing the effectiveness of teaching Russian	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	C316
Aganin, R.A.	The vocabulary and student dictionary	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	241
Agranovskaja, L.D.	Pauses for physical exercises in German lessons in 5th-6th grade	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P373

USSR
(continued)

Aleksandrova, G.P., G.G. Belonogov, A.P. Novoselov and E.I. Stogov	A system for automatic syntactic analysis of Russian texts	*Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i. tekhn. inform.*	500
Andreevskaja-Levenstern, L.S.	On foreign language teaching at various levels of instruction in school	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	026
Antonov, S.K.	Regulations for home work	*Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole*	238
Apresjan, J.D.	On a number of Polish studies in language semantics	*Mash. per. i prikl. lingvist.*	397
Azimov, P.A., J.D. Dešeriev, L.B. Nikol´skij, G.V. Stepanov and A.D. Švejcer	Present-day social progress, scientific and technical revolution and language	*Voprosy jazykoznaniya*	502
Bakaja, R.M.	An attempt to compile a school-dictionary for reading scientific-technical literature	*Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom*	109
Bakeeva, N.Z. and Z.P. Daunene	On lexical minimum	*Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole*	255
Bakulov, A.D.	Applied linguistics used for building a terminological system	*Voprosy patent. terminol.*	451
Barxudarov, L.S.	Surface and deep syntax	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	031
Beitiņa, M.	On the semantics of noun nominative in its syntactic function	*Vaļa Laca Leipajas Valests pedagogiskais instituts*	350

USSR
(continued)

Bektaev, K.B. and A.X. Džubanov	Probabilistic statistical modelling of Turkic texts	Kazak. tekcinin. stat., Stat. kazakh. teksta	480
Berzon, V.E.	On the language projectivity at the level of connected text structure	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	382
Bim, I.L.	The question of method in teaching foreign languages	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	028
Bim, I.L.	Some theoretical and practical problems of teaching German of elementary and advanced levels	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P339
Bogojawlenskij, D.N.	Linguistic form and meaning in mastering grammar	Russkii jazyk v shkole	275
Bojcova, A.F. and I.G. Vasil´eva	The development of speech ability at the elementary level of teaching	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	233
Bol´šakov, I.A.	Mastering of new words independently occurring in a uniform text	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	408
Bol´šakov, I.A.	Statistical estimates of the individual parameters of the frequency dictionaries	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	440

USSR
(continued)

Borisova, M.N.	Principles of choosing materials for teaching elocution in Russian	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	254
Borovko, Z.I.	Some problems of potential lexicon in listening comprehension	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P316
Bragina, L.F.	The organization of exercises in the process of teaching dialogue in secondary schools	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	025
Brodskij, M.P.	A contest of scientific translators	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	456
Bucharin, W.J.	The analysis of punctuation and intonation	Russkii jazyk v shkole	P317
Budagov, R.A.	The law of word polysemy	Russkaja rech	P327
Budreikaite, D.	Audiovisual aids in the development of listening comprehension in foreign language teaching	Kalbu, dėstymas	P311
Budzisz, F.	Some problems of content and structure of Russian manuals	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	227
Celmiņa, I.	Should we use prepositions or not?	Latviešu valodas kulturas jautajumi	360

USSR
(continued)

Čemodanova, E.D.	Choice and organization of teaching material for the work with the help of technical aids	*Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom*	114
Čerčop'jan, L.N.	Teaching monologue speech at the intermediate level of teaching	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	C314
Čerkasova, L.P.	The methods of control procedures in teaching contemporary Russian	*Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole*	257
Černaja, E.B. and Z.B. Barinova	On a stemming algorithm for nouns and adjectives	*Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.*	374
Chruslow, G.V. and V.V. Chruslowa	Russian language in Japan	*Russkaja rech*	P337
Chvaronina, S.A.	Techniques of working with text	*Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom*	P305
Davydova, L.A.	Teaching self-control to learners of English lessons	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	C320
Demidova, K.I.	A new type of dialect dictionary	*Nauch. tr. Sverdl. gos. ped. in-t*	511
Denčeva, K.	The use of perforated cards in exercises - an effective form of feed-back	*Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole*	P333
Deszeriew, J.D. and J.F. Protczenko	The language of peace and friendship	*Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom*	344

USSR
(continued)

Diment, A.L.	Games, verses, and songs at the elementary level of teaching	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	C321
Dokvadze, E.A.	Analysis of the contents of Russian animate nouns	Sakartvelos SSR Metsnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti shromebi, Tr. In-t sistem. upr. ANGruzSSR	483
Dokvadze, E.A.	Contraction of Georgian noun stems during inflexion	Sakartvelos SSR Metsnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti shromebi, Tr. In-t sistem. upr. ANGruzSSR	478
Doroxova, V.J.	Stimulating elementary school pupils to more active study	Sovetskaya Pedagogiya	246
Efimov, N.A.	Problem-solving as a means of organizing the work independently in the classroom	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	237
Eluxina, N.V. and M.G. Kasparova	Preparation of teaching texts for audiation	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	027
Ericjan, F.P.	Films as a means of development and enrichment of the speech of pupils in the 4th-6th grades	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	223
Fejertas, S.	Language capacity and teaching foreign languages in high schools	Kalbu, destymas	P321

USSR
(continued)

Folomkina, S.K.	Reading texts in 5th grade	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	C307
Fomenko, J.V.	Principles of classifying errors in the written compositions of pupils	*Russkii jazyk v shkole*	253
Frumkina, R.M. and A.P. Vasilevič	Application of psychometric methods in linguistic research	*Tartu Ulikooli toimetised, Uch. zap. Tartus. un-ta*	384
Galeckaja, C.J.	Dictionary of form-words for foreign students	*Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom*	110
Galperin, P.J.	About the psychology of forming speech habits in a foreign language	*Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku*	366
Galperin, P.J.	On the problem of speech formation in foreign language	*Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku*	297
Garunov, M.G.	Pupils' self-directed activity as a means of gaining creative experience	*Sovetskaya Pedagogiya*	248
Gindin, S.I.	Text semantics and the various information theories	*Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.*	375
Giniatullin, I.A. and A.V. Greiser	Some problems of stimulating oral speech	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	034
Ginzburg, E.L. and M.A. Probst	Linguistic substitutions and their structures	*Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.*	509

USSR
(continued)

Gladkij, A.V.	Description of the syntactic structure of sentence in terms of syntactical groups	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	379
Glikina, E.A.	On the problem of teaching phrase accent in contemporary English	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	033
Godabrelidze, L.S.	Morphological analysis of German word-forms (inflexion)	Sakartvelos SSR Metsnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti shromebi, Tr. In-t sistem. upr. ANGruzSSR	476
Golovačeva, A.K.	Applying information theory to language teaching methods	Tr. Leningr. in-t aviats. priborostr.	426
Gordilova, G.G.	The consideration of psycholinguistic factors in teaching speech	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	115
Gorevaja, V.S.	Semantic structure of word in different styles of Standard Modern English	Experim. semantika	495
Grekul, A.I.	New manuals of Russian for elementary grades	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	226
Grikurova, D.A.	Word order in certain Georgian phrases in automatic synthesis. (Noun, adverb, masdar and participial phrases)	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvistiki i avtomat. perevoda	485

USSR
(continued)

Gurvič, P.B.	Teaching the dialogue and group conversation in schools	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	032
Hlaváč, T.	Computer-assisted surmounting of the language barrier	*Knizhn. a ved. inform.*	463
Ignat´ev, B.I.	Appendix: a component of special bilingual dictionary	*Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.*	514
Ignat´ev, B.I.	The principles of construction of a bilingual special dictionary	*Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.*	475
Ivančinova, O.N.	Organization of learner independent work in the classroom	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	P324
Jakovleva, N.S.	The functions of the word "vice-versa" in text	*Inform. vopr. semiotiki. lingvistiki i avtomat. perevoda*	390
Janus, Ê.	Five Polish vocabulary entries: klęska, pasażer, walka, zwycięstwo, zwyciężać	*Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.*	381
Jun´ev, V.I.	Theory and practice of developing foreign language materials	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	029
Karlin, A.L.	Typical language difficulties occurring while expressing stimulating activity	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	C313

USSR
(continued)

Kazakova, K.A.	Classification of speech errors in the written compositions of learners	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	219
Kolosov, K.M.	Concerning the problem of articulatory basis of language	Teoreticzeskije problemy fonetiki i obuczenie proiznoszenii	364
Kolšanskij, G.V.	Functions of paralinguistic means in language communication	Voprosy jazykoznaniya	250
Korniłova, V.F.	Individualization of foreign language teaching	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P390
Korovina, T.I.	Morphological analysis in the system of French-Russian machine translation	In-t prikl. mat. AN SSSR	447
Korovina, T.I.	Synthesis of Russian nominal word-forms by means of a computer	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	499
Korševa, R.S.	Elaboration of elocution habits in the fourth grade	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	230
Kosturkova, M.	Some aspects of the problem of guessing in the reading of the unfamiliar texts	Voprosy psichologii	258
Kraav, E.V.	Dialogues in Russian classes	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	225
Krejdlin, G.E. and E.V. Padučeva	Meaning and syntactical properties of the Russian conjunction	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	484

USSR
(continued)

Kremneva, N.D.	Russian forms of tense and aspects from the viewpoint of the semantic structure of sentence	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvistiki i avtomat. perevoda	391
Kryłova, O.A.	What constitutes improper word order in a sentence?	Russkii jazyk v shkole	282
Kulakova, L.M. and Z.A. Urianskaja	Inculcation of speech habits in Russian classes in elementary school	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	224
Kuvaldina, L.N.	Anaphoric relations in Russian: with the reference to scientific, popular science and technical texts	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvistiki i avtomat. perevoda	392
Kuvaldina, L.N.	On sentences with the word "which"	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvistiki i avtomat. perevoda	393
Kuz´menko, O.D.	A system of exercises of pedagogical reading	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P322
Langleben, M.M.	A contribution to the study of the boundaries of the natural language	Tartu Ulikooli toimetised, Uch. zap. Tartus. un-ta	385
Larin, A.G.	An attempt of modelling the morph: with special reference to Russian verbal inflexions	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	380

USSR
(continued)

Leonova, N.A.	Teaching pronunciation of Russian vowels o - a in Ukrainian school	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	217
Leont´ev, A.A.	Some new trends in Soviet psycholinguistics	Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku	298
Linnamägi, M.	A tentative statistical analysis of two substyles of German fiction	Linguistica	515
Ljaxovickij, M.V.	Some basic categories of foreign language teaching methodology	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	043
Mališevskaja, L.P.	Diagram as one kind of teaching rule	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P326
Margvelani, L.P.	Synonymous transformation for the word "aris" (is)	Sakartvelos SSR Metsnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti shromebi, Tr. In-t sistem. upr. ANGruzSSR	479
Matveev, B.I.	Types of exercises for elaboration of correct stress in adjectives	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	236
Medvedev, A.A.	A method for construction of dictionary definitions for words of concrete meaning	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	402

USSR
(continued)

Mel´nikov, G.P.	Methods to ensure recognition of current written speech	Materialy Nauch. seminara 'Semiotika sredstv massovoi kommunik'	455
Mets, N.A.	On the unit of teaching in the habit formation of monologue utterances (based on material written in the scientific register)	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	108
Miller, E. N.	German newspapers in the process of foreign language instruction	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	039
Misiri, G.S.	Aural demonstration at the elementary level of teaching	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	256
Mixajlova, I.V.	Automatic identification of noun phrases in Spanish text	Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im. A. I. Gertsena	377
Morskova, V.A.	Structural-probabilistic analysis of interaction of verbs with active and passive valences	Voprosy prikl. lingvistiki	508
Moze, M.	On a few cases of reduction of paratactic components in some syntactic constructions	Valodniecibas un literaturzinatnes problēmas	361
Mučnik, A.I.	Experimental investigation of the interaction processes of inter- and intralingual interference	Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku	C301

USSR
(continued)

Mučnik, A.I.	Typical phenomena of linguistic transfer (based on the material of contact between Russian and German)	Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku	C302
Mul´ceva, K.V.	Theory and practice of adaptation of works of art for the purpose of teaching	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	229
Muravickaja, M.P.	The multiple meaning of imperative. A psycholinguistic and comparative analysis	Mat. lingvistika	453
Murzabekova, K.	The structural and semantic patterns of the participles (with a special reference to Modern German)	Zarubezh. jazykozn. i lit.	497
Nikierov, A.J.	Reasons for punctuation errors in sentences with homogenous clauses	Russkii jazyk v shkole	284
Nikitina, T.N. and M.I. Otkupščilova	Negation	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvistiki i avtomat. perevoda	388
Nikolaev, M.N.	Using a combinatorial approach in defining an English socio-political term (exemplified by revolution)	Vopr. prikl. lingvistiki	513

USSR
(continued)

Niselovičs, I.	The preposition par in verbal concord	Vaļa Laca Leipajas Valests pedagogiskais instituts	349
Norglik, Z.L.	Elicitation of interest for foreign language learning in the conditions of facultative lessons in the evening school	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	C309
Novickaja, I.M.	On two types of structures of connected text	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda	394
Novikov, L.A.	Concise student dictionaries, their specifics and types	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	234
Nündel, S., H. Klimonov, I. Starke, and I. Brand	Russian-German automatic translation	Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform.	438
Ostrovskij, B.S.	The corrective course in the system of facultative lessons	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P325
Otkupščikova, M.I.	The role of pronouns in reduction of the structure of connected text	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda	387
Otkupščikova, M.I.	Synthesis of the unstable o in first-form prepositions of Modern Russian	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda	395
Palamarčuk, L.S.	On principles of selecting lexical material for general linguistic dictionary	Movoznavstvo	259

USSR
(continued)

Paraxina, M.F.	Onomastics and the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	118
Paškovskaja, N.A.	Direction and nature of Ukrainian language interference in the Russian written speech of Ukrainians	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	239
Pauža, I.	Problems of teaching international lexicon at Russian lesson in Lithuanian schools	Vaļa Laca Leipajas Valests pedagogiskais instituts	351
Petrova, T.I.	Connected texts in Russian manuals	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	240
Pirogova, N.K.	Frequency of Russian vowels as a problem of syntagmatic phonemics and accentology	Nauch. dokl. vyssh. shkoly. Filolog. n.	486
Poljakova, K.I.	The development of speech habits	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	037
Poticha, Z.A.	Didactic principles of mastering word formation at school	Russkii jazyk v shkole	283
Pricker, A.I.	An attempt at a distributional and statistical description of semantics	Mash. per. i prikl. lingvist.	487

USSR
(continued)

Pricker, A.I.	Statistical-distributional method of identification of grammatical word classes: with special reference to English	*Mash. per. i. prikl. lingvist.*	383
Pristupa, G.N.	The didactic materials concerning punctuation	*Russkii jazyk v shkole*	P320
Ptaček, J.	The role and place of translation in teaching Russian	*Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom*	113
Purm, R.	Four components of general lexical minimum	*Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole*	221
Pustovalov, P.S.	Composition on free theme	*Russkaja rech*	120
Rapoport, I.A.	An experiment in testing the reading technique	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	044
Ratkevičiūtė-Misevičienė, J.	The role of visual aids in teaching spoken language/ English	*Kalbu, dėstymas*	P342
Raxmankulova, I.S.	The functions of the dative in German sentence	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	035
Revzin, I.I.	Communicative aspect of language in present-day linguistic science	*Voprosy filosofii*	427
Riekstina, R.	Errors in sport information	*Latviešu valodas kultūras jautājumi*	348

USSR
(continued)

Rimkus, C.	Some problems of optimalization in the teaching of English	Kalbu, dėstymas	P300
Rjabova, T.V.	On the application of the concept of acquisition control in teaching Russian to foreign speakers	Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku	299
Rogova, G.V.	The content of teaching foreign languages in school	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	C312
Rogova, G.V. and Ž.I. Manuel´jan	Methodological content of the work on foreign texts of various character in advanced secondary classes	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	C315
Rogova, G.V. and Ž.I. Manuel´jan	Methodology of working with text in higher grades of the high school	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P334
Rozenbaum, E.M. and A.I. Ostapenko	Some aspects of dialogue and monologue in regard to teaching	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	111
Samojlova, G.A.	Exercises for teaching audiation	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P336
Šanskij, N.M.	The content and structure of Russian school manuals for non-Russians	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	218
Sapožnikov, P.N.	Optimum distribution of words in the dictionary	Tr. NII upravl. mashin. i sistem	400

USSR
(continued)

Selezneva, L.G.	Developing habits of unprepared speech in English lessons	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	C303
Selezneva, L.G. and V.I. Krylova	Ways of stimulating speech and thought activity in the foreign language classes	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	C305
Šernas, V.	On the sociological conditioning of the principles of teaching foreign languages in the secondary schools of the Lithuanian Republic	Kalbų dėstymas	358
Sevcenko, V.N.	The development of self control and the work on improving errors	Russkii jazyk v shkole	252
Skalkin, V.L.	Spheres of oral communication and teaching speech	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	117
Skvorcov, L.J.	Professional languages, jargons and the culture of language	Russkaja rech	P307
Simonova, V.M.	Types of creative tasks in Russian classes of the higher grades	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	228
Šjarnas, V.	Methodological principles of vocabulary work and lexicography	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	112
Slepak, B.J.	On method of organizing statistical research at a syntactical level	Struktur. i mat. lingvistika	482

USSR
(continued)

Sliesariewa, J.P.	On separating the lexico-semantic groups	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	346
Slipčenko, L.D.	Regularities of the phonemic word structure in English	Mat. lingvistika	452
Sobanskaja-Petrova, T.V.	The problem of school-dictionary	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	119
Somova, S.N.	Music in English lessons	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	C308
Stern, G.G.	Language teaching and up-dating of curricula	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	116
Strautina, V.	k and g in front of palatal vowels in the Latvian variants of international words	Vaļa Laca Leipajas Valests pedagogiskais instituts	359
Sukalenko, N.I.	Lexical combinability as an object of bilingual lexicography	Mat. lingvistika	454
Suski, A.	The method for optimization of international linguistic communication	Aktualn. probl. inform. i dok.	461
Szrejder, J.A.	Translation as a morphism of models	Mat. lingvistika	363
Szteling, D.A.	Language as part of man	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	P343
Tarasova, O.V.	The utilization of aural-visual-situational demonstration in teaching Russian	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	235

USSR
(continued)

Ternovaja, L.K.	Some aspects of precommunicative instruction	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	038
Tiekuczew, A.W.	Some problems of the theory of the methodology of teaching grammar	*Russkii jazyk v shkole*	P319
Tokareva, L.N.	The facultative teaching of English	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	042
Tretevič, L.M.	On affix-free word formation	*Visnik Lviv. un-tu. Ser. filolog.*	494
Trub, V.M.	On one approach to semantic analysis using the semantic valence of words	*Mash. per. i prikl. lingvist.*	396
Trusova, A.V. and Z.M. Cvetkova	Experience from the analysis of typical errors in foreign speech of pupils of 2nd and 3rd grade (based on English material)	*Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku*	C300
Turij, G.A.	Ways of improving teaching organization and the quality of knowledge skills, and habits of the pupils of higher grades	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	P335
Turkin, V.N.	A paradigmatic analysis of social terms	*Voprosy prikl. lingvistiki*	512
Uajzer, G.M.	Teaching pronunciation according to the system of the new series of English manuals	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	C301

USSR
(continued)

Ufimceva, N.V.	Word combination as operative unit in utterance construction	Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku	C342
Uj, N.D.	Teaching Russian grammar to the Vietnamese	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	276
Ventljand, E.A.	Structural probabilistic analysis of inductive verbs in Modern German	Voprosy prikl. lingvistiki	504
Vitt, N. V.	Teaching foreign languages and emotional states	Obucenie Inostrannym Jazykam v Vysszej Skole	367
Vlasenkov, A.I.	Forcast marks, their stimulating effect	Sovetskaya Pedagogiya	247
Volkova, E.I.	The problem of organizing the learners' orientation in foreign language teaching	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	C306
Volkova, E.I.	Problems of generalization in the development of speech in foreign languages	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	030
Xacernova, M.I.	The facultative course "Deepend instruction of reading and oral speech" (based on German language material)	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	040

USSR
(continued)

Xegaj, M.A.	Primary and derived words in the lexical minimum for Russian	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	222
Xmara, A.G.	Organization of grammatical material in the practical course of Russian	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	232
Zagirov, Z.M.	The place and the role of grammatical theory in the development of speaking in Russian	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	220
Zakir´janov, K.Z.	Developing acquisition of word order in Russian sentence	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	231
Zambržickij, V.L.	Semantic classification of colons in Russian text	Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda	386
Zelmanova, L.M.	Tables as demonstrative means	Russkii jazyk v shkole	P318
Zerner, A. and I. Buxxol´c	Utilization of TV in high schools providing general education in the GDR in teaching foreign languages	Innostrannye jazyk[illegible] v shkole	P311
Zilberman, L.J.	Interference and methods of teaching foreign languages on the basis of native languages	Prepodavanie Inostrannych Jazykov i jego lingvisticzeskije osnovy	

USSR
(continued)

Zimnjaja, I.A.	Psychological characteristics of hearing and speaking as aspects of speech	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	036
Živov, V.M. and B.A. Uspenskij	The center and periphery of language in the light of language universals	Voprosy jazykoznaniya	249
Zlatogorskaja, R.L.	One method of test organization in foreign language teaching	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	041
Zykina, J., M.M. Nachabina and L.W. Szypica	Diagnostic tests in speech and writing habits and skills	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	347
No Author	An exemplary curriculum for independent work for foreign language teachers in order to increase professional competency	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P332

List of articles translated into English:

	Author	Title	Journal	No.
Bulgaria				
	Petkov, S.	Experimental data concerning word-formation	Bulgarski Ezik	290
Czechoslovakia				
	Buzassyová, K.	A note on the contrastive analysis of the category of definiteness (Hungarian-Slovak)	Jazykovedný Časopis	P310
	Prucha, J.	On some relations between psycholinguistics and socio-linguistics	Jazykovedný Časopis	348
East Germany				
	Danders, S.	Ways, functions, and the use of audio-visual aids	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	163
	Desselmann, G.	Context- and situation-bound grammatical exercises	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	C330
	Gandelman, V.A.	Individualization of the learning process in teaching foreign languages	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	293
	Günter, K.	The development of competence in foreign language	Fremdsprache-nunterricht	165

East Germany (continued)				
	Hellmich, H.	The state of affairs and the problems of teaching foreign languages in the German Democratic Republic	*Deutsch als Fremdsprache*	296
	Hückel, W.	Types of English phrasal and group verbs	*Fremdsprachen*	152
	Lurje, A.S.	Some problems of developing systematically prepared language tapes	*Deutsch als Fremdsprache*	C327
	Scharf, S. and H. Helbig	Elicitations of foreign language conversations with the help of extralinguistic impulses	*Deutsch als Fremdsprache*	C328
	Uthess, H.	Some problems of teaching Russian in the high schools	*Fremdsprachenunterricht*	169
	Witlin, S.L.	Some psychological peculiarities of adults and the learning of foreign languages	*Deutsch als Fremdsprache*	295
Hungary				
	Bakonyi, I.	Some experiences on Gyula Ferenczy's radio courses in Russian language for state language examination	*Modern Nyelvoktatás*	128

Hungary (continued)				
	Mosonyi, I.	The examination of the results of radio and TV lessons incorporated into the subject matter of Russian instruction for fifth grade	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása	141
	Papp, F.	Some experiences in foreign language teaching in Japan	Modern Nyelvoktatás	131
	Vid, J.	English and German special expressions and their Hungarian equivalents	Modern Nyelvoktatás	130
Poland				
	Bańczerowski, J.	Semantics in the communication process	Języki obce w szkole	011
	Blicharski, M.	On the role of work on word-formation in teaching practical Russian	Filologia Rosyjska	201
	Dziekoński, M.	Cultural aspects in the teaching of Russian	Jezyk Rosyjski	055
	Fontański, H.	Notions and methods of mathematical statistics and the theory of probability as applied in measuring the length of sentences	Filologia Rosyjska	061
	Fudali, J.	Schools with extended Russian instruction in the GDR	Język Rosyjski	003

Poland
(continued)

Gliwiński, T. and Z. Weigt	A didactic model for guided and free conversation	*Języki obce w szkole*	015
Kałuża, H.	Semantic values versus progressive forms of English verbs	*Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny*	070
Kmita, A.	The use of literary texts in the instruction of Russian outside lesson hours	*Język Rosyjski*	007
Komincz, L	On the function of context and consituation as selectors of real meaning of polisemic element	*Filologia Rosyjaka*	058
Komorowska, H.	Experiment organization in foreign language teaching	*Języki obce w szkole*	178
Komorowska, H.	The principles of test construction according to the level of advancement of students (1st form)	*Języki obce w szkole*	179
Komorowska, H.	The principles of test construction according to the students' level of advancement	*Języki obce w szkole*	103
Komorowska-Piskorowska, H.	The grammatical comment in foreign language teaching	*Języki obce w szkole*	093
Komorowska-Piskorowska, H.	Practical problems of grammar test construction	*Języki obce w szkole*	244
Korzeniewska, J.	Intonation in the process of teaching situational dialogues	*Język Rosyjski*	023

Poland
(continued)

Kozak, M. and J. Pankhurst	Blackboard drawing	Języki obce w szkole	101
Krakowian, B.	Effectiveness of reading and ways of its measuring	Języki obce w szkole	088
Kunce, E. and E. Magnuszewska	The idea of educational foreign language teaching	Jezyki obce w szkole	242
Kwapisz, Z.	Reciprocal constructions in Polish and in German	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny	067
Morciniec, N.	Allophonic and phonological alternations in German and Dutch	Germanica Wratislaviensia	184
Morciniec, N.	A contrastive analysis of German consonants	Germanica Wratislaviensia	065
Ogrodnik, J.	The role of Russian in the world today	Język Rosyjski	006
Ostrowska, K.	The place and the role of literary texts in teaching Russian in Polish schools	Język Rosyjski	005
Prędota, S.	Interferences in the area of phono-graphemic decoding	Germanica Wratislaviensia	196
Prędota, S.	Phonic interference in the process of teaching German	Języki obce w szkole	009
Prejbisz, A.	Factors influencing foreign language teaching results in school	Języki obce w szkole	014

Poland
(continued)

Prejbisz, A.	Pupil's homework	Języki obce w szkole	016
Prejbisz, A.	Speech comprehension skill in foreign language teaching	Języki obce w szkole	213
Prejbisz, A.	Speech comprehension skills in foreign language teaching	Jezyki obce w szkole	180
Ruszkiewicz, P.	Baudouin de Courtenay and the theory of distinctive features	Biuletyn Fonograficzny	047
Smólska, J.	Error analysis in foreign language teaching	Języki obce w szkole	087
Wójcik, T.	Errors caused by interference and lack of knowledge	Język Rosyjski	024
Woźnicki, T.	The mechanisms functioning in the reception of a language utterance	Języki obce w szkole	102
Woźnicki, T.	The mental operations connected with the creative process of linguistic utterances	Języki obce w szkole	100
Zawadzka, E.	The psychologico-didactic aspect of language transfer	Języki obce w szkole	078

Romania

Dinu, M.	Mathematical linguistics and problems of rhyme	Studii şi Cercetări Lingvistice	C336

Romania
(continued)

Dragomirescu, G.N.	Psychological subject and predicate	Limba Română	273
Maneca, C.	Statistical studies of romance linguistics	Studii şi Cercetări Lingvistice	354
Slama-Cazacu, T.	Relations between the psychological and linguistic units of the phonetic level	Cahiers de linguistique théoretique et appliquée	355
Vintila-Padulescu, I.	Statistics and description of basic vocabulary	Studii şi Cercetări Lingvistice	C337
Vişan, V.	Stylistic stratification and adequacy	Bulletin de la Société Roumaine de Linguistique Romane	P338

USSR

Abuzjarov, R.A.	Possibilities of television in increasing the effectiveness of teaching Russian	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	C316
Barxudarov, L.S.	Surface and deep syntax	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	031
Budreikaite, D.	Audiovisual aids in the development of listening comprehension in foreign language teaching	Kalbu, dėstymas	P311
Čemodanova, E.D.	Choice and organization of teaching material for the work with the help of technical aids	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	114

USSR
(continued)

Čerkasova, L.P.	The methods of control procedures in teaching contemporary Russian	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	257
Efimov, N.A.	Problem-solving as a means of organizing the work independently in the classroom	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	237
Eluxina, N.V. and M.G. Kasparova	Preparation of teaching texts for audiation	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	027
Gurvič, P.B.	Teaching the dialogue and group conversation in schools	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	032
Ivančinova, O.N.	Organization of learner independent work in the classroom	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P324
Leont´ev, A.A.	Some new trends in Soviet psycholinguistics	Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku	298
Mets, N.A.	On the unit of teaching in the habit formation of monologue utterances (based on material written in the scientific register)	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	108
Miller, E.N.	German newspapers in the process of foreign language instruction	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	039
Mučnik, A.I.	Typical phenomena of linguistic transfer (based on the material of contact between Russian and German)	Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku	C302

USSR
(continued)

Mul´ceva, K.V.	Theory and practice of adaptation of works of art for the purpose of teaching	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	229
Ostrovskij, B.S.	The corrective course in the system of facultative lessons	Innostrannye jazyki v shkole	P325
Pristupa, G.N.	The didactic materials concerning punctuation	Russkii jazyk v shkole	P320
Rimkus, C.	Some problems of optimalization in the teaching of English	Kalbu, dėstymas	P300
Rjabova, T.V.	On the application of the concept of acquisition control in teaching Russian to foreign speakers	Psikholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku	299
Šanskij, N.M.	The content and structure of Russian school manuals for non-Russians	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	218
Simonova, V.M.	Types of creative tasks in Russian classes of the higher grades	Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole	228
Sliesariewa, J.P.	On separating the lexico-semantic groups	Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom	346
Ternaovaja, L.K.	Some aspects of precommunicative instruction	Innostrannye jazyk v shkole	038

USSR
(continued)

Tokareva, L.N.	The facultative teaching of English	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	042
Uajzer, G.M.	Teaching pronunciation according to the system of the new series of English manuals	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	C304
Ufimceva. N.V.	Word combination as operative unit in utterance construction	*Pskiholingvistika i obuchenie innostrantsev russkomu jazyku*	C342
Xegaj, M.A.	Primary and derived words in the lexical minimum for Russian	*Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole*	222
Zagirov, Z.M.	The place and the role of grammatical theory in the development of speaking in Russian	*Russkii jazyk v natsionalnoj shkole*	220
Zlatogorskaja, R.L.	One method of test organization in foreign language teaching	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	041
Zykina, J., M.M. Nachabina, and L.W. Szypica	Diagnostic tests in speech and writing habits and skills	*Russkii jazyk za Rubezhom*	347
No Author	An exemplary curriculum for independent work for foreign language teachers in order to increase professional competency	*Innostrannye jazyki v shkole*	P332

APPENDIX

OSU

The Ohio State University

**Academic Faculty of
Humanities Education**

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Columbus, Ohio 43210

Phone 614 422-5381

September 13, 1977

Mr. Hood Roberts
Center for Applied Linguistics
1611 N. Kent St.
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Hood:

As an evaluator of the abstracts on applied linguistics taken from articles written in Eastern European countries, I consider this effort very worthwhile. It enables linguists and professional educators to follow valuable pedagogical research in the teaching and learning of foreign languages in the countries of Eastern Europe.

Sincerely yours,

Edward D. Allen

Edward D. Allen
Professor
Foreign Language Education

EDA:ck

College of Education

APPENDIX
page 2

HAROLD B. ALLEN
200 Cecil St. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 55414

(612) 336-6880

7 November, 1977

Center for Applied Linguistics
1611 North Kent St.
Arlington, VA 22209
Att: Miss Dorothy Rapp

Dear Miss Rapp:

I am not the best person to offer an opinion as to the value of the abstract reviews of Eastern European journal articles on language teaching, even though I was an evaluator of the project.

The reason is that while I did rate them according to their quality and significance, I have not been in a position to learn whether they have been utilized by anyone in this country.

It is my opinion that that there was sufficient cream to justify the skimming operation. Several articles, I recall, were well-written descriptions of research or of classroom applications of potential utility to teachers and researchers here. As with journals in this country, of course, many articles were not very well-written and were not very useful. But those adjudged good by the evaluators would have to be read and perhaps used in some way by Americans in order to justify the cost of the entire project. Whether that has been done only the ERIC records can show.

Very truly yours

Harold B. Allen

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
Stewart Building

September 14, 1977

Dr. Hood Roberts
Center for Applied Linguistics
1611 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Hood,

This letter is to thank you for the opportunity to review the abstracts on applied linguistics and language teaching in Eastern Europe. I think they give a good feeling for the state of the art; they were both informative and useful.

Sincerely,

Wick R. Miller
Professor of Anthropology
and Linguistics

ih

Bernard O'Donnell
Director

Karl Koenke
Associate Director

Daniel J. Dieterich
Assistant Director

Linda Reed
Coordinator of Publications

Holly O'Donnell
Coordinator of User Services

Carolyn Thiess
Coordinator of Documents

November 8, 1977

Ms. Dorothy Rapp
International Activities Division
Center for Applied Linguistics
1611 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Ms. Rapp:

I am writing in reference to your letter requesting information about the value of the OE project "Preparation and Dissemination of Abstracts and Full Translations of Selected Contents of East European Journals Concerned with Applied Linguistics". All during the project we felt that this was a very worthwhile enterprise.

Although some of the abstracts were poorly written and sometimes sketchy, they did provide an avenue of gaining additional information on teaching practices and research projects in eastern Europe. Then too, offering full translations of those which appeared quite valuable definitely relieves the frustrations of many researchers and teachers confronted with documents in a language which they do not understand.

If this project were to be revived--as I believe it should be--I would be very happy to continue to evaluate abstracts.

Very truly yours,

Bernard O'Donnell

Bernard O'Donnell
Director

BOD/fb

ERIC
Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills
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JOSEPH E. CAROSELLI, PRINCIPAL
516-549-6701

26 December 77

RE. U.S. Office of Ed Project,
"Preparation and Dissemination of Abstracts
and Full Translations of Selected Contents
of East European Journals Concerned with
Applied Linguistics"

Dear Ms Papp:

The articles which I evaluated in review of Eastern European journal articles opened my eyes to work being done in this field.

For American linguists and educators it is certainly beneficial to be informed of all work - so that duplication can be eliminated, comparison can be made and new areas researched.

Sincerely yours
Rosemary Oetiker

RUDOLPH C. TROIKE director

CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS 1611 North Kent Street Arlington Virginia 22209

Telephone (703) 528-4312
Cables CENTAPLING

December 20, 1977

Dr. A. Hood Roberts
Center for Applied Linguistics
1611 North Kent Street
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Hood:

I am writing regarding my evaluation of the OE project "Preparation and Dissemination of Abstracts and Full Translations of Selected Contents of East European Journals Concerned with Applied Linguistics".

As an evaluation of the abstracts I found them a uniquely informative way to gain a perspective on what was happening in linguistic research and language teaching in Eastern Europe. In particular the abstracts on work in the Soviet Union were revealing. While the quality varied, in general they were quite good, and it was possible to determine which documents were worthy of translation.

I should very much like to see this project continued, as few American researchers have access to current research in Eastern Europe, but growing interest in global issues such as language universals, second language learning, and bilingual education makes the need for information interchange and access greater then it has been at any time in the past. This abstract and translation process is the best means I know of effecting this end.

Sincerely,

Rudolph C. Troike

Rudolph C. Troike

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 306	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	L. Andreichin					
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria					
Original Title	ti0	Nepravilna upotreba na njakoi pozdravi					
Translated Title	ti1	Incorrect Usage of Certain Greetings					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Bulgarski ezik				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	4				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	367				
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian				
		Condensation	English				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

When teaching Bulgarian, or any other language for that matter, the care for the purity of the language consists not only in pointing out a certain linguistic error, but also in explaining why it is an error. This also concerns an incorrect usage of certain greetings. Greetings can be defined as single words or expressions that people use when meeting and taking leave in various circumstances. Generally, they express a wish for something good or successful. It is important to use them in accordance with their sense. Attention should also be paid to the foreign greetings which are part of the contemporary Bulgarian language. They may be easily replaced by their native counterparts. The examples in the text show the most frequent incorrect usage of greetings with explanations of the nature of their incorrectness.

Descriptors: Vocabulary, Bulgarian, Italian, Russian, Turkish, Language Teaching

Center for Applied . . LINCS Data Form

ITEM F . SERIAL

Publication Type	tyl					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 287	itor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Andrejczin, L.				
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria				
Original Title	tio	Za otricatelnite formi na povelitelno naklonenie				
Translated Title	tt1	The negative forms of the imperative mood				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik			
Pagination Grouping	pd	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	371			
	ci11	References				
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In present-day Bulgarian literary language the negative forms of the imperative mood are formed in many different ways. Not all of the existing forms are correct and the teachers of Bulgarian should pay a particular attention to this fact. The author discusses a lesson devoted to the problem of negative imperative from the methodological point of view. Descriptors: Bulgarian, verb, imparetive, methodology of language teaching				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C341	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Baltova, J.				
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria				
Original Title	ti0	Nepravilna upotreba na glagolite "zasluszam" i"zaczeta"				
Translated Title	ti1	Incorrect usage of the verbs:"zasluszam" and "zaczeta"				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	5			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	449-450			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The teachers of Bulgarian as a foreign language should pay more attention to correct usage of some verbal forms. Not only foreigners but also native speakers of Bulgarian make the same mistakes: they confuse the forms of perfective and imprefective aspects of verbs such as "zasluszam" and "zaczeta". This mistake originate in the existence of analogous forms in Russian. Pointing to the language error the teacher should explain its nature and reasons of its occurrence. Descriptors: Bulgarian, Russian, verb, language error				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	269
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Bojadziev, Z.
Corporate Name	cn		Sofia, Bulgaria
Original Title	to		Kym vyprosa za silno obosobenite czasti i tjachnata stilisticzna funkcija v Bulgarskija ezik
Translated Title	tt1		Strongly marked elements and their stylistic functior in Bulgarian
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	297-304
	cl11	References	11
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The strongly marked elements in sentences are the stressed ones. Proper usage of marked elements in sentences is essential for stylistic correctness of uterrances. Most frequently the following elements are strongly marked: 1.attribute, 2 noun, 3. an attribute functioning as predicate, 4. object, 5. adverbial phrase, 6. subject Subject is marked only if there is more than one subject in a sentence.

Descriptors: Bulgarian, stylistics, syntax, stress

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C335	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Czoroleeva, M.				
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria				
Original Title	ti0	Obrazuvane i osobenosti na njakoi priczastija na "-n","-t" v bulgarskija knizoven ezik				
Translated Title	ti1	Formation and characteristic features of some participles ended in "-n" and "-t" in modern Bulgarian written language				

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	5	
		Issue	423-428	(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	423-428	
	cl11	References	6	
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

From among several categories of participles in Bulgarian the past participle in the passive voice causes greatest difficulties for the learners of Bulgarian. This participle is formed from perfect transitive verbs. To the aorist theme of these verbs the suffixes "-n" and "-t" are added according to the ending of the theme. Numerous examples illustrate the problem of forming and using these participles.

Descriptors: Bulgarian, morphology, verb, participle

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 329	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	D.Dimov	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia,Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Nenužna upotreba na prilagatelnoto "poreden".	
Translated Title	ti1	Unnecessary use of the adjective "poreden".	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	368
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Often words can appear in various contexts.The range of meanings is,however,limited.This leads sometimes to improper use of polysemic words.~~T~~ Such a situat~~ei~~ion often occurs among the students of Bulgarian.From the examples of sentences with the adjective "poreden" given in the text follows that when improperly used it does not specify precisely anything in the context and should be replaced by some other adjective.The proper analysis of ~~the~~ an utterance on all levels ~~of~~ ~~ana~~ is a necessary condition preventing improper use of particular words in a sentence.

descriptors: Bulgarian language,structure of language, correct use of language,

8-70 (over)

404

362

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		T. GANEVA
Corporate Name	cn		Sofia ,Bulgaria
Original Title	ti0		Znaczenieto na prilagatelnite "SYRDECZEN, SYRCZEN, SYRCAT"
Translated Title	ti1		On the meaning of adjectives: "SYRDECZEN, SYRCZEN, SYRCAT"
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	BULGARSKI EZIK
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	444-445
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The author calls the attention of teachers of Bulgarian to a group of words in Bulgarian, especially adjectives derived from the same root which although phonetically very similar carry significantly different meanings /e.g. syrdeczen, syrczen, syrcat/. Teachers should emphasize semantic differences of this kind for the students to master the correct usage of standard Bulgarian. Descriptors: Bulgarian, language errors, adjective

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 262	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Genadieva-Mutafczieva,Z.	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Edin vid vyprositelni izreczenija v syvremennija bulgarski ezik, sydyrżaszti modalnata czastika "da"	
Translated Title	ti1	Interrogative sentences containing "da" in present-day Bulgarian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	415-422
	cl11	References	10
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Two basic types of interrogative sentences occur in Bulgarian: 1. those in which interrogative pronouns and adverbs are used, 2. those in which the word "da" is used. Questions with "da" often occur in dialogues and monologues. They may be direct or indirect. These questions have a specific structure and intonation. Special practice is necessary to master this type of sentences.

Descriptors: Bulgarian, syntax, sentence types,
interrogative sentences

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Publication Type	ty1	357	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date
Personal Name	pn	J. KOCZEV			
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia , Bulgaria			
Original Title	ti0	Pozicionnoto i fakultativnoto varirane na fonemite u bulgarski ezik			
Translated Title	ti1	Positional and optional variations of phonemes in Bulgarian			
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation			
		Title	BULGARSKI EZIK		
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			
		Year	1972		
		Volume or Number	6		
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	532 -536		
	cl11	References	6		
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian		
		Condensation			

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Foreigners learning Bulgarian encounter serious problems when attempting to master the phonetics of the language. Especially difficult are variations in the phonetic realizations of some phonemes, dependent on the position in which tey occur: weak or strong.
The article contains a few practical remarks for teacher of Bulgarian on how the difficulties may be remedied.

Descriptors: Bulggrian, lexicon, phonology, dialect

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C 323	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Lazarova, A.					
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria					
Original Title	ti0	Za edin strukturno-semanticzen tip slożni izreczenija s "kogato"					
Translated Title	ti1	The structural-semantic type of coordinate sentences with "kogato"					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	Bulgarski Ezik				
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	5				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	432-436				
	cl11	References	8				
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	There is one interesting structural-semantic type of coordinate sentences in the Bulgarian language system: coordinate sentences consisting of the main clause and the attributive clause connected with a pronominal relative adverb "kogato". The following problems connected with these sentences are discussed: 1. structural difference of these sentences in comparison to other sentences, 2. the limitations of the lexical stock occurring in this type of coordinate sentences, 3. features of the semantic model of these sentences. Some examples illustrate these problems. Descriptors: syntax, bulgarian, complex sentences, lexicon, semantics					

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 286	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Manolova, L.		
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria		
Original Title	ti0	Formite "ela" i "dojda"		
Translated Title	ti1	"Ela" and "dojda" forms		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	4	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	371-372	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

When teaching Bulgarian special attention should be drawn to the verbal forms in imperative. Two forms often get confused: the native form "dojda" which seems to many native speakers to be archaic ~~andx~~ or dialectal, and the form "ela" which is of Greek origin. Both forms are used in modern literary Bulgarian.

Descriptors: Bulgarian, verb, imperative, dialect,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 268	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Minczewa, A.				
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria				
Original Title	ti0	Predlog, padez i imenna paradigma				
Translated Title	ti1	Preposition, case and word paradigm				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	285-296			
	ci11	References				
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

In the group of Slavic languages only in the Bulgarian language the Old Slavic inflectional system was completely modified. Inflectional endings are used only in the ablative case singular and in xxxx accusative of some nouns. Present-day Bulgarian uses only xxxing one case form in plural. Like in English, prepositions are used to express syntactic relations between words in sentences. It is important to distinguish between a lexical meaning of a preposition and its pure grammatical function.

Descriptors: Slavic languages, Bulgarian, case, prepositio

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 261	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Minkova,S.				
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria				
Original Title	u0	Modeli na ezika v obuczenieto po bulgasski ezik				
Translated Title	ti1	Language models in teaching Bulgarian				
Source Journal	sr1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	24-35			
	cl11	References	8			
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

Structural linguistics is used in language teaching in two ways: 1. the most important problems of structural linguistics are introduced as a separate discipline into language teaching programms, 2. some methods of structural linguistics are employed in the process of teaching a language. One of the basic methods of structural linguistics is the use of model techniques. Model technique is very useful in teaching phonetics. Sound and letter constructions presented as models are easier to understand. Different models are used for teaching phonetics and morphology.

Descriptors: structural linguistics, language models, phonology, morphology, language teaching

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 218	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Mirkova, A.				
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria				
Original Title	ti0	Usvojane na gramaticzeska kategorija rod v bulgarski ezik ot uczenicite-turczeta				
Translated Title	ti1	Acquisition of the grammatical category of gender in Bulgarian by Turkish pupils.				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	6			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	41-46			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

It can be observed that Turkish pupils learning Bulgarian have serious difficulties with maintaining agreement in inter-syntactic relations. The agreement between a noun and an adjective qualifying it /agreement in gender, number and person/ rarely occurs in Turkish and that is why Turkish pupils have difficulties with this aspect of the Bulgarian language. Most common mistakes are those of incorrect usage of the category of gender. In order to get rid of such mistakes a teacher of Bulgarian should try to teach his Turkish pupils to identify gender of nouns, adjectives and pronouns. The information about this problem is insufficient in the textbooks. It would be advisable to prepare special exercises taking into account the students' individual language capacities.

Descriptors: language learning, Bulgarian, speech habits

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 271	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Moskva-Elenska, V.	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Oszte vednyż za pddczeninite izreczenija sys syjuz "ako"	
Translated Title	ti1	Subordinate clauses with a conjunction "ako"	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	234- 239
	ci11	References	14
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Subordinate conditional clauses introduced by means of the conjunction" ako" cause many difficulties for learners of Bulgarian. In these type of complex sentences the predicate of both clauses is in the indicative mood. Subjunctive is found rarely, especially in antecedent clauses. Tense of predicates of the main clause and the subordinate clause is another problem. In Bulgarian expression of dual time relations is a characteristic feature of these sentences.

Descriptors: Bulgarian, foreign language learning,
conditional clauses, contrastive linguistics

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C333	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Murdarov, V.				
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria				
Original Title	ti0	Edna nepravilna upotreba na predloga "na"				
Translated Title	ti1	One incorrect usage of the preposition "na"				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	5			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	446			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Learners of Bulgarian make many mistakes using incorrect prepositions. The most frequent mistakes are those with the preposition "na". This preposition means direction, place and time in dates. "Na" has also a purely grammatical function: it replaces the dative ending and the genitive ending. "Na" is most often misused when it is used to indicate unspecified time. Descriptors: Second language learning, Bulgarian, preposition				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 309	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	R. Mutafchiev				
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria				
Original Title	ti0	Sravnenie na rečnikovija systav na tekstove vyz osnova na korelacionnija analiz				
Translated Title	ti1	Comparison of Word-lists of Texts on the Basis of Correlation Analysis				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulgarski ezik			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	359-362			
	cl11	References	2			
Language	ls	Text	Bulgarian			
		Condensation	English			
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

It is very common to make a list of words appearing in a given text. Such a word-list is useful when studying the language of a given author, and also in language teaching. When comparing similar word-lists made earlier, it is often possible to determine semantic changes in the meaning of certain words. In order to define common and different lexical features, word-lists of different texts can be compared. Correlation analysis may be very helpful in this sort of research. It consists in establishing statistical proportions of the results of different comparisons. It is closely linked to statistical mathematics and therefore this kind of research belongs, in a way, to mathematical linguistics. The formulas and tables in the text illustrate this new methodology in contemporary linguistics.

Descriptors: Computational Linguistics, Mathematical Linguistics, Statistics, Vocabulary, Bulgarian

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	260
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Nedelczev,G.
Corporate Name	cn		Sofia, Bulgaria
Original Title	ti0		Njakoj trudnosti pri obladjavaneto na bulgarskata fonetika ot uczenicite-turczeta.
Translated Title	ti1		Some difficulties in learning Bulgarian phonetics by Turkish pupils
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	28-34
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Turkish pupils who start their education in the fifth form have already acquired certain habits and abilities to write and read in Bulgarian. Their main phonetic problems are the following ones: too closely pronounced ъ(ă) , too softly pronounced /k/ and /l/ at the end of words, /c/ pronounced instead of /s/ During the course of Bulgarian grammar in the 5th - 8th forms special attention should be paid to the apparently unimportant mistakes in pronunciation. Preparation of special phonetic exercises with words which cause the greatest difficulties seems to be the most effective way of teaching correct pronunciation.

Descriptors: phonetics, language habits, language learning, Bulgarian

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C/339 · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	Pavlova, R.
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria
Original Title	ti0	Predłogyt "blagodarenije na" i negovite sinonimi
Translated Title	ti1	The preposition "blagodarenije" and its synonyms.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation:
		Title: Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series:
		Year: 1972
		Volume or Number: 3
		Issue: · (pg20) Supplement
		Part: · (pg30) Supplement
		Pages: 3-9
	cl11	References: 7
Language	la	Text: Bulgarian
		Condensation:
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The preposition "blagodarenije na" should be considered in two aspects: 1. the charactedstics of the contexts in which this preposition occurs, 2. the features of model constructions: synonymous constructions in which the preposition "blagodarenije na" is used. Further remarks concern the incorrect usage of this preposition. Descriptors: Bulgarian, syntax, preposition

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 304	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	E. Pernishka	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Njakoi funkcjonalno-stilisticzni projavi i osobenosti na substantiviranite prilagatelni	
Translated Title	ti1	Some Functional and Stylistic Appearances and Peculiarities of Substantival Adjectives	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	1-2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	22-26
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	English

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Substantivalization, like every change from one linguistic category into another, is a complex lexical and grammatical phenomenon. Explaining and teaching it requires the ability to unify several semantic and morphological problems. The substantivalization of adjectives varies in its extent depending on the styles of the language. It may be rare in some, but typical in others. Separating an adjective from the noun it qualifies and replacing the combination with the adjective only is an expression of a tendency towards linguistic economy. Beside semantic features, these adjectives have also certain morphological ones: they are used mainly in the plural. In the process of language teaching one should draw learners' attention to them and explain their functioning.

Descriptors: Adjective, Semantics, Morphology, Language Teaching

TA

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 290	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Petkov, S.					
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria					
Original Title	ti0	Eksperimentalni danni za bulgarskoto imenno slovoobrazuvane					
Translated Title	ti1	Experimental data concerning word-formation					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	3				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	229-233				
	cl11	References	3				
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

A language experiment carried out at Sofia University is presented. The participants of the experiment were given a notion defined by a few words . The experiment consisted in substituting this notion by one word, a noun. The experiment was designed to answer the question: what is the role of word-formation processes in the enrichment of lexical system of modern Bulgarian. The experiment confirmed that one of the main characteristics of the Bulgarian lexical stock is its development through "the inner language Word-formation . The conclusions based on the results of the experiment are interesting not only for the linguists dealing with the development of modern Bulgarian but also for teachers and translators.

Descriptors: word-formation- semantics, language-experiment, language enrichment

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C334	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Petkova, M.	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Sravnitelen analiz na topon imijata na gradovete Sofija i Moskva	
Translated Title	ti1	A contrastive analysis of toponymy of the names of two cities: Sofia and Moskva	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	429-432
	ct11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Names of a toponymic character cause some difficulties in teaching a foreign language. Attention should be paid to their correct pronunciation and spelling. The contrastive analysis of the toponymy of the names of Sofia and Moskva is a methodological example how to overcome difficulties connected with these problems. Not only the names of the cities are the subject of the analysis but also the names of particular quarters of the cities, names of some streets, squares, etc.

Descriptors: Bulgarian, Russian, contrastive analysis, onomastics, lexicon

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	[illegible]	Accession Number P 312	Editor	Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd:	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	V. Popova		
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria.		
Original Title	t0	Bulgarskata forma na dve ozuždi dumi.		
Translated Title	t1	The Bulgarian Form of Two Foreign Words.		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	6	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	566-567	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

In the contemporary Bulgarian literary language one can meet a number of neologisms.which derive mainly from foreign languages. The fact of occurrence and acceptance of neologisms by the lexical system is connected with the establishing the correctness of pronunciation and spelling. It is obvious that every lexical borrowing from a foreign language must be subordinated to phonetic and morphological rules of a given language.This is of paramount importance for teachers of Bulgarian as a foreign language.The examples of such neologisms are 'akompaniment'and 'akompanjator'.

Descriptors:Bulgarian,French,lexicology,noun,phonetics, morphology.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	289
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		R.Rusinov
Corporate Name	cn		Veliko Tyrnovo, Bulgaria
Original Title	ti0		Sysztestvitelni imena s nastavka "itba" i tehniat pravopis
Translated Title	ti1		Nouns with the suffix "itba" and their spelling
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	63-64
	cl11	References	1
Language	ls	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		In modern Bulgarian the number of nouns with the suffix "itba" is limited. The suffix "itba" is often identified with the suffix "ba" the latter one being taken for a shortened form of "itba". This approach is not correct because the suffix "itba" is a separate autonomous and productive part in word-formation, although in modern Bulgarian its productive power is very limited. The suffix "itba" is added only to the stems of old verbs of the first and second conjugations, after the stem vowel has been cut off. Often a word formed in this way looses the primary meaning of action and gains a secondary meaning of the result of a given action. Traditional spelling preserves the spelling "t" in the suffix /"itba" although nowadays this suffix is pronounced with "d" /idba/. Descriptors : noun, morphology, language teaching, Bulgarian

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	356	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	R. RusinoV	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Mjasto na udarenieto v njakoi familni imena	
Translated Title	ti1	The place of stress in some family names	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski ezik.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	372-374
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The present-day Bulgarian is chracterized by strong expiratory stress responsible for significant reductions of vowels in unstressed syllables which finds reflection in Bulgarian orthography.
The author's explanation of the phenomenon is an excellent example of how the problem should be presented to learners of Bulgarian.

Descriptors: Bulgarian, accent, Russian, French, vowels, language, teaching

111

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 270	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Rusinov,R.				
Corporate Name	cn	Veliko Tyrnovo, Bulgaria				
Original Title	ti0	Podczineni izreczenija s dve ili povecze syjuzni vryzki v syvremennija bulgarski knižoven ezăk				
Translated Title	ti1	Subordinate clauses with two or more conjunctions in modern literary Bulgarian				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	6			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	26-32			
	ci11	References	3			
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

In the descriptive grammar of litarary Bulgarian the problem of subordinate clauses joined by means of two or more conjunctions with the main clause is not sufficiently discussed. Several categories of this type of sentences can be distinguished: 1. object clauses, 2. subject clauses, 3. attributive clauses, 4. predicative clauses, 5.adverbial clauses. Object clauses joined ~~with~~ by means of two or more conjunctions are the most frequent ones. A characteristic feature of this type of sentence conjunction is the fact that interrogative pronouns and interrogative adverbs /and not regular conjunctions/ join the subordinate clauses to the main clauses. Since this type of subordinate constructions is often found in literary Bulgarian, the teachers of Bulgarian ought to draw special attention to them.

Descriptors: descriptive grammar, syntax, subordinate clauses, conjunction, language teaching, Bulgarian

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 285	Editor / Date / Keyboard / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Rusinov, R. and B. Bajczev	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Kym vyprosa za koliczestveno semanticznata charakteristika na leksikata v syvremennija bulgarski knižoven ezik	
Translated Title	ti1	The problem of quantitative semantic characterization of the lexicon of modern Bulgarian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	224-229 (pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The development and enrichment of lexicon of any language is due primarily to the following factors: 1. formation of new words by means of word-formation processes, 2. 2. introduction of words of foreign origin, 3. change of meaning of native words. A characteristic feature of Bulgarian is its strong tendency towards the development of the lexical store by means of word-formation, and the tendency ~~from~~ of passing from monosemantics to polysemantics. These two problems are illustrated in the article by the data concerning the particular parts of speech.

Descriptors: semantics, lexicon, Bulgarian, language teaching

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C322 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	Stavreva,L.	
Corporate Name	cn	Varna, Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Problemi na programiranoto obuczenie po bulgarski ezik v srednija kurs.	
Translated Title	ti1	Problems of programmed teaching of Bulgarian in secondary schools	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	x~~28-37~~x (pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	28-37
	cl11	References	2
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Programmed teaching is a pedagogical novelty in teaching Bulgarian. An experiment carried out in Varna is described. All syntactic problems were presented to the pupils in the form of programmed materials. The following conclusions were drawn from this experiment: 1. programmed materials should draw students' attention to a deep analysis of new ~~learning~~xproblems, 2. language drills should establish language habits, 3. programms should allow the individualization of the teaching process /because of various levels of students/. Descriptors: language instruction, programmed teaching, language habits, language drills, syntax	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	267
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Varnenski, N.P.
Corporate Name	cn		Sofia, Bulgaria
Original Title	ti0		Za slovoreda na systavnite nazvanija s dve ili povecze neednorodni opredelenija
Translated Title	ti1		Word order in constructions consisting of two or more heterogenous expressions
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	305-312
	ci11	References	6
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

A fixed word order in phrases consisting of two or more heterogenous expressions is justified in the following way:

1. rules of phraseology /change of word order in phrases results in neologisms/
2. syntactic rules /word order is not free in phrases/
3. logic of an utterance /the change of word order in phrases results in utternaces which cannot be understood/

Descriptors : Bulgarian, language errors, syntax, phrases

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C340	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Vaseva, J.	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Znaczenie i upotreba na umalitelno-ocenycznite prilagatelni v knižovnija bulgarski	
Translated Title	ti1	The meaning and use of the diminutive-estimating adjectives in literary Bulgarian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik i Literatura
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	3-17
	ci11	References	8
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In Bulgarian diminutive adjectives are of two types: physical diminutives and emotional diminutives.
The suffixes: "iczyk", "oczyk" and "szyk" form diminutive adjectives. We can distinguish the following semantic groups of diminutive adjectives expressing evaluation with some subjective coloring:

1. diminutive adjectives that describe positive qualities connected with friendly feelings, e.g. skromniczyk, dobriczyk,
2. diminutive adjectives that describe the feelings of sympathy and pain, e.g. gorliczyk, bolniczyk.

The meaning of diminutive adjectives depends on the context and on the semantic features of the modified noun.

Descriptors: Bulgarian, adjective, semantics, morphology

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C332	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Vasilev, Ch.	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia, Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Otnovo za izraza "ot pticze mljako"	
Translated Title	ti1	Some more remarks on the phrase "ot pticze mljako"	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	436-437
	cl11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Some phrases of in Bulgarian seem to be of foreign origin. Language teachers, especially foreign language teachers are reluctant to introduce these phrases to their pupils' lexical system. The Bulgarian teachers try to replace these phrases with others which have slightly different meaning. One of such phrases is the phrase: "of pticze mljako" which seems to many teachers to be a translation from a foreign language. This particular phrase is constructed according to the semantic and grammatical patterns common for all Slavic languages. It appears in Polish, Czech, Slovak and Polabian. Descriptors: Bulgarian, lexicon, phrases	

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 314	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	M.Vyglenov	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia,Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	Proizchod i znaczenie na dumata "filumenija".	
Translated Title	ti1	The Origin and the Meaning of the Word "Filumenija".	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Bulgarski Ezik
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	438-439
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Bulgarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

In every contemporary and normally developing language the lexicon is growing continually.Some new words,often of foreign origin,come into usage.This process can also be observed in contemporary Bulgarian literary language.The ability of choosing the words which can be of any use during the teaching process is of great importance for the teachers of Bulgarian as a foreign language.One should introduce and explain the meaning in descriptive terms of those words that have no equivalent in Bulgarian. The word "filumenija" is an example of the above.

Descriptors:Bulgarian,French,lexicology, Romance languages, verbs.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	368 Accession Number		Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code		Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Borovickova,B. , Mălac V., Sedlakova,M.					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	Nove smery ve vyzkumu exploziv					
Translated Title	ti1	A new Approach in the Research of Stop Consonants Perception					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Slovo a Slovesnost				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	XXX, 4				
		Issue				(pg20) Supplement	
		Part				(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	307-315				
	cl11	References	39				
Language	la	Text	Czech				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This article is introduced by a review of recent research in the field of experimental phonetics - determination of som distinctive features in particular. During the last 25 years many questions have been taken again into account. The most important features are rapid changes in speech spectrum. From this point of view stops play the most important role among consonants. Data from auditory tests with synthetic CV speech signal are given. The results of influence of F1 and F2 transitions on listeners "initial stops answer are compared with the results of similar experiments done by Haskins Laboratories. The sequence of the Czech stops is /k,p,t, t´/ contrary to the English /P,t,k/. Descriptors: phonetics, experimental phonetics, stops, Czech, English							

8-70

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: P 510 Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: Bibliographer: Date:
Personal Name	pn	Klára Buzassyová
Corporate Name	cn	Bratislava, Czechoslovakia
Original Title	ti0	Príspevok ku kontrastívnemu skúmaniu kategórie určenosti /maďarčina - slovenčina/
Translated Title	ti1	A Note on the Contrastive Analysis of the Category of Definiteness /Hungarian - Slovak/
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation: Title: Jazykovedný časopis
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series: Year: 1972 Volume or Number: 1 Issue: (pg20) Supplement: Part: (pg30) Supplement: Pages: 13-25
	cl11	References: 13
Language	la	Text: Slovak Condensation: English

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The category of definiteness is a semantic category containing the notion of definiteness and indefiniteness of words-constituents of a sentence. It is realized by words called determiners, such as the article in Hungarian /it does not exist in Slovak/. When studying the problem of definiteness in both languages one should take into consideration the following points:

1. Is a determiner always an independent word or a part of word?
2. Which words in both languages function as determiners?
3. Is a determiner an original component of a sentence or is it introduced transformationally?
4. How is the category of definiteness realized /anaphorically or non-anaphorically/?
5. What are the types of sentences in which the definiteness/indefiniteness opposition is realized /possessive, partitive, identifying, with the word "byť", locative/?

The starting point in the analysis was the realization of the category of definiteness in possessive and partitive sentences of both languages.

Descriptors: Contrastive Linguistics, Slovak, Hungarian, Semantics, Generative Grammar

8-70

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	369 Accession Number	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Čermak F.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Viceslovna pojmenovani typu verbum-substantivum v cestine	
Translated Title	ti1	Verb-Noun Phrasals in Czech	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Slovo a Slovesnost
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	XXX, 4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	287-303
	cl11	References	11
Language	la	Text	Czech
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Properties and behaviour of V-N^{abstr} constructions /cf. English "take pleasure, have a swim"/ are analyzed on a sample of 265 abstract nouns comprised in the first thousand of words of the standard frequency count of the Czech language. They were supplied by verbs contracting with them habitual collocations of a nonmetaphoric and non-idiomatic character. An attempt was made at a semantic classification and it was found that most of the analysed phrasals could get allocated at least one of the ascertained functions / inchoative, durative or terminative/. Occurrence and selection of verbs in the correlative N-V construction was found to work according to certain rules.

Descriptors: Czech, phrases, semantic classification, verb, noun

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Czech.

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL			
LINCS Processing	px10	442 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 4, 65-76.			
Corporate Name	cn				
Original Title	ti0				
Translated Title	ti1				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation			
		Title			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			
		Year			
		Volume or Number			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages			
	cl11	References			
Language	la	Text			
		Condensation			
Abstract / Descriptors	ab				

UDC 410:31

73.5.107. *Statistical methods on evaluating words for indexing purposes.*— Helbich, Jan. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, 4, 65—76. (In English).

A method of statistical analysis of text for identification of keywords is being developed. The results of preliminary experiments . are presented. A sample of 146,000 words has been studied (146 segments of 1,000 words each), which comprised a few complete texts of science and engineering papers and chapters of a novel, plus some separate sentences and headings from science journals. For each segment a number of statistical parameters were computed using the Minsk-22 computer system; subsequently, some of these parameters that will prove to be most suitable for the above objective will be chosen. Calculations have been completed for 88 segments. The analysis is conducted on 176 most frequent nouns in these segments. Expert's judgment will be the criterion for suitability or otherwise of a parameter. Tentative experience in interviewing 22 specialists, who were offered a list of 176 nouns, was successful (the respondents were asked to mark the words they were submitted as important or non-important for their specialty field). Exemplified by 20 words, the good correlation of the values of one of the statistical characteristics and expert judgement is demonstrated: high values were found in words that were unanimously recognized as «important» and vice versa. The results are of interest solely as evidence of the efficiency of the approach, for the sample already studied is too small to grant reliable conclusions. It may happen even that quite a different parameter will be recommended in the end. 10 refs.

A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: P 308	Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code:	Bibliographer: Date:
Personal Name	pn	Josef Hendrich	
Corporate Name	cn	Prague, Czechoslovakia	
Original Title	ti0	Využijme jazykové laboratoře	
Translated Title	ti1	Let's Make Use of Language Laboratories	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Učitelské noviny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	19
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	1
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Czech
		Condensation	English

Abstract / Descriptors ab

On the basis of research done in Czechoslovakia and other countries the following conclusions can be drawn about the role of language laboratories:

1. They are an important help in teaching but not the only one - other didactic aids are of equal weight.
2. In order to be effective lab training should be based on the preceding didactic process, and the amount of time and the degree of difficulty of lab exercises should increase gradually.
3. Laboratories make the individualization of learning easier and the control over the learning process fairly strict.
4. Learners deal with the foreign language as spoken by native speakers and they get acquainted with different variants of the language depending on the speaker's dialect, education, sex, age, etc.

Descriptors: Second Language Learning, Language Laboratories, Language Skills, Speech Skills, Audiolingual Methods

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 302	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code 30	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Josef Horáček
Corporate Name	cn		Praha,CSRS.
Original Title	ti0		Modernizace jazykové výuky.
Translated Title	ti1		Modernization of the System of Teaching Foreign Languages.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	✓
		Title	Učitelské noviny.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	21
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	2
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Czech
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The concept of modernization of the process of teaching languages is often understood only in technical categories, i.e. teaching in language laboratories with adequate outfit. The author proposes the following method of making the learners more active: 1/ask one learner a question 2/ask the rest whether the answer is correct 3/after pin-pointing the error repeat a suitable rule 4/ give marks only after thorough practising of the material.

Descriptors: foreign language learning, practising of grammatical structures, teachers of languages, modernization, learners' activity.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	419 Accession Number	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 3, 259-271.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 651.926:681.39]:518.5

72.8.115. *A model of the Slovak conjugation.*— Horecký, Jan. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972 3, 259—271. (In English).

A generative grammar is proposed permitting to obtain all Slovak verbal forms (analytical ones included) in a phonetic transcription. A universal generation rule is used: $\text{Verb} \rightarrow V(+M)+T+\left({}^{R}_{F}\right)$, where V=root, M=morpheme of aspect, T=thematic morpheme, R=morpheme used in personal verbs, F=morpheme used in impersonal verbs. The dictionary of stems gives for every root the 1st Person Sg., Present Tense; besides, each root is ascribed with the index of one of 11 types depending on the type of thematic morpheme chosen for forming Present, 3rd Person Pl., Past Tense, Participle and Infinitive of that root. The thematic morph determines the choice of the aspect morpheme. To obtain the personal forms, 21 groups of rules are user which choose a grammatical suffix R depending on its meaning. Eight rules are used to generate impersonal forms. Since the substitution rules allow for alternatives, the choice of one of these is based on eight groups of selection rules leaning on the morphological and phonemic context. These are followed by 3 deletion rules that eliminate zero morphemes and certain non-zero morphemes of aspect and theme, plus 5 insertion rules, introducing interfixes and other auxiliary elements. Alternation rules are applied to the resultant string (7 groups of vowel and 3 consonant alternations), and, if the graphic form is required, 5 spelling rules. In the general case, the rules need not be binary. The model can be used not just for generation, but for synthesis of word forms, given the initial set of grammatical categories. The procedure of the algorithm for synthesis in specified, giving an example of formation of 3rd Person Plural of the conjunctive of the verb *chodievat'*.

Z. Shalyapina

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	tv1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	448 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 4, 77-93.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 410:31

73.5.113. ***An attempt at a quantitative analysis of social dialects.***— **Klimeš, Lumir.** «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *4*, 77-93. (In English).

Four aspects are pointed out under which social dialects can be effectively investigated with statistical methods: (1) isolating the word list of a given dialect, characterizing it at a given historical time point; (2) analysis of synonymy of dialectal words; (3) measurement of the relative frequencies of dialect words; (4) analysis of diachronic changes of the word stock. The studies are conducted for dialects of five social groups: miners (M), postmen (P), railwaymen (R), footballers (F), and students of secondary school (S). Questionnaires are the principal method of study used. Spontaneous speech records and interviews were also employed in some cases. Data are given on the word, stocks for each of the five dialects. Groups defined by common interest had the richest word stock (F=502 words, S=458 words), while the «slang» word stock was much poorer for persons of a common profession (R=288 words, M=175, and P — 102 words). The diversity of the word stock was mostly due to synonyms. For instance, the 602 words of F expressed only 111 different concepts (an average of 5.43 synonyms per concept); on the other hand, the word stock of R consisted of 228 words expressing 231 concepts (1.25 synonyms per concept). To determine the relative occurrence frequencies of various dialect words, the method of subjective frequency estimates was used. The subjects indicated for each «slang» word of their dialect the frequency of its occurrence in their practice as they felt it. Data of this kind afford conclusions on the «vitality» of the dialect in general; the higher the frequency of the specific dialectal words in the opinion of its speakers the more vital is that dialect. For characterizing the diachronic changes in the various dialects, the findings were compared of studies conducted in different periods. For instance, the interval between two studies for M was about 20 years (the first study was conducted in 1948); in this time the word list was augmented by about only 3.4% of new words, while 4.6% of old words went out of use. For S, on the contrary, a major change of the word list was noted, despite that the interval between the two studies was but 4 years: senior school students of 1963 would fail to understand 45% of the slang of those of 1967. This instability of the school slang is explained by the fact, that, as shown by the statictical analysis, S are characterized by a high proportion of rarely used words. The problem of learning the slang of a group by a newcomer (for instance M or R apprentices, junior school students, etc.) was also explored. The learning curves greatly varied for different groups which was due primarily to the difference of time spent by new members of different groups in the new environment at the different stages of learning. 9 refs.

A. Vasilevich

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 301	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Marie Kmochová				
Corporate Name	cn	Kabinet germánských jazykû,KPÚ,Praha,CSRS.				
Original Title	ti0	Ještěk modernizaci jazykové výuky.				
Translated Title	ti1	Still about Modernization of the Process of Teaching Languages.				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Učitelské noviny			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	25			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	4			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Czech			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

Modern teaching of languages consists in the activity of the learner and the increase of effectivity of teaching. A teacher should: 1/ briefly introduce grammatical rules, 2/devote more time to practising them with learners 3/direct,create situations-first of all the learners should talk.It is important to use recordings of texts read by native speakers,as it helps to master correct pronunciation and grammatical structures.The whole class should be involved in checking learners' knowledge,but it cannot last too long.

Descriptors: learning of a foreign language,auditory methods,practising of linguistic structures, audio-visual aids,native speakers.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pr0	414 Accession Number	Editor	Date
			Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 3, 45-62.		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0			
Translated Title	ti1			
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title		
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year		
		Volume or Number		
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages		
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text		
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

✓ UDC 410:31

72.8.104. *On statistical dependence in syntax.*— Kōnigová, Marie. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *3*, 45—62 (In English).

An attempt at statistical study of text at the sentence level is made. For that purpose, 10 samples of 250 sentences each from five styles of Czech texts were investigated: newspapers, artistic prose, poetry, drama and technical style. In all samples, the sentence lengths and the statistical regularities of the proportions of simple, complex and compound sentences were considered. The various measures of association between the quantitative characteristics of texts were computed. The problem of an efficient measurement unit for sentence length is discussed; part-of-sentence (PS) is accepted as the efficient unit. The shortest were the sentences of drama (the average length 2.75 PS); the longest, of newspapers (7 PS). In complex and compound sentences the sequence of main (M) and subordinate (S) clauses, and the proportion of these were studied. It was found that the combination M-M was the most typical for the sample, followed in frequency by M-P and M-M-M; the main clauses generally stand at the beginning (in 90% of instances). Tables of the corresponding data for each style are given. The existing statistical measures of association between the characteristics are discussed in detail; a correlation coefficient is proposed for the problem under consideration. It is used to evaluate the association strength between the number of PS and the number of predicates, the number of simple clauses and the number of subjects, the appurtenance of a word to a part of speech and its syntactical function in the sentence, etc. The findings are cited. Regularities are found to be stable in texts of that style, while being susceptible of great variation between styles. 10 ref. A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	449 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 4, 35-45.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 410:31

73.5.114. *A contribution to the investigation of the frequency of occurence of nominal and verbal elements in English.*— Krámsky, Jiři. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *4*, 35—45. (In English).

The study is an instalment of a series of investigations into the dependence of frequency distributions of word classes on functional styles (English). Relative frequency of nouns, personal and infinitive verbs was studied for different styles and authors. Simultaneously, the sentence length distribution was explored which was supposed to correlate with the above characteristics. Four texts for each of three styles—fiction, colloqial (plays) and popular science—were chosen. Each text sample was taken by the author subjectively as a coherent text, so it was not strictly random. The sample sizes varied from 2,500 to 5,000 words. Calculations are given showing that for a given reliability $\alpha=0.95$ and the relative admissible error of 10% of words, a sample of 2,500 word was sufficient for the purpose of the study. Instances of significant divergences of frequency of various word classes, are discussed; for examples, within one style—fiction—the relative proportions of occurrences of nouns diverged for different authors—ranging from 10.9% in Lawrence to 21.1 and 2.6 in Wells and Dickens, respectively; on the average, fiction was characterized by the relative proportion of nouns about 17.6%, and in this characteristic it differed little from colloquial style (15.9%), but greatly from popular science (24.1%), etc. An unexpected result was the absence of any significant correlation between the proportion of nouns and verbs, on the one hand, and mean sentence length, on the other. For instance, colloquial style which was characterized by the shortest sentences (7.6 words; cf. 20.8 and 22.8 for the other two styles) at the same time had rather high proportion of personal verbs—16.7% (cf. with the respective figures: 11.3% in fiction and 9.7% in popular science). 3 refs. A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	px10	Accession Number	407
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	po1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 3, 15-26.
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

72.8.101. ***On some problems of quantitative typology of languages on acoustic level.***— **Kramsky, Jiři.** «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *3*, 15—26. (In English).

Statistical studies, the importance of which appears doubtless in certain fields of linguistics, can be of great use for typology of languages. The problem is to select the statistical characteristics that would be relevant for language typology. It is clear that these characteristics should embrace all language levels; to begin with, the phonetic level is considered. Material of 23 languages is used to classify languages by the statistical characteristics of their phonemes. The chief indicator in respect of which the languages were compared was the relationship of frequency of occurrence in speech (text) of the phonemes of a given class and the proportion of the phonemes of that class in the phonemic inventory of the language concerned. The phoneme classes were defined by the characteristics of place and manner of articulation. For instance, there are languages notable for a lower usage of fricatives, which is manifested, e. g., in the proportion of the fricatives in the total phonemic inventory being only 30% whereas the real proporton of fricatives in texts is only 15% of phoneme occurrences. A total of 13,000 words were included in the counts, containing 61,000 phonemes. Tables for 23 languages for 7 classes of phonemes are given. Examples are investigated in which the analysis of the tables serves as basis for typology. Specifically, Czech is shown to stand nearer to English than to German; Russian and Bulgarian are practically identical and greatly different from Czech, etc. 8 refs.

A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	2444 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 4, 95-106.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
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Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
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		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 410:31

✓ 73.5.109. *On the stylistical-semantic analysis of adjectives in journalistic style (a quantitative approach).*— Kraus, Jiři. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *4*, 95—106. (In English).

The possibilities are considered of statistical analysis of text on the basis of observations of a single part of speech. Adjectives are said to be most convenient for that purpose as their usage is rather loosely connected with the syntactical structure of the sentence, so that they provide a better reflection of the style of the author. Czech newspaper texts (editorials and leaders from newspapers of 1967—1969) were investigated; the sample included 50,000 words, of which 5,500 adjectives. The Wring-Herdan formula is disccused briefly, which evaluates the probability of exactly *n* occurrences of some element. The author shows that if the 5,500 adjectives are treated as «text» (of these, 335 different words), the empiric data are rather accurately predicted by calculations using this formula. Analysis of some of the discrepancies suggests that the number of words that occurred only once, i. e. the words that are the prime indicators of richness of language, was somewhat lowered in the text sample under study; accordingly, the average frequency of repetition of the same words was higher. It would be highly interesting to compare the frequency distribution of adjectives with another distribution described elsewhere (for instance, in the frequency dictionary of Czech, the frequency dictionary of journalistics publisched in 1938 and the like). Such a comparison could enable to identify the peculiar traits of journalistic language style; and also diachronic changes in this language. In this way, in particular, the peculiar adjectives of the 1960 s newspapers have been detected (the corresponding list is given). 17 refs. A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1				
LINCS Processing	pd0	443 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 4, 141-154.			
Corporate Name	cn				
Original Title	ti0				
Translated Title	ti1				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation			
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Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			
		Year			
		Volume or Number			
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement
		Part			(pg30) Supplement
		Pages			
	cl11	References			
Language	la	Text			
		Condensation			
Abstract / Descriptors	ab				

UDC 410:108

73.5.108. *Some quantitative aspects of the Czech syllable.*— Ludviková, Marie. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist», 1972, 4, 141—154. (In English).

From a linguistic standpoint, the syllable is more informative for studying the combinatorial properties of phonemes, being, as it is, a natural language unit, than the traditionally used artificial strings, such as digrams and trigrams. The results are presented of a statistical analysis of syllables in a text which is a phonemic notation of lectures in mathematical linguistics (the sample comprised 106 sentences, including more than 2,000 words). The principles of division into syllables are stated in detail. In the text sample analyzed, there were 5,000 syllables, of which 613 were different. The syllables were frequency ordered, enabling some substantial conclusions. Specifically, it has been found that the rate of covering the text with syllables is essentially higher than that of words: 320 most frequent syllables cover about 92% of text (cf. with words, where the 70—80% coverage is achieved only by 1,000 or even 2,000 most frequent words). Data on relative occurrence frequency of various types of syllable are given (altogether 23 types ranging from 1 to 6 phonemes were distinguished for Czech.). Open-syllable types (V, CV, CCCV, etc.) were significantly prevailing in text—about 75% of all syllables. By investigation the relationship between a syllable's frequency and its phonemic length, an inverse correlation of medium power ($r=0.5$) has been established to connect the two characteristics. In other words, the shorter a syllable is the more often it occurs. This agrees well with the traditional idea of the optimality of the language code. 21 refs.

A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type tp1 ITEM FROM A SERIAL

LINCS Processing pd0 417 Accession Number | Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date

Originating Center pd1 Center Code | Bibliographer | Date

Personal Name pn SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist."
1972, 3, 229-240.

Corporate Name cn

Original Title ti0

Translated Title ti1

Source Journal so1 Abbreviation

Title

Pagination Grouping pg Series

Year

Volume or Number

Issue (pg20) Supplement

Part (pg30) Supplement

Pages

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Language la Text

Condensation

Abstract / Descriptors ab

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801

72.8.113. *On the distribution of some linguistic means expressing the adverbial of cause proper in the Czech language.*— Machová, Svatava. К установлению дистрибуции некоторых языковых средств, служащих для выражения обстоятельств собственной причины в чешском языке. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *3*, 229--240. (In Russian; English summary).

The adverbial of the cause proper (ACP) is a part of sentence which can be replaced by a subordinate clause introduced by the *protože* conjunction without affecting the sentence meaning. Five types of constructions used to express ACP in Czech are examined: $S+S_{instr}$; $pro+S_{acc}$; $Z(I)+S_{gen}$; $na+S_{acc}$; and $za+S_{acc}$. The choice of the construction depends on the context: the semantic or syntactical properties of the governor and/or dependent parts of the sentence. Results of a study of the mutual distribution of the above means of ACP expression (based on 600 sentences) by the substitution technique are presented. In Czech, 12 (out of 32 logically possible) equivalent substitutions are realized. For instance, there occurs a context, in which the dependent S is used both in the form $Z+S_{gen}$ and $pro+S_{acc}$, provided the fulfilment of the conditions: S names a human property; S has an attributive modifier; V governing ACP denotes an acivity or change of state of the subject that occurs on the basis of the property designated by S: *Zoufal si nešťastnou lásku <=Zoufal si z nešťastnělásky>* 'Suffered from unhappy love'. A method for algorithmization of the rules to be included in the generative description of Czech (P. Sgall) is described.

L. Gonch

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS [illegible] Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing		413 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 3, 35-43,				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
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Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
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		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
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		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

/ UDC 410:31

72.8.103. *Frequency of syntactic types in the Slovak language.*— Mistrik, Jozef. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *3*, 35—43. (In English).

50,000 Slovak sentences from texts of five styles (colloquial, poetry, journalistic, fiction and didactic texts) are analysed. Depending on whether a sentence is simple or complex and on the number of simple clauses within the complex sentence, the type of subordination (coordination)

it has, etc., in all, 130 types of syntactical sentence structures were distinguished. For each style the frequency distribution of the sentences by the types was computed. The five styles investigated can be in general united into two groups: «artistic» (prose, poetry and colloquial) and «business» (journalism and didactic style). The former group is marked by a greater proportion of simple sentences (about 65%) and a relatively lesser diversity of syntactic types (there were altogether 60 types, while the majority of sentences belonged to only 10 of these). A. Vasilevich

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 315		Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code		Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Igor Nemeĉ					
Corporate Name	cn	Praha,CSRS					
Original Title	ti0	O mezislovanských rozdilech produktivitê c-ových slovotworných formantu.					
Translated Title	ti1	The Differences in the Productivity of Word Forming c-formants Among Slavic Languages.					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Slavia				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	1				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	9-15				
	cl11	References	18				
Language	la	Text	Czech				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

The problem of productivity of c-formants among eastern and western Slavic languages is considered on the basis of Russian and Czech.The research shows that in Czech c-formants are more productive in creating names for special concepts /especially impersonal ones/,mainly within the range of terminology.In Russian,on the other hand, they are more productive in creating diminutives,very common in spoken language.As the place of terminological units in the lexical system is marginal,the conclusion may be drawn that the use of c-formants in Russian is greater.This is also parallel to a large number of nouns with suffix -c- in eastern Slavic languages.

Descriptors:Contrastive linguistics,Slavic languages,Czech,
Russian,word formation,word-forming formants.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pr0	418 Accession Number Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	od1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 3, 241-257.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
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Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
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		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 651:926:681.39]:801

72.8.114. ***Notes on morphemics of adverbial of place in a functional (multilevel) description of Czech.***— Piťha, Petr. Некоторые замечания к обработке морфологии обстоятельства места в генеративном описании чешского языка с несколькими уровнями. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *3*, 241—257. (In Russian; English summary).

A list of morphological means of expression (formemes) of so-called static adverbials of place in Czech is given — the parts of the sentence depending on the verbs of state, such as *lie, stand, hang*, etc. An example of morphological representations: *na*+L, *uvnitř*+G, *pred*+I, where L, G, I are cases. The preliminary analysis had distinguished 22 senses (semantemes) of these modes of expression, e. g. «on the surface (area)», «inside a space», «at a small distance from a limit». Within the system of a generative description of Czech having several levels, the semantemes are the units of the syntactic level, and the formemes, those of the morphological level (P. Sgall). The problem of the relationship of the morphological and syntactic units is posed. Since one sence can be expressed by several morphemes, it is necessary to decide which of them should be chosen. The choice depends: (a) on stylistic and (b) contextual conditions. A context in interpreted as the semantic properties of the S governed by a preposition and the verbs of state governing the sentences with a group of a locative meaning. Notes on the possible ways of defining the context conditions, e. g., for choosing between the formemes *na*+L and *v*+L (*na Kladně, v Prahe*) are given. A list of nouns denoting geographical names is needed, indicating what preposition they can combine with. The list of the units of the syntactical level must be extended. For defining the meaning of a preposition, one must analyse the situation described by the sentence (the analysis is exemplified by the preposition *za* in *Postav se za strom!*).

L. Gonchar

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	348 e)
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
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Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Jan Prucha	
Corporate Name	cn	Praha,CSRS	
Original Title	ti0	O nekterych vztazich psycholingvistiky a sociolingvistiky.	
Translated Title	ti1	On some relations between psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Jazykovedný casopis
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	66-76
	ci11	References	35
Language	la	Text	Czech
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The author concludes that psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics may be replaced by one interdisciplinary theory, considering the related areas of research.Together with functional stylistics they may establish psycho-sociolinguistics,or the science of linguistic communication.

Some characteristics which relate psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics:

1. In psycholinguistics there is a tendency to break the limits established by individual psychology,and to include the social factors into the study of the processes of language acquisition and use /man as the encoder of messages uses language in realcommunication situations,in the social and socio-cultural context/.

2. Both for psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics the ethnography of communication /first formulated in the U.S. in the 60s/ is a common tie.This branch of research was created on the basis of cultural anthropology,ethnography,and socilogy,and it deals with the discovery and analysis of the ways of speaking in a given society,as well as it deals with

Subject Category			
Category	Main Reference	Cross Reference	Cross Reference
General	sc000	sc001	sc002
L & A	sc010	sc011	sc012
FS	sc020	sc021	sc022
Periodicals	sc03		
	sc040	sc041	sc042
	sc050	sc051	sc052

Indicator Code			
in00	Annual Report	in07	State-of-the-Art Review
in01	Bibliography	in08	Terminological Dictionary
in02	Biography	in09	Textbook or Reader
in03	Directory	in10	Audio Record
in04	Festschrift	in11	Video Record
in05	Language Dictionary	in12	Machine Record

Status	
st0	Original
st1	Revision
st2	Reprinting
st3	Translation
st4	Proceedings

3.A branch created in Great Britain deals with the ways of language acquisition and its use.It also tries to explain how they are determined by the social and economic conditions of the language user.

4. Functional stylistics analyzes style as a process/style as a way to select and organize linguistic elements according to the function and meaning of the message,communication situation,and the speakers intentions/,According to the author,functional stylistics should establish the theoretical basis for the future discipline called "psycho-sociolinguistics".

Descriptors:psycholinguistics,sociolinguistics.functional stylistics, linguistic communication,communication,learning process.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pr0	415 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 3, 89-101.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
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		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors | ab

UDC 410:31

72.8.105. *Statistical examination of Czech root-morphemes.*— **Slavičkova, Eleonora; Vašák, Pavel.** «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *3*, 89—101. (In English).

The feasibility is studied of isolating, on the basis of statistical data, two classes of root-morphemes: «central» (morphemes having the maximum functional load and uniquely correlated with the corresponding categories of a given system); and «peripheral» morphemes (used in a limited number of syntactic functions and hard to correlate with a certain category of the given morphemic system). The analysis is conducted in two directions: statistical and paradigmatic. For the overall statistical analysis, the following quantitative characteristics of morphemes are used: (1) morpheme frequency (according to a frequency word list); (2) combinability with other morphemes (provided the boundary of the morpheme is quite clear); (3) polysemy (the number of different senses that the morpheme can have). The analysis was based on two statistical procedures (described at length), aimed at obtaining, from individual quantitative estimates of the above parameters of morphemes, a summary estimate to be used as basis for classifying morphemes into «central» and «peripheral» ones. Examples illustrating the operation of the methods are given, though the final results of analysis are not expounded as yet. 9 refs. A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	446 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 4, 9-33.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 410:31

73.5.111. *On the statistical choice of language materials for the purposes of lexical analysis.*— Těšitelová, Marie. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, 4, 9—33. (In English).

The principles of sample organization that ensures statistically adeguate description of text are discussed. Two sampling methods are analyzed — «random sampling» and «samples including coherent texts». In order to investigate the relative advantages and shortcomings of the two methods, a number of texts of different authors and styles were chosen (each of 20,000—30,00C words), for which complete statistical descriptions had been available. The samples of the texts that were studied were of 4,000---5,00C words each, the «random samples» being compiled by choosing with the aid of a table of random numbers some 25 pages of text, whereas «coherent text» samples were passages of continuous text taken either from the beginning or from the end or from the middle of the initial text. Statistical descriptions were obtained for each sample: total word counts, total number of lexemes, total number of different words; rate of appearance of new words, list of most frequent texts and their coverage of the text, etc. These data were compared with analogous data for the whole input text. Examples are given of comparative analysis for a few variables for different texts; some differences are observed in the patterns of correspondence of the sampling data and the complete text data depending on the style (fiction and scientific-technical). The conclusion was that neither method of sampling afforded an adequate reflection of the general statistical characteristics of a given text in the sample. Specifically, the «random sample» reflected only the properties of text that were characteristic of the pages chosen at random, whereas the sample of «coherent text» seemed to be more representative of the whole text by some parameters. The latter method is thus preferable in a situation ruling out the study of the whole text. The author supposes that the minimal sample of this kind must be of 3,000 or 5,000 words; in particular, this sample size permits to detect the statistical properties distinguishing the text from other styles and even from other authors. 8 refs.

A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Czech journal

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	406 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 3, 9-14.					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

UDC 410:31

72.8.100. *On the frequency and distribution of consonant clusters in Czech.*— Trnka, Bohumil. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *3*, 9—14, (In English).

Czech is notable for a great number of words containing consonant strings. The distribution is studied of consonant cluster lengths in words of one, two, three etc. up to 8 syllables; the tabulations of the results are presented. Compared with single consonants, the clusters are more often used in three- and two-syllable words; the most probable position of their occurrence is the middle of the word; the least probable, its end. Certain further data of analysis of the distributions obtained are cited. Besides, a list of the most frequent clusters in the sample investigated is given (mostly two-element ones). 2 refs. A. Vasilevich

UDC 410:31

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Czech

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	422 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Bull. Math. Linguist." 1972, No. 17, 73-75.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 51:801:034

72.11.113. *Dictionary of terms from quantitative linguistics.*— Uhlirova, Ludmila. «Prague Bull. Math. Linguist.», 1972, No, 17, 73-75. (In English).

The dictionary of terms in quantitative linguistics, issued under the title «Petijazycný clovnik z kvanitativni lingvistiky», in Czechoslovakia in 1970, is reviewed. The dictionary includes 1,005 Czech terms with English, French, German and Russian translations. Over and above terms in quantitative linguistics, some terms in general linguistics, mathematics and informatics are included. The dictionary is in two parts: the alphabetic dictionary of Czech terms; and 4 index tables. Entries in part 1 include the entry number, the Czech term and its translations. Index tables are alphabetic lists of terms in one of the four translation languages referring to the entry number in the main part of the dictionary. The dictionary is intended for specialists in computational linguistics and translators of linguistic literature. N. Pertsova

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	pt1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	416 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 3, 171-181.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 801.51

72.8.108. ***On the on-projective constructions in Czech.***— Uhlířova, Ludmila. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *3*, 171—181. (In English).

A number of non-projective constructions in Czech are enumerated, as isolated from written texts of different styles (scientific, poetical, artistic prose) and in colloquial speech. In these constructions, the separation of the parts of the syntagma is observed: (1) the noun and the adjective in agreement with it (like **Dark were we caught by night*) or with the relative pronoun (like **To which do you go class?*), (2) coordinate parts of the sentence (like *Neither to me this refers nor to you*); (3) parts of a comparative phrase, and (4) a quantitative word and the noun dependent on it (like **Many has this man bought things*), etc. Besides the nonfunctional usage, the non-projective constructions can be used as marked variants of the corresponding projective constructions, notably as special (not the main) means of expressing the theme-rheme division or emphasis on the theme or on the rheme. «Non-projective» division of the parts of the syntagma shows that they have differing functions in the theme-rheme division (e. g. *Really, honest* [rheme] *man is he* [theme]), or emphasis on the theme or on the rheme; (*Neither to me this refers nor to you*--emphasis on the rheme; *He can sing, this guy*—emphasis on the theme). To express the actual division of the sentence, the non-projectivity is used mostly in artistic or colloquial speech and rarely—in scientific style. In poetic and colloquial speech, the non-projective constructions are often used non-functionally: in poetic speech they may be due to needs of rhythm, in colloquial speech—to absence of a ready functional perspective in the speaker's mind. 23 refs.

L. Iordanskaya

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	445 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Prague Stud. Math. Linguist." 1972, 4, 107-128.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 410:31

73.5.110. *On the quantitative analysis of clause and utterance in Czech.*— Uhlifova, Ludmila. «Prague Stud. Math. Linguist.», 1972, *4*, 107—128. (In English).

Two syntactical levels are distinguished that are objects of analysis: syntactic structure of the sentence and organization of utterance. The units of the former level are predicate, subject, object and adverbial modifiers. The units of the latter level are theme (T), rheme (R), transition (Tr) and options (O). These constituents are distinguished by their relationship to the novelty of the meaning they convey (relatively to the preceding context), and also by their sensitivity, to change of word order in the sentence (for instance, the communicative function of T does not depend on the place of T in the sentence). The following aspects are investigated: interrelation of syntactic units and their positions in the sentence; analogous relationship for communicative utterance units; and finally, the interrelations between syntactic and utterance units. Statistical methods are applied. A sample of 10,00C words of connected scientific and scientific-technical text has been studied. For the most part the results have been found to depend on the sentence length (in words). This necessitates separation of results for sentences of length 2, 4 and 5. Data on frequency of syntactic units in various positions in the sentence are stated separately for the subject, predicate, etc. (e. g., in sentences of length 2, 68% of all subjects and 72% of verbal predicates stood at the beginning of the sentence, and 83% of all objects in the end, etc.). In a similar fashion the probabilities of occurrence of utterance units in this or that position in the sentence are specified (e. g., in sentences of length 3, T stands in the beginning in 70% of cases, and in 95% of cases R stands in the final—third—place). No one-to-one correspondence between syntactic and utterance units has been found, as predicate, subject and other parts of sentence can equally have any of the four functions. However, there were certain differences of frequency of this or that function for different parts of the sentence. For instance, 53% of all T were subjects, and 54% of transitions were predicates. 16 refs. A. Vasilevich

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 156	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date			
Personal Name	pn	Reiner Aleithe						
Corporate Name	cn							
Original Title	ti0	Konfrontative Betrachtung des Konjuktivs im Russischen und Deutschen						
Translated Title	ti1	Subjunctive in Russian and German - a comparative approach						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation						
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series						
		Year	1973					
		Volume or Number	6					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement				
		Part		(pg30) Supplement				
		Pages	308 - 313					
	cl11	References	44					
Language	la	Text	German					
		Condensation						
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The subjunctive mood is more common in German than in Russian. The author discusses the use of the subjunctive mood in both languages and gives Russian eequivalents of the structures with the subjunctive mood in German. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Russian - German), grammar.						

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	469 Accession Number	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Linguist. Arbeitsber." 1973, No. 7, 1-8.	
Corporate Name	cn	Barxudarov, L. S.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 659.926.001

74.9.118. *On interrelation of descriptive and normative aspects in the theory of translation.*— Бархударов Л. С. К вопросу о взаимоотношении дескриптивного и нормативного аспектов в теории перевода. «Linguist. Arbeitsber.», 1973, No. 7, 1-8. (In Russian).

The author emphasizes the importance of scientific theory of translation for real progress in translation practices. Theory of translation is asserted to be a bilateral descriptive-normative discipline in which neither of the two aspects prevails while the both are linked by inseparable organic complementarity. The translation theory proceeds from observing the objective regularities of translation processes. By generalizing these observations and deriving its principles from them it projects these again into the practice as normatives which are formulated as type regularities rather than austere prescriptions and have a probabilistic character subject to this or that modification in each particular case. 6 refs. V. Bobrova

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Germ.

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	429 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch." 1972, 11-27.				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 651.926:621.39]:801.56

73.4.94. *Article in German prepositional phrase.*— Brand, Ingeborg. **Der Artikel in deutschen Präpositionalgruppen.** «Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch.», Berlin, 1972, 11—27. (In German).

For introducing articles into the German text in the course of automatic translation from Russian, German nouns are divided into 5 classes — by the set of articles admissible with them: (1) only definite (*die UdSSR, die Sonne*); (2) only zero (*Hans, Frankreich*); (3) definite or zero (properties, states, substances: *Mehl, Ruhe*); (4) definite or indefinite (concrete, collective, enumerable abstract: *Tisch, Menge, Krankheit*); (5) definite, indefinite, or zero (concrete and abstract that are enumerable in some contexts and non-enumerable in others: *Briefträger, Arbeit*). The zero article is treated as a variant of indefinite article: the two are incompatible within one set, excepting the «mixed» class 5, where the words of the type *Briefträger* with the zero article have a special meaning (they denote the profession and not a person). Based on 1,000 Russian noun phrases (NP) from scientific text, an algorithm has been built which assigns to Russian NP the «definite/indefinite» mark solely by syntactic features; the algorithm provides for correct results in 90 per cent of cases. The functions of articles in German prepositional phrases (PP) are discussed. The concept of «enclitic article» is introduced for the cases such as *zum, vom, zur,* this article is asserted to be neutral in regard to the definite/indefinite opposition: *Das wird durch einen/mit einem/im Satze ausgedrückt* or *zum/zu Ausdruck kommen.* Therefore, the rules prohibit the use of enclitic article in PP where *S* governs a subordinate clause (such *S* is definite). Four conditions of the use of indefinite article in PP are specified: (1) words of the type некоторый, один из in Russian text, (2) some verbs usually requiring indefinite NP (*wiedergeben durch ein —*), (3) *S* has an *A* attached to it which requires the definite article (such as *der linke, der erste*), (4) *S* has an *A* but not S_{Gen} or Num. After prepositions *in, bei, durch, mit, ohne,* the zero article frequently occurs (the preposition constitutes an adverbial phrase together with *S*: *in historischer Hinsicht,* bei *Erwärmung,* etc.). A flowchart is presented of the rules of article insertion; the following syntactic conditions are used in the rules; (1) presence of adjectives attached to *S* requiring indefinite (*ein bestimmter, ein beliebiger*) or definite (*der sogenannte*) article; (2) presence of dependent S_{gen}, subordinate clause or *A* associated with *S*; (3) appurtenance of *S* to the type 1 or 2; (4) *S* is dependent on a verb requiring definite/indefinite NP; (5) *S* is a part of an adverbial phrase with the prepositions specified above.

I. Mel'chuk

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 162	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Bertold Brandt
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	u0		Entwicklung von Techniken der geistigen Arbeit
Translated Title	u1		The devolopment of study techniques
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	3 - 14
	cl11	References	51
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		In foreign language teaching the connection between thinking and speaking is very important. From the very beginning of a course in a foreign language teaching attention be paid to students' analytical and synthetical thinking. The programme of a foreign language course should also take into consideration students' learning techniques which will help them in learning the language. The author indicates what types of learning strategies should be included in manuals and what kind of qualifications the teacher must have. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (general), study techniques

8-70 (over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C326	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Julius Chromečka	
Corporate Name	cn	Ostrava (Czechoslovakia)	
Original Title	uo	Zu einigen Aspekten der methodischen Gestaltung von Sprachtonbändern	
Translated Title	ut	Some aspects of the methodological development of language tapes	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	40-42
	cl11	References	3
Language	ls	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Language tapes are now broadly used in foreign language teaching. They fulfill their main task fixing language structures and developing speech skills but only if they are methodologically appropriately prepared and rationally classified. Some problems of practice preparation of dialogue-like type of exercises are discused.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, German(second language), language tapes, dialogue,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 163	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	S.Danders		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0	Arten ,Funktion und Verwendung akustisch-optischer (kombinierter) Unterrichtsmittel		
Translated Title	ti1	Ways, functions, and the use of audio-visual aids.		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	6	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	274 - 282	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	German	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In the GDR the following audio-visual aids in teaching Russian have been prepared: (1) a set consisting of a tape-recorder and slides, (2) a series of films ("talkie"), and (3) a TV course. The author suplements each of them with a methodological guide. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Russian), audio-visual aids.		

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C330	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Günther Desselmann				
Corporate Name	cn	Leipzig				
Original Title	t0	Zur Kontext- und Situationsgebundenheit in Grammatikübungen				
Translated Title	tt1	Context- and situation-bound grammatical exercises				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	3			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	161-169			
	cl11	References	14			
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors ab

In modern language teaching the development of effective practice forms and teaching procedures plays an important role. Special attention should be paid to the training exercises which fix and activate grammatical knowledge. As a model for constructing practice units the dialogue unit is applied because it guarantees not only communicative development but also the principle of connection with situation. Some problems of context-bound language materials for foreign language teaching are discussed. The context- and situation-boundness are preconditions which require from the learner not a mechanical work but a mental activity.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, practice forms, teaching methods, exercises, situation,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 291	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	U. Esser, H.Hellmich				
Corporate Name	cn	Leipzig				
Original Title	u0	Sprechsituation und Fremdsprachenunterricht				
Translated Title	u1	Speech situation and foreign language teaching				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	6			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	328-339			
	ci11	References	17			
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	An important principle of a communicative-oriented foreign language teaching is the embedding of foreign language exercises,which are decisive for the development of speech ability,into situations. The basic situation is the communicative situation or conversation situation which include more than two persons. The attempts to determine communicative situation may be grouped into sociopsychologic and communication theory-oriented. Situation and theme are interrelated. In dialogue as well as in monologue the theme depends upon situation and not vice versa. In the framwork of simulated situation the language task should be made clear to the studemt. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, communicative situation, conversation,				

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 172	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Günter Foitzik	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Dialogtabellen und dialogbezogene Bildtafeln als wirksame Hilfsmittel zur Festigung und Aktivierung lexikalischer und grammatischer Kenntnisse	
Translated Title	ti1	Tables with dialogues and tables with pictures in lexical and grammatical drills	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	93-100
	cl11	References	10
Language	ls	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

In foreign language teaching the following visual aids play an important role:

(1) tables with dialogues which stimulate conversation,

(2) tables with pictures which are an equivalent of real situations.

The tables can be used both in lexical and grammatical drills The author gives some methodological indications how to use those tables in the classroom.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, audio-visual aids in dialogue

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pro	Accession Number	470
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Linguist. Arbeitsber." 1973, No. 7, 9-16.	
Corporate Name	cn	Gak, V. G.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 659.926.001

74.9.119. ***Typology of equivalents and invariants in translation.***— **Г а к В. Г. Типология эквивалентов и инвариант при переводе.** «Linguist. Arbeitsber.», 1973, No. 7, 9-16. (In Russian).

The problem of translation equivalent can be examined under three angles: (1) statical (at the language level); (2) functional-analytic (at the level of speech); and (3) functional-pragmatic (at the level of verbal behaviour). Three types of invariant are analysed: structure of linguistic expression, meaning, and situation (extra-linguistic reality). All types of invariant and equivalent are in constant interaction and can be represented within the framework of a single utterance. V. B.

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	293
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	V.A. Gandelman	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	ti0	Zur Individualisierung des Lernprozesses im Fremdsprachenunterricht	
Translated Title	ti1	Individualization of the learning process in teaching foreign languages	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	151-158
	cl11	References	10
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In the process of individualization every student has to fulfill his tasks in a determined order and to apply the appropriate means of self-control. The problem of individualization of learning process may be considered in the scope of teaching organization and outside of it. The individualization consists in giving every student the possibility for independent learning. It should be based on the careful system of teaching organization which includes a definite system of exercises, elements of programmed teaching, coordinated planning, and individual or collective control.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, individualization, teaching organization, programmed teaching,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 157	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Rosemarie Gröschl					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	u0	Zur Steuerung und kommunikativsituativen Gestaltung von Gerprächen im Russischunterricht					
Translated Title	u1	Artificially created situations in teaching Russian					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	3				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	116 - 118				
	cl11	References	9				
Language	la	Text	German				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Artificially created situations are the basis for conversations during a lesson. The dialogues given in manuals are patterns to be used in one particular situation. The teacher should show the students how the pattern changes according to different situations. Such a procedure leads towards consolidation of the material. The author discusses some dialogues in manuals of Russian from this point of view. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Russian), dialodue					

156

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 165	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	K. Günter		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0	Sichere Sprachkenntnisse als Grundlage für eine höhere Qualität der Könnensentwicklung		
Translated Title	ti1	The development of competence in foreign language		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	7 and 8	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	331 - 333 and 388 - 397	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	German	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In order to speak a language one must know (1) a set of concrete language signs (vocabulary) and (2) the structure of the language in question. Therefore, a course in a foreign language the aim of which is the active knowledge of the language should combine those two elements. However, a good knovledge of the vocabulary is the primary aim since the lexical items are the most important in the communication process. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (general)		

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 155	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Klaus Günther	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Zur Entwicklung des verstehenden Hörens im Russischunterricht	
Translated Title	ti1	Aural comprehension in teaching Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	10
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	491 - 504
	cl11	References	14
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Aural comprehension plays an important role in foreign language learning. It consists in understanding both the meaning and the sense and it is an essential part of the process of communication. It is necessary that the student should understand the native speakers. The author gives some methodological indications how to teach the student to listen and understand the spoken language as well as some examples of aural comprehension tests. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Russian) aural comprehension (teaching and testing)	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 166	Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	Klaus Günther		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0	Grundfragen des dialogischen Sprechens im Russischunterricht		
Translated Title	ti1	Dialogue in teaching Russian in high schools		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	9	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	411 - 421	
	cl11	References	25	
Language	la	Text	German	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The dialogue is a more complex manifestation of student's competence than the monologue. The author distinguishes several types of the dialogue, e.g., asking for information, etc. Then he discusses the place of the various types of the dialogue in foreign language teaching in general and in the manuals of Russian for high school in particular. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Russian), dialogue.		

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 167	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Klaus Günther				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Zur systematischen Entwicklung des dialogischen Sprechens im Russischunterricht				
Translated Title	ti1	Dialogue in teaching Russian in high schools				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	11			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	521 - 532			
	cl11	References	29			
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The uathor develops his ideas (Fremdsprachenunterricht 2/1972) concerning the place of dialogue in foreign language teaching. He presents a number of methodological indications and exercises which may be introduced in a six year course of Russian for high schools. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Russian), dialogue.				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C325	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Harald Hellmich	
Corporate Name	cn	Leipzig	
Original Title	ti0	Grammatik und Fremdsprachenunterricht	
Translated Title	ti1	Grammar and foreign language teaching	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	4-11
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Some of the foreign language teaching methodologists are of the opinion that the grammar plays an ancillary role in developing foreign language mastery. Consequently the priority of lexicon in foreign language teaching is stressed and grammatical knowledge is regarded as having secondary significance. These views according to the author, originate to a lesser extent from the underestimation of grammar and overestimation of lexicon, but rather from the insufficient use of linguistic findings in foreign language teaching. The grammar for teaching foreign languages is more diversified than the grammar of a native language. The grammatical knowledge should help to construct and to understand foreign language sentences and to prevent errors.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, grammar, lexicon,

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 296	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Harald Hellmich
Corporate Name	cn		Leipzig
Original Title	ti0		Stand und Probleme des Fremdsprachenunterrichts in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik
Translated Title	ti1		The state of affairs and the problems of teaching foreign languages in the German Democratic Republik
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	132-147
	cl11	References	29
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		A short historical survey of the development of foreign language teaching in the GDR is presented. The considered time-span embraces the period before the foundation of GDR(1946-1949) and thereafter. The educational and communicative function of teaching foreign languages ,teaching- and learning-aids, the theory of manual preparation, the problems of exercises, and the tendencies in foreign language teaching are discussed. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching organization, teaching methods, instructional aids,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

SERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Publication Type	ty5	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 151 Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date
Original Title	ti0	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Translated Title	ti1	Language Teaching
Editor	pn1	Werner Hoffmann
Publishing Organization	im5	Volk und Wissen
City	im00	Berlin
State	im01	
Country	im02	GDR
Year of First Issue	im21	17
Frequency	im8	monthly
Language	la3	German, Russian
Standard Serial Number	av3	
Subscription Price	av12	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The periodical is devoted to the theoretical problems of foreign language teaching and practical problems like giving exams,planning lessons,etc. The reader may also find some information about new manuals, new audio-visual aids.There is a section of the exchange of teachers' experience. Committee on Publications: President - Prof. W.Hoffmann Vice - president - Prof. G.Beneke Other members: Prof.Prof. W.Apelt,K.Günther, E-G.Kirschbaum, et al.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 160	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Gudrun Holjewilken					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	Nachschlagewerke im Russischunterricht					
Translated Title	ti1	Bilingual dictionaries and grammar textbooks in foreign language teaching					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	1				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	20-23				
	cl11	References	5				
Language	la	Text	German				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Bilingual dictionaries and grammar textbooks play an important role in foreign language teaching. The author gives exemples how to use them im order to explain grammatical problems. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (grammar)					

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 168	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Walter Horst

Original Title	ti0	Unterrichtsmethodische idiomatische Wendungen im Englischunterricht	
Translated Title	ti1	Idiomatic expressions in teaching English.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	11
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	533- 535
	cl11	References	6
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

It has been observed that one fifth or even one third language mistakes has its source in the wrong use of idiomatic expressions and therefore a special attention should be paid to them a foreign language teaching.

The author distinguistes two types of idiomatic expressions

(1) those where substitution is not possible, e.g., first of all, and

(2) those where substitution is possible, e.g., My name is Tom (John, etc.).

Descriptors: foreign lanuage teaching (English-German) vocabulary (idioms) -

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 152	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	W.Hückel	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Die Typen des englischen Wortverbandes	
Translated Title	ti1	Types of English phrasal and group verbs.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachen
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	169-179
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Phrasal verbs and group verbs are wery productive.Single words can be substituted by those constructions and the substitution is possible within the constructions,too. In phrasal verbs and group verbs three elements are equally important: position, stress and meaning and they are conditioned by one another. Thus, syntax and semantics closely connected.

There have been distinguished 17 types of the phrasal verb and group verb constructions, which are presented in a table.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching (English),grammar.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C 324	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Anna Iliewa	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia	
Original Title	to0	Bewusstheit und Imitation im Fremdsprachenunterricht	
Translated Title	ti1	Consciousness and imitation in teaching foreign languages	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	75-84
	cl11	References	15
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Knowledge acquisition,ability development and socialist education constitute a dialectic unity in foreign language teaching. In the modern language learning the automatized and conscious learning should be systematically interconnected. In to-day's foreign language teaching the consciousness and imitation (intuitive use) are not opposites but they are two factors conditioning each other. Imitation keeps the students from knowledge and thinking; true learning should be conscious.

Descriptors: foreing language teaching, automatization, cognitive approach, teaching methods,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	ps10	472 Accession Number Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	oc1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Linguist. Arbeitsber." 1973, No. 7, 60-74.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 659.926.001

74.9.121. *Communicative and functional equivalence.*— Jäger, G. Kommunikative und funktionelle Aquivalenz. «Linguist. Arbeitsber.», 1973, No. 7, 60-74. (In German).

An attempt of an exact definition of «translation» as a process characterized by functional equivalence between the original text and the translation has given rise to a new term which is not equivalent to the original one. To eliminate the resultant difficulty, notions of «ideal» and «real» translations are introduced. The essence of transference of contents from one language to another is analysed. The communicatively-adequate and communicatively-heterogene transferences are examined, as are the communicative equivalence of texts, conditional and optimal translation, maximum equivalence and maximum translation. Differences between languages due to the representation of higher level units with lower level units, structure of the levels, valence of sings, etc. are pointed out.

V. Mikhailov

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	473
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		SOURCE JOURNAL: "Linguist. Arbeitsber." 1973, No. 7, 75-119.
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 659.926.001

74.9.122. *Applying various forms of realization of translation (a contribution to definition of the science of translation).*—Kade, Otto. Zur Anwendung verschiedener Realisationsformen der Translation (Bemerkungen zur Bestimmung des Gegenstandes der Übersetzungswissenschaft). «Linguist. Arbeitsber.», 1973, No. 7, 75-119. (In German).

The science of translation deals with a class of linguistic communication with all subordinate subclasses (literary translation, simultaneous translation, etc.). Difference is formulated as obtaining between the translation and the rendering of contents. The science of translation has been recently concentrating on the process of translation, which, in a certain sense, has become an independent object of research. Three concepts in definition of the subject of the science of translation are criticized: micro-linguistic, semiotic and macro-linguistic. The author emphasizes the historical character of translation and its social determinism. For performing a translation, linguistic data of formal and semantic character as well as extra-linguistic information are to be taken into account. These three types of interrelated data correspond to three forms of realization of translation: substitution, interpretation, and paraphrasing; these in turn, are interacting. The possibility of automatic translation are discussed in terms of these forms. 60 refs. V. Mikhailov

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C331	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn		A.L. Karlin
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow
Original Title	ti0		Zur Frage der Bekämpfung der externen Interferenz auf lexischer Ebene
Translated Title	ti1		The problem of overcoming external Interference on the lexical plane
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	309-315
	ci11	References	5
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The problem of interference has been an object of interest of linguists and psychologists because of its relevance for foreign language teaching and for some theoretical insights. The research of interference led to the closer determination of tasks important in the field of foreign language teaching such as error analysis, specification of the difficulty degree,etc., The interference is not a rigid and unchangeable phenomenon but a dynamic process. The foreign language methodologists should aim at eliminating or, at least, at restricting the influence of the native language while learning foreign language.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, interference, error analysis

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C329	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Erika Kirsch, Irene Zoch	
Corporate Name	cn	Leipzig	
Original Title	ti0	Zur Auswahl von Texten zur Entwicklung der Gesprächsfähigkeit	
Translated Title	ti1	Selection of texts for developing speech ability	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	22-27
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Texts play an important role in developing speech ability. They serve as a basis for transmission of information concerning culture and civilization. The didactic functions as well as content functions should be coordinated in a text. According to the experiences of German methodologists these functions can be incorporated into texts while associating them with several types of texts. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, texts, culture,	

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 171	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Hans Kirsten				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Bemerkungen zum Substantiv und zum Gebrauch der Artikel im Englischen				
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of the noun and the article in English				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	1/2			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	67-76			
	cl11	References	36			
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The author presents a division of nouns into classes and then discusses the contexts in which they are used with and without the article. A special attention has been paid to the definite article "the" which is more often used than it is suggested in school grammar text books. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (English), grammar (morphology)				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 159	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Dieter Klein, Horst Schreiber		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0	Das Wörterbuch im Aufbaukurs Englisch		
Translated Title	ti1	The dictionary in teaching English.		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	1	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	24 - 26	
	cl11	References	3	
Language	la	Text	German	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Bilingual dictionaries are used by silent reading and when the meaning of a word cannot be deduced from the context.

The student needs to know the alphabet, phonetic transcription and the symbols used in dictionaries.

The autors gives methodological indicationes how to teach the student to use the dictionary properly so that he will be able to find the necessary information in the shortest possible time.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, bilingual dictionary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	428 Accession Number · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch." 1972, 29-127.
Corporate Name	cn	
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation:
		Title:
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series:
		Year:
		Volume or Number:
		Issue: · (pg20) Supplement
		Part: · (pg30) Supplement
		Pages:
	cl11	References:
Language	la	Text:
		Condensation:
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.56

/ 73.4.92. *Syntax of Russian adverbs: automatic syntactic analysis of Russian text.*— Klimonow, Gerda. Die Syntax der russischen Adverbien. Eine Studie zur automatischen syntaktischen Analyse des Russischen. «Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. English-Deutsch.» Berlin, 1972, 29—127. (In German).

Based on an ample corpus of material (extracted from dictionaries, linguistic papers and scientific-technical texts), the syntactic behaviour of Russian adverbs is studied. A detailed classification of adverbs is offered, and many structures in which these adverbs occur are described. A detailed flowchart of an algorithm for handling adverbs in syntactic analysis of Russian text is presented; appendix gives the vocabulary of Russian adverbs: 512 adverbs, for each of which its syntactic and semantico-syntactic properties are indicated. 80 refs. I. M

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	437 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch." 1972, 129-158.					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.54

73.4.110. *Semantic relationships in text.*— Koch, Sabine. Semantische Relationen in sprachlichen Texten (Topikalrelationen). «Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch» Berlin, 1972, 129—158. (In German).

The problem of automatic establishment of various semantic relationships between units of German text is discussed (relationships of equivalence, contrast, generic, etc.). In terminology of E. Agricola and of the author, these are called topical relationships (TR; *Topikalrelationen*); their establishment is called topical analysis (*Topikale Analyse*). The system of TR for a given text constitutes a kind of the latter's thesaurus, which is expected to help resolve semantic ambiguity for analysis of that text. Distinguished are: (1) TR having formal-morphological features, and (2) purely semantic TR. TR of the former type are signalized by repetition of words (in neighbouring sentences), repetitions of parts of compound words (*Sie bespritzten einander mit dem Wasserschlauch. Der Wasserstrahl glitzerte in der Sonne*) and the use of syntactic derivatives (*Draußen war es still. Hier im Zentrum der Stadt herrschte eine Stille wie in einem Steppendorf*). Among TR of the latter type, three subtypes are distinguished: I. Equivalence relationships, including synonymy (partial and absolute), pronominalization, contrast (including antonymy), inclusion in a class (specifically, generic relation), appurtenance to the same genus, «interparaphraseability» (*das Gewehr — die grosse Waffe*). II. Transformational relationships (an utterance can be treated as the transform of another one). III. Relationships of semantic neighbourhood: «action-subject, object, instrument», (*to cut — knife, to play — pianist, to read — book*), «*action* ‹process› — another action ‹process› associated with the first one» (*to sleep — to dream, to sleep — to snore*), etc. Topical analysis of connected text results in describing the connections of sentences in TR terms, thus fixing the text structure. A small German text (22 sentences; a newspaper item on building of a trans-Alpine highway) is analysed by way of example; all TR are indicated for this text, which permits to consecutively follow through the topic and a number of subtopics (the topic is indicated by the word that realizes the greatest number of TR; the first subtopic is designated by the word that realizes the second largest number of TR, etc.). Identification of the topic and the subtopics on the basis of TR in this text, i. e. its topical analysis, permits its automatic abstracting. 76 refs. I. Mel'chuk

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

SERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Publication Type	ty5	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 150 · Editor: · Date: · Keyboarder: · Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: · Bibliographer: · Date:
Original Title	ti0	Fremdsprachen
Translated Title	ti1	Foreign Languages
Editor	pn1	Karl Kokoschko
Publishing Organization	im5	VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie
City	im00	Leipzig
State	im01	
Country	im02	GDR
Year of First Issue	im21	
Frequency	im8	quarterly
Language	la3	German,Russian,English,French,Spanish
Standard Serial Number	sv3	
Subscription Price	sv12	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The periodical is addressed to translatores,interpreters, and foreign language speakers.It brings both theoretical articles (linguistics,theory of transalation) and articles about foreign countries (geographical,social problems,etc.) Committee on Publications: President: Prof.K.Kokoschko Other members: Prof.O.Kade,Dr H.Zikmund,W.Graul

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 175	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Karl-Dieter Konrat, Eberhard Schmaling	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Berufs- und Dienststellungsbeziehungen im Russischunterricht	
Translated Title	ti1	Terms of professions and administrative functions in teaching Russian.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	175-182
	cl11	References	13
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In Russian - German language contacts it is often difficult to find proper terms of professions and administrative functions. The author gives a list of 430 German terms and their Russian equivalents. Those terms are also discussed from the point of view of word formation. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (German-Russian), special vocabulary.	

Germ

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type ty1

LINCS Processing pd0 493 Accession Number | Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date

Originating Center pd1 Center Code | Bibliographer | Date

Personal Name pn SOURCE JOURNAL: Schr. Phonet. Sprachwiss. und Kommunikationsforsch., Nr. 14
1972, 112 S., ill.

Corporate Name cn

Original Title ti0

Translated Title ti1

Source Journal so1 Abbreviation | Title

Pagination Grouping pg Series | Year | Volume or Number | Issue | Part | Pages

(pg20) Supplement

(pg30) Supplement

cl11 References

Language la Text | Condensation

Abstract / Descriptors ab

UDC 801.56

75.5.114. *The conditions for abridgement during coordination in the German language.* — Kunze, Jürgen. Die Auslassbarkeit von Satzteilen bei koordinativen Verbindungen im Deutschen. (Schr. Phonet. Sprachwiss. und Kommunikationsforsch. Nr. 14). Berlin, Akad.-Verl., 1972. 112 S., ill. (In German).

A system of rules is proposed which describes the abridgement during coordination in the German language. Along with the usual coordinated phrases, the groups with the so-called «two-node» coordination are considered: *Karl hat ein Buch und Otto eine Zeitschrift gekauft.* The notions of the dependency theory are defined: (1) oriented tree; (2) degree of a tree; (3) hierarchy in a tree; (4) linearly ordered tree; (5) interpreted tree; (6) «engaged» tree; (7) types of dependency (altogether about 40); (8) marked engaged tree; (9) marked structure of dependencies; (10) projective tree; and (11) *N*-projective tree (a generalization of the projectivity notion). A list of typical cases of violation of projectivity is given. Two dependency trees are distinguished in representing the syntactic structure of sentences with coordinated phrases: initial and resultant. In the initial tree: (1) $Conj_{coord}$ is governed by the sentence uppermost node; (2) the rest of the words, remaining after coordinative abridgement, are governed «semantically» either by «former» governors from «their» part of the sentence, or, if these have been dropped out, by their unabridged equivalents in the other part of the sentence; (3) along with the basic subordination relations in the dependency tree, some «fictitious» dependencies are defined—the dependencies of the unabridged equivalents of the eliminated dependents either upon uneliminated «former» governors of these dependents or to the uneliminated equivalents of these governors. The resultant tree is obtained from the initial one by the operation of «conjunction lowering», which is made dependent on the common governor of the pair of coordinate parts of the sentence. The identification relation plays a major part in the statement of the rules of coordinative abridgement. It is established between the words in the left and right part of the initial complex sentence; in a somewhat simplified form it is reducible to identity of the syntactic function of these words. Rules R1 and R2 define the general requirements to the elements to be eliminated. Rules R5—R10 give similar but not so powerful statements respecting the second sentence. Rules R11—R16 describe intricate situations of subordination and linear positioning of elements simultaneously in the two sentences being coordinated. Rule R17 is a sort of semantic restraint requiring pairwise combinability of all dependents of a word to be eliminated and of its uneliminated equivalent. Rules R18 and R19 describe the laws of «coordinative projectivity» [in the sense of Paducheva. — Abstractor's note], and rule R20 describes a specific case of sentences in which the verb stands directly after the conjunction as the result of abridgement. Rules R21 and R22 state the undesirability of fictitious dependencies at a too great depth in the dependency tree. Rules R23 and R24 deal with the projectivity in the resultant dependency trees, namely: non-intersection with a perpendicular put up to the conjunction. The need is pointed out for special pronominalization rules, occasional substantivation of articles and adjectives, modification of noun number and transposition of adverbial modifiers. 8 refs. E. S.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 292	Editor	Date	Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date
Personal Name	pn	V.A. Lapidus			
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow			
Original Title	ti0	Einige aktuelle Probleme zur Methodik der Herausbildung der Sprachfertigkeit			
Translated Title	ti1	Some urgent problems ot the methodology of the development of speaking skill			
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation			
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache		
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			
		Year	1974		
		Volume or Number	1		
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	49-55		
	cl11	References			
Language	la	Text	German		
		Condensation			
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	One of the hardest tasks inlearning foreign languages is the development of speaking skill. The author frames the hypothesis concerning the essence of the speaking skill in foreign language which requires mastering language material and a certain choice of psychic mechanisms 'speech universals',which are independent from any concrete language. An important factor is the activating of "learning units". The role of the language laboratory is not so big as it is sometimes believed,and the most laboratory drills are at low level. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, speaking skill, speech universals, language laboratory, drill,			

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 158	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	W. Lenertat				
ate	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Zu einigen wesentlichen Positionen der Englisch- und Französischlehrpläne				
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of teaching English and French.				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	2			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	57 - 67			
	cl11	References	13			
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The aim of foreign language teaching is to give the learner the ability to communicate, i.e.,he should be able to speak, understand, read and write.
The author discusses the following problems:
(1) the importance of the four principal efficiencies (speaking,comprehension,reading,and writing) a particular levels of teaching (elementary, advanced,etc.),
(2) the place of dialogue on particular levels,
(3) the place of aural-comprehension on particular levels.
The programme of a foreign language course should include not only the material but also methodological indications g both for the teacher and the learner.The process of acquirin a competence in a foreign language shoud start with repetition and lead towards creativity.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching (general)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 153	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	H.Liebold				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Wesen und Funktion der Modi				
Translated Title	ti1	Function of the various types of mood				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Fremdsprachen[redacted]			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	256 - 259			
	cl11	References	1			
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In French modality is expressed by either special auxiliary words (e.g.,peut-être) or corresponding phrases (e.g., de toute façon) and the form of verb. The article discusses the function of the four French moods: indicative,imperative,subjunctive,and conditional. Descriptors : foreign language teaching (French), grammar.				

Center for Applied Linguistics — LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL			
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 376	Editor	Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Informatik" 1971, vol. 18, no 5, 48-52			
Corporate Name	cn				
Original Title	ti0				
Translated Title	ti1				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation			
		Title			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			
		Year			
		Volume or Number		(pg20) Supplement	
		Issue		(pg30) Supplement	
		Part			
		Pages			
	cl11	References			
Language	la	Text			
		Condensation			
Abstract / Descriptors	ab				

UDC 003.035

✓72.2.36. *Transliteration of Japanese words into Roman alphabet through Cyrillic alphabet.*— Löhr, Harald. Transliteration japanischer Wörter über die kyrillische in die lateinische Schrift. «Informatik», 1971, *18*, No. 5, 48—52 (In German; English, French, and Russian summaries).

The fundamental difficulties in the transliteration of Japanese words into other systems of writing are connected with the syllabic structure of the Japanese language. Transliterations of Japanese words by Cyrillic and Roman characters are compared. The existing transliteration systems do not provide for a correspondence between Cyrillic and Roman renderings of the same Japanese word. A table of correspondences is given, representing the Japanese syllables in the two alphabets — Cyrillic and Roman. Symmary, modified

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C327	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code		Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	A.S. Lurje		
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow		
Original Title	ti0	Zu einigen Problemen der Gestaltung von methodisch aufbereiteten Sprachtonbändern		
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of developing systematically prepared langugae tapes		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	1	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	37-39	
	cl11	References	4	
Language	la	Text	German	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors ab

A report is made on the experiences in the field of development and application of systematically prepared language tapes. Such type of tapes is called sometimes 'programmed tapes'. At the Moscow university for foreign languages the organization principle is followed according to which automatization of language material and development of skills are achieved outside the class lessons in order to spend as much time as possible in contact-teaching for productive, creative practice. In preparation of language tapes the aim is to give them a communicative character.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, language tapes, automatization,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 161	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Antje Mewes, Lothar Pohl				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Ein Beitrag des Englischunterrichts zur Entwicklung von Techniken geistiger Arbeit				
Translated Title	ti1	Study techniques in teaching English				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	1			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	14 - 19			
	cl11	References	10			
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

Study techniques are extremely important in foreign language teaching.The students become acquinted with them during their native language lessons.

In foreign language learning the following study techniques (among others) become essential: (1) how to use a bilingual dictionary,(2) how to take down notes, (3) how to use grammar text books, etc.

The author discusses a lesson during which various types of the study techniques may be introduced.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching (general and English) study techniques -

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	425 Accession Number	Editor	Date
		Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: Samml. Akad.-Verl., 31 1972, 300S, ill.		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0			
Translated Title	ti1			
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title		
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year		
		Volume or Number		
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages		
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text		
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

✓ UDC 410:31

73.4.74. *An introduction to language statistics.*— Muller, Charles. Einführung in die Sprachstatistik. Übers. aus dem Franz. Hrsg. Hoffmann Lothar. (Samml. Akad.-Verl., 31). Berlin, Akad.-Verl., 1972. 300 S., ill. (In German).

The role and applications of statistical methods in language research are discussed. Lexico-statistical studies by the author are reported. The material of the study was French dramatic texts. The objective of the book is to expound the principles and methods of language statistics rather than any particular results and achievements. The examples used were thus chosen by their illustrative character rather than scientific interest. Appended are exercises for practising in the methods described. The intended readership is linguists lacking any mathematical background; it can be also used as a reference aid. 166 refs.

T. Molchanova

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 164	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	H.Münchow					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	ErschlieBung von Fremdwörtern im Lateinunterricht					
Translated Title	ti1	The establishment of the meaning of words of foreign origin on the basis of Latin.					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	7				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	343 -346				
	ci11	References	6				
Language	la	Text	German				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Acourse in Latin should provide the learner with the ability to analyse semanticaly the words of Latin origin in his native tongue. The comparison between a Latin form (word) and form (word) in a given language (there may be also intermediate stages) leads towards the establishment of its meaning in the learner's native language. Descriptors: teaching Latin					

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pr0	474 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Linguist. Arbeitsber." 1973, No. 7, 120-144.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cit1	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 659.926.001

749.123. *Theory and practice of the science of translation.* — **Neubert, Albrecht.** Theorie und Praxis für die Übersetzungswissenschaft. «Linguist. Arbeitsber.», 1973. No. 7, 120-144. (In German).

The interrelation of the theory and practice of translation is stressed. Translation is to be based on the requirement for the functional equivalence of the translation text to the text in the source language. Lexical and grammatical equivalents between the languages which constitute a network encompassing the grammatical systems of the two languages are defined. The relations due to differences in the types of text are examined. Problems of translator's skill are discussed. 9 refs. V. M.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 176	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Matthias Perl, Roger Winter				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	ZumProblem der "false friends"				
Translated Title	ti1	German - English quasi-equivalents				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	183-185			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

It is a theoretical approach to the explanation of the origin of German - English quasi - equivalents which the authors call "false friends". They divide those equivalents into the "true" (e.g.,German Akademiker : English academic) and "untrue" ones (e.g., German aktiv : English active). Then they give a list of the "true false friends" and explain their meaning in German and English.

Descriptors : foreign language teaching (German - English) vocabulary.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 170	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	J.Richter	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Die morphologische Struktur des Wortes im Russischen	
Translated Title	ti1	The morphological word structure in Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	1/2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	60 - 66
	cl11	References	2
Language	ls	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The article discusses some theoretical problems concerning the structure of word which are illustrated with the examples from Russian. The theoretical assumptions are then applied to the description of the word structure in Russian. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Russian), grammar (morphology)	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 173	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Heinz Rott, Dieter Roland	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Zu den Problemen der fremdsprachenmrthodischen Kategorisierung sprachlichen Können	
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of the cathegorization of language material	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	105 - 110
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In connection with K.Günther's articles (Fremdsprachenunterricht 1-2/1971) the authors take up the problem of the relations between competence and foreign language habits. In their opinion the cathegorization of language material should be based on the principles of general pedagogy and psychology. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, (general)	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 434	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch." 1972, 159-199.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.56

73.4.107. *Resolution of syntactic ambiguities in English and German: some methods.*— Rüdiger, Barbara. Einige Lösungsmöglichkeiten für syntaktische Mehrdeutigkeiten im Englischen und Deutschen. «Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch». Berlin, 1972, 159—199. (In German).

By way of elaboration and updating of the study by E. A. Agricola «Syntaktische Mehrdeutigkeit (*Polysyntaktizität*) bei der Analyse des Deutschen und Englischen», Berlin, 1968, a list of instances of syntactic ambiguity resolution in German and English is given: (1) resolution of ambiguity by lexico-grammatical category of the word (*he is to go to Paris*—subject infinitive; *This book is to burn*—object infinitive); (2) resolution of ambiguity on the basis of coordinate group (*Er zieht guter* [*schlechter*] *Wolle Wolpryla vor*); (3) ambiguity resolution by coordination with an unambiguous group (*Hier wurde die Kunst* [*und die Religion*] *zu lieben vergessen*), etc. A detailed classification is offered of the words by their semantico-syntactic properties, which is necessary for ambiguity resolution; for instance, *S* has the following features: abstract/concrete, animate/inanimate, verbal, temporal (capable of functioning as adverbial modifier of time), proper name, etc. Eighty-four ambiguous constructions in English and German are examined: e. g., (79) *He showed the general mistakes/Church offers help*; for each, the contexts are specified enabling ambiguity resolution. 11 refs. I. Mel'chuk

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0		Accession Number C 328 Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1		Center Code Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn		Siegfried Scharf, Helga Helbig
Corporate Name	cn		Leipzig
Original Title	ti0		Auslösung von Gesprächen in der Fremdsprache mit Hilfe aussersprachlicher Impulse
Translated Title	ti1		Elicitations of foreign language conversations with the help of extralinguistic impulses
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	27-36
	cit	References	19
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		Holding conversations presupposes communicative goal-orientation and motivation. Every conversation similarly to other objective activities aims at attaining an extralinguistic result. Holding conversation requires an initiative-reactive-productive linguistic training on the part of pupils. There is a difference between conversation and dialogue learned by heart. Developing conversations presupposes an experience stimulation within a communicative situation while dialogue is a fixed result of a conversation. Every partner of communication needs a starting impulse which let him speak. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, conversation, dialogue, motivation, stimulation,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 466	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nachr. Dok." 1973, 24, No. 6, 239-241.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 002:003

✓ 74.6.102. *Reversible transliteration of the Cyrillic alphabet.*— Schulz, Joachim. **Reversible Transliteration kyrillischer Buchstaben. «Nachr. Dok.», 1973, 24, No. 6, 239—241.** (In German; English summary).

Transliteration of the Cyrillic alphabet to Roman alphabet in computer-based processing of documents is hampered by the fact that the Roman alphabet contains less letters than the Cyrillic one. The transliteration system that has been adopted by ISO provides for supplementing the Roman alphabet with combinations of letters and diacritics on the paragon of the Czech alphabet as well as the signs of simple and double apostrophies to render the letters ь and ъ, respectively. This system provides for the requirement of ensuring one-to-one direct and reverse transliteration, except for the combination «šč» which in some cases is to be transliterated not by the letter щ but the combination шч. The opinion is expressed that these cases can be disregarded, but if the need arises, it can be taken into account and a special control or designator mark can be attached to the combination «šč». 10 refs.

A. Yurko

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type ty1

LINCS Processing px10 436 Accession Number | Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date

Originating Center pd1 Center Code | Bibliographer | Date

Personal Name pn

SOURCE JOURNAL: "Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch."
1972, 201-221.

Corporate Name cn

Original Title ti0

Translated Title ti1

Source Journal so1 Abbreviation

Title

Pagination Grouping pg Series

Year

Volume or Number

Issue (pg20) Supplement

Part (pg30) Supplement

Pages

cl11 References

Language la Text

Condensation

Abstract / Descriptors ab

✓ UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.56

73.4.109. *Main types of syntactic ambiguity in Russian and some methods of its resolution by syntactic means.*— Starke, Ingrid. Die hauptsachlichen Typen syntaktischer Merhdeutigkeit im Russischen und einige Möglichkeiten ihrer Lösung mit syntaktischen Mitteln. «Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch», Berlin, 1972, 201—221. (In German).

Three main types of syntactic ambiguity are considered: (I) word has more than one potential governor; (II) word can depend on its governor by more than one type of relationship; (III) combination of types I and II; a few dozen syntactically ambiguous Russian sentences are cited, grouped by the above types. The following methods for ambiguity resolution are suggested by means of purely syntactic devices: (1) elimination of alternative interpretations in view of the presence of corresponding unambiguous form (столбец 'column' cannot be Nom. case in a sentence where таблица 'table' already has occurred). (2) elimination of alternative analyses in view of incompleteness of syntactic structure that would arise if these were accepted (unsaturated strong governments, lack of subject, etc.). (3) elimination of alternative analyses due to absence/presence of agreement and coordination (современные физики/современной физики 'contemporary physicists/or contemporary physics'; Он знал их студентом/студентами 'He knew them when he was a student/ /when they were students'). Cases of syntactic ambiguity are cited that are specific for German (not for Russian) and for Russian (not for German): *In Krakow kann man verlieben, Er zog Fräulein X Frau Y als Partnerin vor*; Для стационарных колебаний во втором приближении мы получим ... 'For stationary oscillations in the second approximation we obtain ...' (the dependence of the prepositional phrase во втором приближении 'in second approximation' is ambiguous). 13 refs. I. Mel'chuk

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pt0	Accession Number	462
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Informatik" 1973, 20, No. 5, 52-55.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 025.4:001.4

74.4.77. *On philosophical and ideological problems of information languages.*— **Steiger, Rolf.** Zu philosophisch-weltanschaulichen Fragen der Informationssprachen. «Informatik», 1973, *20*, No. 5, 52-55. (In German; English, French and Russian summaries).

The information languages that had been developed in the past two decades in the United States and Western Europe are asserted to have been built on an idealistic foundation. This is demonstrated by analysis of theoretical aspects of the language descriptions and the languages themselves, especially as regards the relationship of words and concepts. The author argues that the idealistic foundation affects research in a negative way. An approach based on dialectical materialism promotes efficiency. Summary, modified

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing		471 Accession Number	Editor Date Keypuncher Date
Originating Center		Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Linguist. Arbeitsber." 1973, No. 7, 49-59.	
Corporate Name	cn	Švejcer, V. D.	
Original Title	tio		
Translated Title	tit		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping		Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 659.926.001

74.9.120. *On building a dynamic model of translation.*— Швейцер В. Д. К построению динамической модели перевода. «Linguist. Arbeitsber.», 1973, No. 7, 49-59. (In Russian).

Prospects are mapped out for the development of a linguistic theory of translation, oriented by the notion of translation as a communication process or a decision making process. Dynamic model of translation can be efficaciously constructed on the basis of a synthesis of three approaches to speech behaviour—structural, semantic, and situational. 6 refs. V. B.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	154
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		E.Thiemer
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Zum adverbialen Superlativ im Spanischen
Translated Title	ti1		The adverbial superlative in Spanish.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachen
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	189-196
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The article discusses the use of the absolute superlative and the relative superlative in the function of an adverb. In Spanish grammar text-books little attention has been paid to the latter.The relative superlative functions as an adverb which may refer to (1) verb,(2) adjective, and (3) the whole sentence (i.e., it functions as an adverbial expression). Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Spanish), grammar.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	tyt	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 169	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	H.Uthess	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Zu einigen wesentlichen Positionen des Lehrplans für den Russischunterricht der Klasse 5 bis 10	
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of teaching Russian in the high schools.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	1/2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	3 - 20
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	A six year course in Russian shoud give a high school graduate the ability to communicate. It is assumed that he will know c.1550 lexical items from 62 different fields. There are 18 tables which present the annual rise in the efficiency of speaking, comprehension, reading and writing. Descriptors: foreign language teaching (Russian), vocabulary.	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	ps10	435 Accession Number	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch." 1972, 223-238.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

✓ UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.56

73.4.108. ***Choice of the German equivalent of multiple-meaning Russian verbs.***— Viehweger, Dieter. Zur Auswahl deutscher Äquivalente für mehrdeutige russische Verben. «Automat. Sprachübersetz. 2. Russisch-Deutsch. Englisch-Deutsch» Berlin, 1972, 223–238. (In German).

The choice of the German equivalent for a multiple-meaning Russian word (during automatic translation) can be based either on syntactic information (e. g. a word can have differing government patterns depending on the sense; решить уехать — 'decide to leave'=*beschließen*, решить задачу 'solve a problem', =*lösen*), or semantic information (открывать выставку 'open an exhibition'=*eröffnen*, открывать окно 'open a window''= =*öffnen*), or else on the combination of the two. The verb идти 'to go' is considered that has at least 18 German equivalents (not counting the set phrases such as идти на все 'to stake everything', дело идет о 'the matter concerns', дождь идет 'it is raining'). Syntactic and semantic features of words in the contexts of the verb идти are given that permit to choose the appropriate equivalent; e. g., идти=*gehen*, if there is a noun object of an adverb, denoting direction (идти на вокзал/туда 'go to the station/there'), or infinitive (идти спать 'go to bed'), or qualitative adverb (идти быстро 'go fast'), where the subject is an animate object or a process; идти=fahren with the same dependents but if the subject is a vehicle; идти=*holen/folgen*, if there is a group за $+S_{instr}$ (идти за другом 'go to fetch the friend') automatic choice between *holen* and *folgen* is recognized to be impossible in many instances.

I. Mel'chuk

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	124
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Peter Wiesner	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Erhöhung der Effektivität des Russichuntterrichts durch die Einbeziehung der aktuellen Information	
Translated Title	ti1	Newspapers in teaching Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Fremdsprachenunterricht
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	151 - 159
	cl11	References	27
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Newspapers should be also used in foreign language teaching.The lessons during which newspapers are used have to be especially carefully prepared since they combine three elements: speaking,listening, and reading. Descriptors: foreign language teaching,(Russian), newspapers.	

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 295	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Sh.L. Witlin					
Corporate Name	cn	Leningrad					
Original Title	ti0	Einige psychologische Besonderheiten der Erwachsenen und die Erlernung einer Fremdsprache					
Translated Title	ti1	Some psychological peculiarities of adults and the learning of foreign languages					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Deutsch als Fremdsprache				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	3				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	147-151				
	cl11	References	18				
Language	la	Text	German				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	There are various psychological factors important for the mastering of a foreign language by an adult. The psychological peculiarities of an adult lie in character and temperament, in motivation, in the domain of aptitude and in the psychic processes and functions. The psychological problems of learning are not sufficiently explored yet and the respective views and oppinions differ sharply. The problem is to take into consideration the psychic properties of adults in the learning process and not to derive directly a definite method of teaching foreign languages on the basis of psychological data. Descriptors+ foreign language teaching, teaching adults, psycholinguistics, teaching methods,					

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	424 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Mitteilungsbl. Ver. Bibl. Land. Nordrhein-Westfalen" 1972, 22, No. 3, 233-242.					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

UDC 651.926:681.39

73.2.115. *Encoding African languages' alphabets for automatic text processing.*— Die Verschlüsselung der Orthographie afrikanischer Sprachen in der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung. «Mitteilungsbl. Ver. Bibl. Länd. Nordrhein-Westfalen», 1972, *22*, No. 3, 233—242. (In German).

A typical trait of the African languages is the lack of a uniform spelling system: different schools of African linguistics use different spellings to render the same sounds. Spelling systems of some of the languages have passed through reforms, sometimes repeated; for instance the Shona language used three different alphabet systems in the past 100 years. Two methods are used to represent those African phonemes that cannot be rendered by Roman characters: two-element letters (Roman character + diacritic mark) and one-element non-Roman characters. Of the latter, it would be reasonable to retain those normally used by all major West European libraries. Two lists are given: (1) all diacritic marks occurring in the first method of African phoneme representation; and (2) all one-element non-Roman letters that occur in the second method of representation of African sounds (each letter is accompanied by a description of the phoneme it denotes, the language in which it occurs, and the place of the letter in the Roman alphabetic order, its code and printed symbol: e. g., ⊃ — open o, phoneme of the Akan language, place in Roman alphabet — next to *o*, code o |260, print symbol o|.). The special African characters should be encoded by the resembling Roman characters, accompanied by three-place numbers from 260 to 264 (the letter ⊃ of the Akad language is encoded as o|260; the letter Σ of the Gã language, as e|260; and the letter ə of the Kanuri language as e|261). A method for automatic alphabetization of these letters together with the usual Roman characters is offered. Recommendations and suggestions on the various printing symbols for these letters are given.

Kh. Iskhakova

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TA

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 128 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	István Bakonyi	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Tapasztalatok Ferenczy Gyula orosz nyelvvizsgára elökészítö rádiókurzusáról	
Translated Title	ti1	Some experiences on Gyula Ferenczy´s radio courses in Russian language for state language examination	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	246-256
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The methodological assumptions of the Russian course broadcast~~ed~~ by radio and prepared by Gyula Ferenczy are discussed. The course was in the first place auditive but nevertheless also a textbook was published, intended for those students who could not record the broadcast~~ed~~ texts on tape. The aim of the course was to systematize the basic grammar and to fix those structures of spoken and written language which were important for oral and written exams. The leading principle of the course was the contrastivity and in teaching grammar structural-functional approach was applied. Also the construction of lessons is described. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(foreign language), teaching methods, examination,	

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 234 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	Janusz Bańczerowski	
Corporate Name	cn	Budapest	
Original Title	ti0	A nyelvi modell és a nyelvi kommunikació néhány kérdése	
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of language model and language communication	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Nyelvtudományi Közlemények
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	232-246
	cl11	References	10
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Some aspects of the language communication model, which presupposes the existence of transmitter, receiver and the channel of information, is examined. The author expresses the oppinion that the analysis of the information flow from the qualitative and quantitative point of view will contribute to fuller understanding of natural language. Language communication is interconnected with the changes in the subjective entropy of the communication partners. Am attempt is made to characterize the model of language learning from the point of view of language communication. The former is secondary in relation to the latter. Descriptors: language learning, language communication,	

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 331	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name		Zoltán Bánhidi				
Corporate Name	cr	Budapest				
Original Title	ti0	A magyar tárgyi mondatrész és az angol anyanyelvűek nézőpontja				
Translated Title	tt1	Objective compliment in Hungarian and the point of view of native speakers of English				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Magyar Nyelv			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	429-443			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Hungarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Following the principle of contrastivity the author recapitulates all that which is important for teaching the Hungarian objective Compliment. Congruent and incongruent phenomena are analysed from the didactic point of view. At the center of discussion is the problem of distinguishing between definite and indefinite object which determines the choice of appropriate conjugation. The proper use of subjective and objective conjugation causes most difficulties for learners of Hungarian. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, contrastive linguistics, Hungarian(second language), conjugation,				

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Processing	pd	Accession Number 142	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	ps1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	István Banó	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Hagyományos nyelvtan,korszerű nyelvszemlélet	
Translated Title	ti1	Traditional grammar, modern view on language	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	42-59
	cl11	References	61
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The author shares the oppinion of the majority of language teachers and methodologists in that the foreign language teaching should rest on the solid basis of traditional grammar which makes use of such categories as 'parts of speech','sentence parts', morphology and syntax (closely connected). Modern linguistics has,however,attained considerable achievements which should be always taken into account by the theory and practice of foreign language teaching. The author examines some of the recent results in the field of linguistics,sociolinguistics,linguistic cybernetics and generative transformational grammar in relation to the language teaching. The attachment to the traditional should not,however,approve fruitless conservatism,

Descriptors: foreign language teaching methodology, traditional grammar.

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 138	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	B.M. Eszadzanyan	
Corporate Name	cn	Erevan	
Original Title	uo	Hibaelemzés általános iskolai orosztanárok írásbeli fogalmazásai alapján	
Translated Title	ut	Error analysis based on written compositions of elementary-school teachers of Russian	
Source Journal	sa1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	9-11
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

150 compositions were analysed and 1000 errors found which could be grouped into spelling errors and language use errors. The latter are subdivided into phonological, grammatical, lexical, and sentence structure errors. The spelling errors make up 17% of all errors and language use errors 83%. Numerous errors occuring in written compositions point to the lack of attention paid to the written mode of expression. Three types of exercises are recommended: receptive, reproductive, and productive.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(foreign language), error analysis, types of exercises,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 136	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Pál Fábián	
Corporate Name	cn	Budapest	
Original Title	ti0	Helyesírásunk alapelvei	
Translated Title	ti1	The principles of our orthography	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Magyar Nyelv
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	212-222
	cl11	References	18
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Spelling should fulfill the function of being a useful way of writing language. Good spelling is expected to contain no unstability in sound graphic symbolization,to be easily learnable, and be suggestive written image. The principle of consistency should provide for the without-exception application of the written image determined by rules. The principles of Hungarian orthography are discussed in connection with the scheduled work of the Orthographic Commitea of Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The purpose of this work is to make new regulations to come in this field easier.

Descriptors: language lerning, spelling,

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 137	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Ferencné Félix, László Berta	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Az általános iskola 5-8 osztálya számára készült orosz nyelvi irányító tanmenetekről	
Translated Title	ti1	Guideline Russian syllabusses for the 5-th - 8-th grades of elementary school	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	12-15
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Tasks posited before teachers of Russian in connection with the reduction of subject-matter of instruction in school-year 1973/74 are considered. More effective utilization of Russian lessons is recommended. The Russian syllabus should exceed the thematic listing of language material to be mastered and it should give sufficient basis for outlining plans of lessons. The syllabus should also point to the most effective methods and techniques. In the classroom the pupils should be offered an opportunity for independent activity, and for awakening interest in learning. The teaching of grammar must be subordinate to the development of speaking skill.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(foreign language), syllabus, speaking skill,

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 125	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Gyula Ferenczy				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Nyelvtani modell és nyelvtani terminológia				
Translated Title	ut	Grammatical models and grammatical terminology				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	IX-X			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	109-121.			
	cl11	References	5			
Language	la	Text	Hungarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In the field of 'language-grammar' terminology in recent times a chaos may be observed. The problem arises as to what extent the new terms bring really new insights into the language and to what extent are they only new names for old notions. The author considers several requirements for the grammar-language teaching terminology in order to make it simpler, more universal, more consistent, and more scietific. As an example an attempt is presented to make up a new Russian terminological glossary. Descriptors: linguistic terminology, language teaching terminology, Russian,					

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 129	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Endre Fülei-Szántó	
Corporate Name	cn	Budapest	
Original Title	t0	Visszapillantás az intenziv tanfolyamok egyik kezdeti formájára	
Translated Title	tt	A retrospective glance at one of the initial forms of the intensive courses	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	257-270
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The notion of external and internal intensity to characterize language courses is introduced. In the first approach the number of classes is increased. In the second the intensity permeates the whole course, the teaching materials and exploitation of time. The basis for the internal intensity is the optimal algorithmization of teaching materials. Along this line an intensive programmed course in Spanish was carried out. The methodology and the purpose of this course are clearly presented. The evaluation of the course by a convoked board and the opinions of students are appended. Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Spanish(foreign languge), teaching techniques,	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	134
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Endre Fülei-Szántó
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		A tartalmi tényezők szerepe a nyelvoktatásban
Translated Title	ti1		The role of linguistic content in language teaching
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	31-53
	cit	References	27
Language		Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The main aim of this paper is to research some aspects of the application of semantics in language teaching. In order to make explicit the relevance of semantics to this field the author gives at first a brief over-view of selected topics discussed in various semantic theories and arrives at the conclusion that semantics is of decisive importance for the theory of materials preparation and for teaching strategy. Both at the level of abstract and surface teaching material planning as well as in the process of language acquisition the semantics of word, syntagma and sentence should be treated separately. Sentence semantics participates more strongly at the abstract level of teaching materials while the syntagma and word semantics operate more strongly on the surface of teaching materials. At various levels of teaching, syntax and semantics remain in different relation to each other.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, material preparation, semantics.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 121	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	János Gárdus	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	A fordítástechnika tanításának néhány kérdése	
Translated Title	ti1	Some questions of teaching translation	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	183-213
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The translation technique is not the only objective in modern language teaching but nevertheless it cannot be neglected because translating plays an important role in the economic, political and cultural life of the country making accessible the flow of information appearing in foreign languages. The article concerns various problems of translation theory and translation techniques which were not paid due attention to in Hungary. In the process of translation a special importance have interlingual equivalents which are subdivided into absolute, formal, semantic, and situational. Characteristic features of scientific-technical style such as: lexical and grammatical peculiarities as well as linguistic-stylistic properties are discussed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, translation.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 123	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Ferenc Hadas		
Corporate Name				
Original Title	ti0	Tesztek alkalmazása az idegen nyelv felsőfokú oktatásában		
Translated Title	ti1	The application of tests in the teaching of foreign languages on higher levels		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	IX-X	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		P		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	145-165	
	cl11	References	2	
Language	la	Text	Hungarian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The notion of test should be clearly formulated in order to avoid misunderstandings. According to the International Psychotechnic Association the test is construed as an examination in which every examined person has to perform his task in the same way for the purpose of numerical evaluation. Prognostic(aptitude),diagnostic and achievement tests are distinguished. On the basis of a series of experiments technical problems connected with tests(arrangement, solving time,scoring,etc.) are explained. Several illustrative questions for tests in Russian are given. Also the written oppinions of students about the tests are quoted.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, testing, Russian(second language),

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	135
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		József Hegedűs
Corporate Name	cn		Budapest
Original Title	ti0		Vázlatok a nyelvtan elsajátítás elméletéhez
Translated Title	ti1		An outline of the theory of grammar aquisition
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	54-80
	cl11	References	10
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The problem of minimal grammar,i.e. grammar kernel,is considered which would be sufficient for recognizing all the rest of grammatical phenomena and the term of the so called "memory grammar" which should be constructed on one main leading principle is suggested. (However,the author's views are not elaborated in detail). This one-main-principle grammar merges the most general combinatoric rules of mother language and target language and derives from this merger a grammar predetermined in advance. In connection with this main principle a simplified model is considered which is conceived of as a switch structure of various ranks and levels and which contains three subfields: sentence patterns,transformations and paraphrases. These subfields are exemplified more in detail. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, grammar aquisition, teaching methods.

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 126	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	László Hofmann	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	"Természetes" szituáció - "pedagógiai" szituáció	
Translated Title	ti1	"Natural" situation versus"pedagogical"situation	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	91-108
	cl11	References	11
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

In the methodological considerations "situation" was granted recognition in the early sixties in the course of getting acquainted with audio-lingual method. Finally the attention from the pedagogical situation was shifted to the natural situation. The methodology of audio-visual teaching at all its stages rests upon the situation utilizing it in the phasis of presentation, comprehension,repetition,and adaptation. The interrelation between the pedagogical and natural situation is examined and the problem is considered how to introduce natural situations into the pedagogical one.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods,
audio-visual aids, situation,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	501 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang. Vol. 9" 1973, 87-97,	
Corporate Name	cn	Janoška, Š.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.55

75.9.113. ***Classification of Russian verbs by truncated stems.*** — Я н о ш к а Ш. **К классификации русских** глаголов по усеченной основе (УО). «Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang. Vol. 9». Budapest, 1973, 87-97. (In Russian).

The author suggests a modification of the classification of Russian verbs proposed by F. Papp. According to this classification, two types of stem are distinguished, having a final vowel or a final consonant. Inside each type smaller classes based on pattern of regular alternation in the stem are distinguished: п-пл (спать-сплю), б-бл (рубить-рублю), etc. Proposed modification comes down to adding various types of alternation, such as, ова-/-у for verbs of the type рисовать. 8 refs. N. P.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 145	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Katalin Kasó
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		A tananyagcsökkentéssel kapcsolatos új feladataink. A tanulók aktivizálása az idegen szavak elsajátítása érdekében.
Translated Title	ti1		Our new tasks in connection with the reduction of subject-matter of instruction. Students' activation in the interest of foreign word acquisition.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	87-96
	ci11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The essence of the reduction of subject-matter of instruction lies in cutting the quantity of knowledge to be acquired, and getting thus more time for development of skills. This clearly points to the methodological procedure: by means of more practice, language skills should be reinforced. Various aspects of teaching vocabulary are treated in detail. Only 20% - 90% of vocabulary provided for in the syllabus is assimilated by pupils. In order to get aquainted with the oppinions of pupils themselves about the teaching of vocabulary an inquiry sheet containing five questions was prepared and their answers are presented. Because of the emphasis put on the centrality of syntax the interest for teaching and learning the word disappeared from teaching practice. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, foreign language curricula, vocabulary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 149	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Jenő Kiss				
Corporate Name	cn	Budapest				
Original Title	u0	Gondolatok német anyanyelvűek magyartanításáról				
Translated Title	u1	Thoughts about teaching Hungarian to native speakers of German				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Magyar Nyelvőr			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1974			
		Volume or Number	1			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	59-73			
	cl11	References	16			
Language	la	Text	Hungarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

Some problem of Hungarian as a foreign language are considered. There are no objective criteria of language evaluation according to the degree of difficulty of acquisition. To the factors determining this difficulty degree belong: gift for languages, the structure of the mother language, the structure of the foreign language recently learned, the psychological attitude to the langugae in question. In the first lessons it should be pointed to these language facts which facilitate learning Hungarian, and these are: orthographical regularities, clear articulation, fixed stress, lack of grammatical gender, etc. The difficulties met by German students learning Hungarian within pronunciation, morphology, and syntax are discussed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Hungarian(foreign language), contrastive analysis, error analysis,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 330	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	Valéria Korchmáros		
Corporate Name	cn	Budapest		
Original Title	tl0	A diakronikus szemlélet haszna a magyarnak idegen nyelvként való oktatásában		
Translated Title	tl1	The desirability of the diachronic point of view for teaching Hungarian as a foreign language		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Magyar Nyelv	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	340-343	
	cl11	References	10	
Language	la	Text	Hungarian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

In an organized form teaching Hungarian as a foreign language began two decades ago. This short period of time explains the insignificant quantity of relevant literature in comparison to that devoted to teaching other languages. In order to make the learning of Hungarian easier to the speakers of other languages the attempt should be made to avoid illogical explanations of various complicated phenomena of Hungarian grammar. In connection with this some selected topics of subjective and objective conjugation are discussed and the importance of diachronic information, i.e. of the knowledge of the history of language for language teaching emphasized.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Hungarian(second language), diachronic linguistics, grammar, conjugation,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 143	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Dániel Kováts				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Programozott angol nyelvi hangszalagok a gimnáziumok számára .				
Translated Title	ti1	Programmed English tapes for high schools				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1974			
		Volume or Number	2			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	60-64			
	cl11	References	13			
Language	la	Text	Hungarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The purpose of publishing programmed English recording tapes is to increase the effectivity of language teaching in high schools by giving them available teaching materials for use with existing technical equipments. In the introduction to the textbook of programmed English tapes the aim of the materials, their construction and proposed method of application are presented. Taking into account practical experience some related problems are discussed. The acctivity of teaching with the help of drills recorded on tapes cannot be named programmed teaching yet because it does not embrace the whole subject-matter of instruction, The principles of programmed teaching may be determined in the completion of exercises. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, English(foreign language), programmed teaching, teaching materials,				

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 141	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Istvánné Mosonyi
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	u0		Az 5.osztályos orosz nyelvi tananyagba beépített iskolarádió-.és tévéórák eredményeinek vizsgálata
Translated Title	u1		The examination of the results of radio and TV lessons incorporated into the subject-matter of Russian instruction for fifth grade
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	23-26
	ci11	References	
Language	ls	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The results of combined application of three modes of transmitting information in teaching Russian at the elementary level are examined. These three modes are: audio-oral method, school radio broadcasting programs and audio-visual methods of TV. 15 radio broadcasts and 15 TV broadcasts were incorporated into 99 lessons. Radio transmissions help to deepen the manual material but they presuppose the knowledge of appropriate grammatical material beforehand. At the end of the school year a test comprizing 10 exercises was carried out to measure the results and the number of errors committed by the respective number of pupils is given.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(foreign langugae), instructional aids, audio-visual aids, testing,

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 140	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn		Sándorné Nagy, Thomásné Mundt
Corporate Name	cn		-
Original Title	ti0		Az anyanyelvi interferencia hatásának csökkentése a német igevonzatok használatánál laboratóriumi gyakorlatrendszer segítségével
Translated Title	ti1		The reduction of mother langugae interference in using German verbgovernment with the help of laboratory practice system
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	15-20
	cl11	References	5
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Teachers of German know from experience that one of the most frequent error sources - even at a higher level of teashing - is the difference in government between Hungarian and German verbs. An experiment carried out at the Foreign Trade University is described: 9 German verbs had to be completed according to their case and preposition government by the students of the first year. In these verbs usually strong interference of Hungarian respective suffixes occurs. Out of 100% possible errors 40% were committed. In the next year after intensive practicing of verb government the same group of students was subject to similar test - although in other context. 7.5% of errors was made. Later on the same group was subject to the translation test, in which in addition to government verbs also other lexical and grammatical difficulties were included. Now 30% of possible errors were committed. Some suggestions for constructing the system of exercises to prevent errors are made.

8-70

Descriptors: foreign

Center for Applied Linguistics ■ LINCS Data Form

Hung.

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	sx10	Accession Number	508
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang. Vol. 9" 1973, 185-192.	
Corporate Name	cn	Papp, F.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801:681.3.007

75.9.104. *Computational linguistics and philology teachers education.*— Папп Ф. Вычислительная лингвистика и образование преподавателей-словесников. «Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang. Vol. 9». Budapest, 1973, 185-192. (In Russian).

Introduction of a course in computational linguistics and programming for philological students seems expedient in view of two factors: (1) this course trains students in abstract patterns of thought; and (2) there is a similarity between algorithms of computational linguistics and those of language teaching under programmed instruction. Such a course offered at the philology department of the Debrecen University is briefly outlined. The programming course is very much simplified. Flowcharts are used to explain to the students some rules of the Russian grammar: assimilation of consonants, spelling of word-breaks, etc., and tasks of the following sort are stated: determine the synharmonic type of a Hungarian word from its spelling form. 4 refs. N. P.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 131	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Ferenc Papp	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Néhány idegennyelv-oktatási tapasztalat Japánból	
Translated Title	ti1	Some experiences in foreign language teaching in Japan	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	226-237
	cil1	References	7
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Japan has´nt a long tradition in foreign language teaching. In recent years,as late as the end of World War II large-scale foreign language teaching was impossible here if not forbidden. Now the first foreign language is English,as the second foreign language may be chosen German,French,rarely Russian. In schools they are concentrating on teaching grammar rather than developing speaking skill. Some selected problems of Japanese as a foreign language are concerned and especially the Japanese writing system is given more attention. Also some features of Japanese paralinguistic communication and etiquette are mentioned.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, Japanese(foreign language),writing systems, paralingusitic,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 147	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	László Plaszkony	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Mondatelemzési lehetőségek és formák	
Translated Title	ti1	Possibilities and forms of sentence analysis	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Magyar Nyelvőr
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	192-211
	cl11	References	14
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The research of sentence structure enables us to understand better the rules of thinking. The syntactic analysis facilitates conscious and the most appropriate use of language. Various kinds of grammatical analysis offer an opportunity for investigating the diversity of language-grammatical regularities and for observation of complicated grammatical-logical relationships. Just in these things hides a remarkable didactical benefit. The main purpose of sentence analysis in school is to reveal the mechanism of thinking, and to develop logical thinking. Various possibilities of sentence analysis are considered and their graphical representations in school grammars are dealt with. Descriptors: language learning, grammar, sentence representations, school grammars,	

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 133	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Józsefné Simon				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	A vizuális szemléltetés pedagógiájának többfajta iránya				
Translated Title	ti1	Various trends in the methodology of visual demonstration				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	IX-X			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	5-30			
	ci11	References				
Language	la	Text	Hungarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

The author dieals with problems of visual demonstration at the intermediate and advanced levels of language teaching. She points to the necessity of making more precise the notion of visual demonstration because it is not used univocally and adheres to a rather broad definition of visual element which includes every object, person and tool which reproduces in a transfer way the natural world in order to supplement the teaching process with conscious purposefulness by means of observation. Next she discusses more extensively the role and the possibilities of application of visual demonstration at intermediate and advanced lèvel of teaching. Suggestions are made as to the use of visual elements.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, audio-visual aids,
teaching methods,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	510 Accession Number · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang. Vol. 9" 1973, 231-239.
Corporate Name	cn	
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation
		Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series
		Year
		Volume or Number
		Issue · (pg20) Supplement
		Part · (pg30) Supplement
		Pages
	cl11	References
Language	ls	Text
		Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

UDC 681.3:801
75.10.90. *Formulae in language teaching.* — Sipőczy, Győző. «Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang. Vol. 9». Budapest, 1973, 231-239. (In English).

Two simple formulae defining the «standard» word order of English noun and verb phrases are given. The formulae can be helpful in teaching English to foreigners. 10 refs. L. I.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 122	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Agnes Szentiványi				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Kommunikációelmélet és nyelvoktatás				
Translated Title	ti1	Communication theory and language teaching				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	IX-X			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	166-182			
	ci11	References	30			
Language	la	Text	Hungarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

Communication theory as one of the disciplines of sociology should be taken into consideration in the process of developing the theory of language teaching. The notion of communication is connected with the notion of situation. A lot of difficulty in foreign language teaching originates from the fact that foreign language is used in various complicated foreign situations the number of which is practically infinite. Communication theory helps to classify all possible human discourses assisting us in this way to teach infinite. The notion of elementary situation is introduced and four main types of communicative situations are analysed.

Descriptors: language teaching theory, language communication, situation,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 132	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn		György Szépe
Corporate Name	cn		Budapest
Original Title	ti0		Jegyzetek idegennyelv-oktatási problémákról
Translated Title	ti1		Some notes on foreign language teaching problems
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	214-225
	ci11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The foreign language teacher should be well aquainted with the linguistic problems of his mother language as well as with general and applied linguistics. Various problems of teaching foreign language lexicon are considered and the role of lexicon in foreign language teaching is discussed. The process of aquisition of foreign lexicon should be based upon the mother language lexicon. Readings should also be designed from the point of view of lexicon. At present they generally are planned in such a way that they stress grammatical progress,to which the lexical progress is subordinate. Three tasks in fixing vocabulary are mentioned: bringing into existence sentence structure,acquaintance with possible situations,learning lexical items which can be used.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, lexicon, grammar, reading materials.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 139	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Miklos Szoboszlay				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Az új szakközépiskolai érettségi vizsgaszabályzatról				
Translated Title	ti1	New regulation for final examination at the trade-technical high school				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek tanítása			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1974			
		Volume or Number	2			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	37-42			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Hungarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The Ministry of Education issued new regulations for the final examination at the trade-technical high schools in the year 1973/74. This paper attempts to account for the position of foreign languages in the regulation in question. Foreign languages belong to the examination subjects which can be chosen facultatively. There is written and oral examination. The author aquaints us with the requirements both in written and oral examination and makes known the principles of evaluation of test-papers. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, oral examination, written examination,				

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 127	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Jánosné Takács				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Az automatizáció elve az idegen nyelvek oktatásában				
Translated Title	ti1	The automatization principle in foreign language teaching				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	IX-X			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	81-90			
	cl11	References	2			
Language	la	Text	Hungarian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

In this paper attention is paid to the interrelation between the modern approach to language, the modern teaching materials and modern language teaching. In the teaching materials the parts to be automatized should be clearly emphasized. The automatization process must rest on homogene algorithm-basis within the whole teaching material and it is in close connection with the aims and realization of teaching. The relation between awareness and automatization is discussed. These two notions are not mutually exclusive. Especially in teaching adults we can speak neither about pure unconscious assimilation nor about pure conscious assimilation.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, teaching materials, automatization, cognitive approach,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 124	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Istvánné Tálasi	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Az iskolai és a felnőttoktatás kapcsolódása az idegen nyelvek tanításában	
Translated Title	ti1	The correlation between school education and adult education in the field of foreign language teaching	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	122-144
	cl11	References	18
Language	ls	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The problem of foreign language teaching in connection with the trends of permanent learning is discussed. The role of permanent learning is especially important in such subjects which not only require the cognitive comprehension but also operative and pragmatic skills. To these subjects belongs teaching of foreign languages. Teaching foreign languages in school serves as a basisof an stimulation for permanent language teaching. Some selected topics of interrelation between pedagogy(teaching children) and androgogy (teaching adults) are concerned as well as functions and specifics of teaching adults are briefly reviewed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, permanent learning,
language pedagogy, language androgogy,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 148	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	László Trencsényi		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	t0	Társasjáték nyelvtanórán		
Translated Title	t1	Parlour game in the grammar lesson		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Magyar Nyelvőr	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	1	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	74-75	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Hungarian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors ab

A game serving the fixing of grammatical knowledge is described. It is recommended to be used in the 8th grade for recapitulation of grammar at the end of the school year when pupils are already in the possession of the most important characteristic features of the language system. The essence of the game is the guessing of a widely-known verse. By asking question this verse should be idenfified. The questions may concern, however, only grammatical categories. An example of such a game is described.

Descriptors: language learning, teaching grammar, group instruction, teaching methods,

8-70

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	130
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Józsefné Vid	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Sajátos angol és német kifejezések magyar equivalensei	
Translated Title	ti1	English and German special expressions and their Hungarian equivalents	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Modern Nyelvoktatás
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	IX-X
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	238-245
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The professional-technical language is characterized not only by the special terminology(lexicon) but also by special grammatical constructions and therefore may be named a functional speech-style. A given functional style should be taught to students. For the university students studying different subjects it is important to master the foreign language to the extent that it allows them to translate foreign texts. The modern linguistics distinguishes 6 translation levels(phoneme,morpheme,word,phrase,sentence,and text level). These levels are exemplified with English and German material. Descriptors: foreign language learning, functional style, translation,	

Center for A Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 146	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn		
Corporate Name	cn	Országos Pedagógiai Intézet Idegen Nyelvi Tanszék	
Original Title	ti0	Az 1974-75-ös tanév feladatainak jobb megoldásáért	
Translated Title	ti1	For the better solution of 1974-1975 school-year tasks	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	97-111
	cf11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Hungarian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In order to deal with the present main problems in the field of foreign language teaching the experiences of last year will be analysed. This is justified because last year a number of important measures were taken, as e.g. modification of the syllabus, reduction of the subject-matter of instruction, changes in lesson numbers, new regulations, evaluation-marking modernization, new examination regulations in high schools and trade-technical high schools. Along these lines the situation is discussed in elementary schools, in high schools, and in trade-technical high schools. Various suggestions are made to improve the teaching of foreign languages in Hungary.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching organization,
foreign language syllabus, teaching methods,

236

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL			
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 144	Editor	Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date
Personal Name	pn				
Corporate Name	cn	Országos Pedagógiai Intézet Idegen Nyelvi Tanszék			
Original Title	u0	Módszertani tájékoztató az általános iskolai orosznyelv-tanításhoz			
Translated Title	u1	Methodological guide for teaching Russian in the elementary school			
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation			
		Title	Idegen Nyelvek Tanítása		
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			
		Year	1974		
		Volume or Number	3		
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	65-87		
	cl11	References			
Language	la	Text	Hungarian		
		Condensation			

Abstract / Descriptors ab

There are three tasks to be fulfilled in teaching Russian: practical, cultural and educational. The syllabus regards the practical task as primary and as a condition for the successful realization of the remaining ones. Elementary school should enable pupils: (a) to understand shorter connected Russian speech even if it contains some unknown words, (b)to hold simple conversation on every day themes, (c)to translate with the help of the dictionary Russian texts simple in grammatical structure. In the detailed specification of teaching tasks the following problems are discussed: the beginning oral stage, teaching of pronuncition, development of speaking skill, reading, writing, vocabulary, grammar, the work outside the classroom, and evaluation of pupils´ work.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(foreign language), syllabus, elementary school,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	506
		Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE: "Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang. Vol. 9" 1973, 73-85.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 651.926:002:681.3

75.9.109. *Generation of nominal constructions in Hungarian.*— Hell, György. «Comput. Linguistics and Comput. Lang. Vol. 9», Budapest, 1973, 73-85. (In English).

Six basic types of nominal groups are distinguished in Hungarian: (1) $T+N$ (where T is article); (2) $Adj+$ $+N$; (3) N_x+Pa+N (where N_x is noun with case suffix, Pa is participle); (4) N_i+N (N_i is noun with suffix *-s, -i, -ú, -u*); (5) $Adj+N_i+N$; and (6) $N_{G_1}+N_{C_2}+$ $+N+S_b$ (N_{G_1} is noun without a suffix, N_{G_2} is noun with suffixes *anak-a, ének-a*; S_b is possessive suffix of N). According to this classification, a random generator of Hungarian noun groups has been written (in COMIT). Examples are given: 100 noun phrases generated automatically (the computer model is not specified). Several types of Hungarian noun group are not considered (with coordinate adjectives, attributive clauses, etc.). N. P.

ACC.#: 546

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Jerzy Adamko

TITLE: Noun Objects in Polish and in English

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 197), pp. 245-253.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--Descriptive

The author sets out to discuss the kinds predicate objects in both languages and the relationships which exist between them. Polish is recognized as distinguishing two objects (the direct and indirect) while in addition English distinguishes prepositional objects and objective complements. Polish objects must be in a case other than nominal, while English has no differentiation of cases. The author presents the direct object, indirect object, prepositional object, and objective complement with respect to how they are rendered in Polish in contrast to their rendering in English.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C320
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	L.S. Alekseeva	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	tl0	Aktuaľnye problemy obučenija russkomu jazyku	
Translated Title	tl1	The present problem of teaching Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	162-169
	cl11	References	11
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The author discusses problems connected with the formation of speech mechanisms. The development of speech habits and skills is especially important when an active mastery of language is intended. This is connected with the search for optimal teaching methods for which the trend of communicative teaching is characteristic. In order to master actively a language the habits of generating monologue utterances should be developed. For this purpose the most appropriate is the thematico-logical-situational material presentation, Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), habits, skills, teaching methids, monologue,	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 204	Editor	Date
			Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	Bolesław Andrzejewski		
Corporate Name	cn	Instytut Filozofii,Uniwersytet im.Adama Mickiewicza		
Original Title	ti0	Epistemologiczne przesłanki w metodyce nauczania języków obcych		
Translated Title	ti1	Epistemological premises in the methodology of foreign language teaching		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Neodidagmata	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	5	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	143 - 147	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Polish	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

The author makes an attempt to present a method of foreign language teaching based on philosophical assumptions,and primarily,on the teaory of cognition.The notion "understanding of a word" means that one is able to connect this word with a certain phenomen existing in the objective world.i.e. one is able to relate it to the reality.Thus,unless we can connect a word with an existing object which this word stands for,we will not understand it;it will remain in our memory only as a cluster of snouds.However,in any case,translating into the native language should not be allowed.All wrods must be expained by means of the so far introduced vocabulary.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Speech instruction, Teaching of vocabulary, Method of teaching

Acc.# 1531

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Wiesław Awedyk (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: The Distribution of Non-Syllabic Phonemes in English and Polish

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiwicz University, 1974), pp. 81-88

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology--Descriptive

The author contrasts non-syllabic phonemes of English and Polish in initial position, medial position, and final position with respect to their occurrence with vowels. The author concludes that the greatest differences seem to appear in work final position: in English /w, j, h, r/ occur as minus phones; xxxxx in Polish all voiced phonemes are realized as voiceless neuter phones.

Acc. #: 532

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Wiesław Awedyk (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: The Syllabic Structures of English and Polish

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 89-95

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology--Descriptive

The author establishes a theory of the syllable and then compares English and Polish materials within this framework. He compares the syllabic structures of English and Polish with respect to the structure of the nucleus, the structure of the onset, the structure of the coda, and the structure of the interlude. He concludes that the differences between English and Polish syllables consist in various structures of both the nucleus and the margins.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 011	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Jerzy Bańczerowski	
Corporate Name	cn	Poznań, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Semantyka w komunikacji językowej	
Translated Title	ti1	Semantics in the communication process	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	257-268
	cl11	References	12
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The aim of this paper is to inquire into some of the semantic problems of language communication which demands from the communicators (speaker and hearer) to perform association operations between two sets, i.e.: (a) the set of language expressions, (b) the set of extralinguistic phenomena referred to as universe of information (= U_{inf}). The realization of communicative goals presuppose the selection of appropriate subsets in U_{inf} and it is carried out by language expressions which represent different instructions or programs for the search of target subsets of information. These aspects of communication and of the synthesis of language expressions are brought to discussion in the framework of determination grammar and adherence grammar in terms of domination relation, determination connexity, determination channels and circumdetermination. The last two phenomena are extremely important in language teaching. Descriptors: language communication, semantics, foreign language teaching	

ACC.#: 527

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Jerzy Bańczerowski

TITLE: Some Contrastive Considerations About Semantics in the Communication Process

LOCATION: '*Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp.11-31.

CLASSIFICATION: General (semantics)

The system of language communication may be approached from different points of view, which give different emphasis to its various aspects. The communicators, both the speaker and the hearer, perform, among other things, association operations between the set of language expressions and the set of extra linguistic phenomena. These operations are inherently connected with the concerns of semantics, since the central problem of meaning is the relationship between language and the world outside language. The author briefly sketches some of the basic principles of a *Determination Grammar* and an *Adherence Grammar*, which he believes may discern various stages in the processes of creating language expressions before they appear on the surface. The discussion covers such concepts as "naming of the lexical level," "determination connexity," "convergent and divergent strategies," "analytic and synthetic forms," and "different determination channels."

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 076	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Jerzy Bańczerowski	
Corporate Name	cn	Adam Mickiewicz University,Poznań	
Original Title	ti0	What Should We Base the Strategy of Glottodidactics on?	
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SAP
		Title	Studia Anglica Posnaniensia.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4 (No. 1 and 2)
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	127-139
	cl11	References	42
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This article suggests the following models of glottodidactics: (a) Explanatory (b) Theoretical (c)Demonstrative. It also presents a few remarks concerning the strategy of glottodidactics in the light of the theory of games.and it briefs on the contributions of linguistics, psycholinguistics, socio- and ethnolinguistics as well as paralinguistics and cybernetics to language teaching and learning. The author advocates a need for a complementary method which would be based on various aspects of all known methods of teaching.

Descriptors:Applied Linguistics, Methods of Teaching,
Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics
Ethnolinguistics, Paralinguistics, Cybernetics.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	052	
		Editor		
		Date		
		Keyboarder		
		Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code		
		Bibliographer		
		Date		
Personal Name	pn		Bartoszewicz, Albert	
Corporate Name	cn		Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland	
Original Title	ti0		K opredeleniju ponijatija produktivnosti-neproduktivnosti v slvoobrazovanii	
Translated Title	ti1		Towards the definition of the notion productivity - unproductivity in word formation	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	BPhon	
		Title	Biuletyn Fonograficzny	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	XIV	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	69-74	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation	English	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		A type of word formation is accepted as a principle unit and a working definition of word formation is presented. It is assumed that a type of word formation is productive if there is a possibility of forming new words. The definition is justified by the fact that it characterizes that type of word formation both from qualitative and quantitative points of view. The degree of productivity is discussed as dependent on or limited by linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Word formation, morphology.	

ACC #: 528

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Rolf Berndt

TITLE: A Semantically Based Approach to Language Description and Its Potential Impact on the Teaching of Foreign Languages

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 33-64.

CLASSIFICATION: General (theory)

Language teaching with the aim of enabling the learner to perform communicative activity in the second language needs linguistic descriptions in which special consideration is paid to language in its capacity as the prime medium of exchanging messages in society. Since such an aim is no concern of the "standard theory" of transformational-generative grammars, this paper concentrates on questions of the semantic organization of linguistic utterances at the uppermost level of abstraction to be taken account of in the suggested model of description, the level of semantics. The separation of language phenomena in neglect of semantically relevant connections between them, while inevitable in transformational and structuralist descriptions, impairs their value for practical teaching and learning purposes. The author's semantic relational structure of "simple linguistic utterances" consists of a propositional frame, a reference frame, a speaker attitude, and a communication situation.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 201 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn		Michał Blicharski
Corporate Name	cn		Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna, Opole
Original Title	ti0		Rol raboty posłowoobrazowaniju w prakticzieskom obuczienii ruskomu jazyku
Translated Title	ti1		On the role of work on word-formation in teaching practical Russian
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	X
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	65 - 70
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The problem of work on word-formation in teaching practical Russian is very important, as it is one of the basic ways of stimulating the process of foreign language learning. However, unless there are special text-books containing besides lexico-grammatical exercises also exercises devoted to word-formation the work with the students will not be effective. The author suggests the teachers should make up for the lack of such textbooks by means of preparing themselves special exercises on grammar, lexicon and word-formation, and these exercises should accompany each of the read texts. Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Reading instructions, Exercises, Methods of teaching

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 045	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Halina Bogusławskaja /Minsk/, Tamara Korzeniec /Minsk/, Rajmund Piotrowski /Leningrad/	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Language and Information	
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	BPhon
		Title	Biuletyn Fonograficzny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	XIII
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	3-33
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	One of the indirect methods of estimating the entropy and information of a text and its different parts is the guessing-game technique - predicting letters of an unknown text with the subsequent mathematical computation of its results. A guess experiment with six languages: English, French, German, Polish, Roumanian and Russian, is discussed, and tables and figures are presented displaying information distribution, entropy and redundancy in texts representing various styles and in their smaller parts: letters, syllables, morphemes and words. Descriptors: Computational Linguistics, Information Theory, Statistics	

8-70

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 200	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Andrzej Bogusławski
Corporate Name	cn		Uniwersytet Warszawski
Original Title	ti0		O nauczaniu gramatyki na studiach rusycystycznych
Translated Title	ti1		On teaching grammar to students of Russian
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	X
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	55 - 64
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

There are many factors that slow down the process of foreign language learning. An average student has usually not enough spare time for enlarging his knowledge of practical language and sometimes the selection of material is not adequate to the real needs or requirenments. There are, however, several steps in foreign language learning, and especially on the university level, that a student must acquire: 1. passive knowledge of all the stylistically neutral as well as expressive language forms used regularly by all the native soeakers 2. active knowledge of all the above forms 3. certain amount of active and passive knowledge of formes used **irregularly** and among certain groups only, 4. ability to characterize a given text with respect to its value for practical language learning 5. general orientation in grammar terminology, problems, etc.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Language learning, Language program, Speaking, Grammar

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	018
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Alojzy Brzeski
Corporate Name	cn		Toruń, Poland
Original Title	ti0		Tak zwane 'rozgrzewki językowe'
Translated Title	ti1		So called'warming up stage' in language teaching
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	204-207
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		A suggestion is made to introduce at the beginning of every lesson a short conversation between the teacher and the pupils about interesting themes in order to create a favorable linguistic atmosphere. The conversation should satisfy the following conditions: 1.it should be free, 2.it should comprise only known vocabulary and known structures, 3.it should be adapted to the language level of the pupils. These conversations develop the learners' speech fluency,make them active and contribute to the memorization of the language structures, vocabulary and language expressions because they comprise an emotional element. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, oral communication, speech skills

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 095	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Jerzy Brzeziński	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Rzutnik pisma w nauczaniu języków obcych.	
Translated Title	ti1	The overhead projector in foreign language teaching.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	222-227
	cl11	References	2
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This article suggests how to use the overhead projector in teaching foraign languages. It presents some possibilities of teaching material preparation on the example of the German language teaching.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, German, Language Aids, Audio-Visual Aids, Instruction Materials.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 083	Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code:	Bibliographer: Date:
Personal Name	pn	Jerzy Brzeziński, Krzysztof Wąsak	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Przygotowanie ćwiczeń wielofazowych gwarancją pełnego wykorzystania magnetofonu w nauczaniu języków obcych.	
Translated Title	ti1	The preparation of polyphase exercises guarantees a full utilization of the tape-recorder in foreign language teaching.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	290-294
	cl11	References	
Language	ls	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The authors explicitely describe how a teacher himself can prepare two-phase and four-phase tape-drills. They mainly concentrate on the technical aspect of this problem. Appended are also schematic diagrams.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, Instructional Materials, Listening Comprehension, English, Tape Recordings.

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	245
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Jerzy Brzeziński, Krzysztof Wąsak
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Znaczenie pomocy słuchowych w samokształceniu nauczyciela.
Translated Title	ti1		The validity of audial aids in the teacher`s self education.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	25-31
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The article deals with audial aids as indispensable for a foreign language teacher who is not a native speaker himself. Discussed is the effectiveness of /1/ audiopassive /2/ audioactive and /3/ audioactive-comparative aids. Given are also some technical data and instruction about how to use ZK-140 and ZK-145 tape-recorders for teaching purposes. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Audioactive Skills, Self Development, Individual Development, Self Evaluation, Instructional Materials, Language Materials, Tape-Recordings.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 198	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Feliks Budzisz	
Corporate Name	cn		Politechnika Gdańska	
Original Title	ti0		Rola lektora w nauczaniu języków obcych	
Translated Title	ti1		On the role of the teacher in the process of teaching foreign languages	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Życie Szkoły Wyższej	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	2	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	61 - 73	
	ci11	References		
Language	la	Text	Polish	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

Any process of teaching consists of three main factors: 1.subject 2.methods, means and organization of the process of teaching 3.attitudes and motives of the learners.
The article discusses the problem of foreign language teaching at a university level.
In the process of foreign language teaching the first factor comprises two aspects: formal and thematic.The first one consists in the choice and hierarchic arrangement of syntactic structures.The second one consists in subject matter included in texts,exercises and language aids.This aspect is very important in the process of teaching a foreign language.
The most important aspect of the second factor is keeping the right propotions between presentation,acquisition and mastering of the language material.It is also very important that the teacher makes it clear to his students that language classes are no lass important than classes in the main subject of studies.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Teaching instructions, Foreign language teachers; Languages at higher schools

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	008
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Marian Bybluk
Corporate Name	cn		Ośno, Poland
Original Title	ti0		Z problemów nauczania języka rosyjskiego w technikach i liceach zawodowych
Translated Title	ti1		Some problems concerning the teaching Russian in technical schools and profession secondary schools
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	178-181
	cl11	References	12
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		With reference to the discussion in the newspapers,radio and TV concerning the teaching of foreign languages the author concludes that a modernization of instruction of Russian in Polish schools is necessary. New and better handbooks for learners as well as instructional aids and laboratory equipment is required. New curricula should take into consideration cultural aspects of the respective country. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), teaching methods, curriculum, teaching materials, instructional aids

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 012	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Piotr Chmiel					
Corporate Name	cn	Limanowa, Poland					
Original Title	ti0	Programowane nauczanie języków obcych w świetle badań nad minimum leksykalnym(na przykładzie języka niemieckiego)					
Translated Title	ti1	The programmed instruction of foreign languages in the light of research on basic vocabulary(based on German material)					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	5				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	288-293				
	cl11	References	22				
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The manual for the instruction of foreign languages should take into consideration the criterion of choice of vocabulary,e.g. it should comprise a certain minimum of the most frequent words and expressions. The statistical investigation on basic vocabulary shows that the manual Deutsch für Anfänger by H.Kozłowska and A.Szulc best satisfies these demands and the manual Lernt mit uns by J.Homsza displays only in the fisst part the correct vocabulary choice. Descriptors: foreign language teaching,German(second language), word frequency, vocabulary choice, teaching materials					

Acc.#: 550

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Jan Cygan (Wrocław University)

TITLE: Negation in English and Polish

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 295-329

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--Descriptive

The author discusses the problem of negation in terms of both English and Polish (the text sources are Winnie-the-Pooh and its Polish translation) and concludes that the systems operative in the individual types differ between the two languages as well as among themselves in each language. The systems used by both languges for (1) absolute (contextual, situational) negation (comments on and answers to general questions) and (2) grammatical negation (negative sentences and quantitative negation) are quite different with the greatest difference indicated in the area of grammatical negation. For (3) lexical negation (explicit formal negation and implied semantic negation) the systems used in the two languages are quite similar. The author also points out that, apart from the fundamental systematic differences discussed, there are certain specific points which are likely to create difficulty for Polish learners of English.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	002	
		Editor		
		Date		
		Keyboarder		
		Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code		
		Bibliographer		
		Date		
Personal Name	pn		Alina Demkowicz	
Corporate Name	cn		Elbląg, Poland	
Original Title	ti0		Jak urozmaicić lekcje języka rosyjskiego	
Translated Title	ti1		How to introduce variety and interest into Russian lessons	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Język rosyjski	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	4	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	235-237	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Polish	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptor	ab		To relieve the monotony in Russian lessons various instructional aids are used which can be easily prepared. One lesson in the fifth form is presented in which aids were used such as an illustrated Russian alphabet, a map of the Sovietunion, a wall information chart about Moscow,dictionaries. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), instructional aids	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 211	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Henryk Dominczak					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	Testowanie prognostyczne					
Translated Title	ti1	Prognostic testing					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Jezyki obce w szkole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	3				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	170-171				
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

The aim of prognostic tests is to test in a scientific way capabilities of a student. They can be applied in the selection of candidates for classes with the extended programs of foreign language learning at high school and for philological departments of universities. Students' learning capabilities can be tested by asking a student to repeat words and sentences in a language unknown to him. The attention has to be paid whether he distinguishes, for example, short and long vowels in the presented text. The test can be employed to divide the class into groups for language teaching.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, language ability,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	064
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Janina Donenfeld
Corporate Name	cn		University of Wrockaw
Original Title	ti0		Some Translation Contrasts in Conversational English and Polish
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislawiensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVI
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	175
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	3 - 15
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The aim of the article is th show on the basis of a very limited amount of,language material in what ways Polish students who start learning English are influenced by their native language. The contrasts between Polish and English comprise words and expressions which symbolize various aspects of social and cultural life.English and Polish vary a great deal in conventional situations.There are words and expressions that may differ in content and appear in different sequences relating differently to the same situation.Comparing English and Polish phrases and sentences one can meet with either /1/ leaving out some of the original values,/2/ adding some new values,/3/ the existence of quite different values.Contrasts comprise also syntactic and semantic elements.Thus,the interference of native language with foreign language teaching is caused,among others,by structural differences in both the languages, Descriptors: foreign language learning,English /second language/, interference /language learning/, morphology, syntax, semantics

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 055	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Mieczysław Dziekoński	
Corporate Name	cn	Sulejówek, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Aspekty kulturoznawcze w nauczaniu języka rosyjskiego	
Translated Title	ti1	Cultural aspects in the teaching of Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	16-20
	cl11	References	5
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Cultural aspects are those aspects which relate to the culture of the country where the target language is spoken. They should be incorporated into the methodology of foreign language teaching. In the lexicon reflecting the Russian cultural aspects a group of words is distinguished which have not equivalents in other languages. This group contains: 1.so called 'sovietisms',i.e. words depicting the notions of Soviet reality, 2.words characterizing new social environment, 3.names of objects and phenomena of traditional social environment, 4.historicisms, 5.folklore terminology. The words which do not have equivalents need a special commentary as well as visual demonstration(pictures,films,slides).

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), cultural factors, lexicon, instructional aids

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 049	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Joanna Ehrlich	
Corporate Name	cn	Warsaw University, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Dispersion of Potentially Distinctive Features in Contemporary Polish	
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	BPhon
		Title	Biuletyn Fonograficzny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	XIV
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	3-19
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The article deals, in quantitative terms, with the influence of articulation on free distribution of potentially distinctive features in Polish. The latter are defined as those sound features which have a distinctive function in some phonemes but are non-distinctive in others. By statistical means relative frequencies of the positive and negative values of partiwular features are scored and the dispersion and contiguity of these values measured. The results show that in Polish there is a tendency of dispersion increase, i.e., a tendency to split up series into short fragments. This means that articulation constraims the continuation of a given feature in an utterance.

Descriptors: Polish, Phonemics, Distinctive Features,
Statistics

ACC. #: 547

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Barbara Fedorowicz-Bacz

TITLE: Adjectives in Nominal Phrases: An English-Polish Contrastive Study

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 255-273.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--descriptive

Having qualified her research as a working analysis of the problem, the author considered such adjectives in nominal phrases from the point of view of their syntactic derivation, morphological structure, and semantic load in order to provide a basis for revealing some insights into the nature of the differences and similarities between the two languages and to provide helpful pedagogical information. The contrast in the position and order of adjectives was selected for investigation because of the pedagogical implications. After defining the concept "nominal group" in Polish and English as NP + adj. mod., an informal juxtaposition shows that modifying adjectives in English and Polish NP's are comparable and that they exhibit many similar features. The technical description covers copulative and non-copulative adjectives, of which the latter may be subcategorized as transpositional denominal adjectives and transpositional adjectives derived from adverbs. Six T-rules are presented as accounting for the major adjective-types. In the final section the author deals with adjective sequences in multi-adjectival NP's involving such problems as successive or parallel sequences and word order.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	071 Accession Number	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Jerzy Fijas	
Corporate Name	cn	University of Warsaw	
Original Title	ti0	Języki Obce w Uczelniach Wyższych	
Translated Title	ti1	Foreign Languages at Universities	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Życie Szkoły Wyższej
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XX
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	17 - 29
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The article discusses the problem of foreign language teaching at lectorates at universities and colleges.The results of foreign language teaching depend on various aspects,as for example on students` ability for language learning,the standard of handbooks the program of teaching,technical fascilities available,etc. Apart from this,the students in the same group often represent different levels of the foreign language knowledge,and it is thus difficult to for the teacher to work out the optimal method and to make all his students take active part in the classes.The same problem appears when the language groups are too crowded. Another problem tackled with is that of the teachers.The author points out that it is very important for the teacher to teach the foreign language at the same faculty,and not to change it each year.The psychological aspect cannot be omitted in the process of educating.The success of the teacher depends a great deal on his ability to get in contact with his students and to win their confidence.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, college language programs language aids,language laboratories,language learning levels,language teachers,second language learning

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 061 · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	Henryk Fontański
Corporate Name	cn	Higher Pedagogical School, Opole
Original Title	ti0	Ponjatija i mietody matiematiczieskoj statistiki i tieorii wierojatnosti,primienjaiemyje pri isledozanii pazmierow priedłożienij
Translated Title	ti1	Notions and methods of mathematical statistics and the theory of probability as applied in measuring the length of sentences

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	IX
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	41 - 51
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The author presents the basic notions and methods of mathematical statistics and theory of probability as they are used in measuring the length os sentences.The size of a sentence is treated as a chance variable.The patterns provided enable one to establish frequency and probability of occurrence of particular lengthes of a sentence,as well as to build a historigram and a curve illustrating the density of distribution of sentence length probability and to enumerate on its basis experimental data vital for the analysis the linguistic characteristics of the chance variable.

Descriptors: linguistic theory, computational linguistics, mathematical linguistics, mathematical statistics, theory of probability

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 003	Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer | Date	
Personal Name	pn	Jan Fudali		
Corporate Name	cn	Łódź, Poland		
Original Title	ti0	Szkoły z rozszerzoną nauką języka rosyjskiego w NRD		
Translated Title	ti1	Schools with extended Russian instruction in the GDR		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Język rosyjski	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	4	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	230-234	
	cl11	References	5	
Language	la	Text	Polish	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

The paper informs about the organization of the extended Russian instruction in the GDR and about the methods applied. In the GDR there are about 70 ten-year polytechnic secondary schools with extended Russian instruction in which an extended Russian curriculum since the third form begins(1st degree). The school-leaver can thereafter continue Russian instruction in the two-year secondary school(2nd degree). Especially gifted pupils after the 8th form can enter a special secondary school in which in forms 9-11 nine hours of Russian is taught each week and in the 12th form 12 hours. This type of school demands special teaching and learning aids. Handbooks,drills,adapted literary texts and teachers´guidebooks have been prepared.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), teaching methods, organization of teaching

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 266	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Jan Fudali	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Radzieckie szkoły z rozszerzoną nauką języków obcych.	
Translated Title	ti1	Soviet schools with the extended foreign language programs.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	38-44
	cl11	References	5
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The article describes some of the characteristic features of schools with extended program of English in the U.S.S.R. The focus of interest are: /1/ organization /2/ instructional program /3/ examination system /4/ methods of teaching /5/ teaching materials /6/voluntary language activities.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, Instructional Materials, Language Activities, Education, Examinations.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 015	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date			
Personal Name	pn	Tomasz Gliwiński, Zenon Weigt						
Corporate Name	cn	Łódź, Poland						
Original Title	ti0	Didaktisches Modell zur gelenkten und freien Konversation						
Translated Title	ti1	A didactic model for guided and free conversation						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation						
		Title	Języki obce w szkole					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series						
		Year	1973					
		Volume or Number	3					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement				
		Part		(pg30) Supplement				
		Pages	163-170					
	cl11	References	6					
Language	la	Text	German					
		Condensation						
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In the communication process it is extremely important that the communicator not only understands the replies of his partner but is also in the position to express his oppinion in a given context utilizing already known constructions and models. Question-answer drills are not sufficient. Dialogue is not based on the oral imitation of language structures but it should help to develop spontaneous conversation. Since programmed conversation is favored. A model for guieded and free conversation is described which comprises three stages: 1.the establishment of criteria for instruction planning; 2.the didactic procedure; 3.the process of guided and free conversation based on selected text material. This model with regard to its difficulty degree is intended to be applied for the candidates for secondary school certificate and in the first academic year of German Philology. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, German(second language), teaching methods, oral communication						

ACC.# 548

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

Abstract

AUTHOR: Maria Grala (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: English Participial Compounds and Their Corresponding Forms in Polish: A Transformational Contrastive Study

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II*, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, ~~forthcoming~~) 1974), pp. 275-279

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax-Theoretical Description

As part of the author's doctoral dissertation the focus of this paper is a contrast between English participial compounds and their corresponding forms in Polish. The author uses a transformational model based on the TG framework developed by Kasimierz Polański and supplemented by material from R. B. Lees and R. A. Jacobs and P. S. Rosenbaum. The author shows that both the English participial compounds and their Polish equivalents have the same basic underlying derivational structures and that surface differences are caused by the different application of shift transformations. Basically the study examines English participles modified by nouns, adjectives, and adverbs and the Polish equivalents of these constructions. Polish shows only a one to one relationship in the case of participles modified by adverbs.

ACC. # : 549

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

Abstract

AUTHOR: Maria Grala

TITLE: Negated Adverbial Participles in Polish and Their Corresponding Forms in English

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 281-294.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--descriptive

This study uses English equivalents to disambiguate and classify constructions expressed in Polish by negated adverbial participles. After presenting the methodology for acquiring and analyzing the data, the author presents a series of transformational rules (with accompanying tree diagrams) which will account for the differences observed in the English equivalents. The author concludes that the construction "not + participle" in adverbial function tends to be avoided in English. The Polish construction, the suffix selection of which depends upon features of the constituent verb (perfective vs. imperfective), is subdivided into eight types according the the English equivalents.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL

		Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
LINCS Processing	pd0	062				

		Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Originating Center	pd1			

Personal Name	pn	Halina Granatowska	
Corporate Name	cn	Higher Pedagogical School,Opole	
Original Title	ti0	K woprosu o tipołogii urokow innostranowo jazyka i tipołogii rieczewych uprażnienij	
Translated Title	ti1	On typology of foreign language classes and on typology of exercises in spoken language	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XI
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	175 - 183
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In the didactics of foreign languages one of the most important is considered the problem of the structure of a foreign language lesson and its proper organization.The problem strictly connected with it is that of typology of foreign language lessons and of exercises in spoken language.The starting point of many considerations is the communicative function of the foreign language. The type of a lesson is strictly defined by two integrated factors: 1.the theme of the process of communication and 2.corresponding to this process form or type of communication.Russian methodologists distinguish two types of foreign language classes: 1.lesson which is exclusively devoted to spoken exercises,and 2.a combinatorial lesson.Each of these types has many variants.What differs them is the so-called "dominant factor",i.e. exercises prevailing during a lesson.However,apart from a given type of a lesson all the other performances of the teacher lead to practising and forming speech habits in the pupils,and that is why exercises in spoken language precede all other kinds of exercises.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching,speech instruction, second language learning,typology of lessons, typology of exercises

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 059	Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer | Date
Personal Name	pn	Halina Granatowska	
Corporate Name	cn	Higher Pedagogical School in Opole	
Original Title	ti0	Rabota nad szkolnoj leksikoj na zanjatijach po matodikie so studientami III i IV kursow	
Translated Title	ti1	Work on School Lexicon during the Classes in Methods of Teaching	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	VIII
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	145 - 159
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

It is beyond any doubt, that students during their classes in methods of teaching should learn without any mistakes words and phrases described by the syllabus as the ones to be learned and activly used by pupils. As the choice of vocabulary depends a great deal upon the teacher, it is very important that the students are acquainted with the basic criteria of the choice of lexicon.
The vital argument proving the necessity of introducing this theme during the classes in methodics were the experimental lessons conducted by the students. It turned out that, when the future teacher using foreign language, tries both, to conduct the lesson according to the program he has worked out and to keep the class in order he frequently commits language mistakes or does not react to mistakes made by his pupils. The most important conclusion drawn from the above considerations is that classes in methods of teaching and classes in spoken language must be closely co-related with the process of teaching and pedagogical activities of a teacher.

Descriptors: language instruction, foreign language teaching, language teachers, language usage, second language learning

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 050	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Lucjan Grobelak	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	L'enseignement audio-oral	
Translated Title	ti1	Audio-Oral Instruction	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	19-25
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	French
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Pros and cons of teaching French to Polish students according to the audio-oral model. The author gives a detailed analysis and examples of a lesson on the basis of the handbook Un jour j'irai à Paris. Special emphasis is put on phonetic distinction between Polish and French sounds. Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, French, Polish, Foreign Language Instruction, Auditory Training, Audiolingual Methods, Speech Instruction.	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	092
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Franciszek Grucza
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Lingwistyka a glottodydaktyka.
Translated Title	ti1		Linguistics and foreign language teaching.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	133-143
	cl11	References	14
Language	ls	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author examines the relations between linguistics and foreign language teaching. First, he characterizes linguistics, applied linguistics in particular, and presents its taxonomy. Then the author analizes the scholarly status of methods of teaching. He treats foreign language teaching methods as a subdivision of an autonomous scholarly discipline - glottodidactics.

Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Methods of Teaching, Modern Linguistics, Foreign Language Teaching.

Acc. # 534

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Edmund Gussmann (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin)

TITLE: Nasality in Polish and English

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 105-122

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology--Descriptive

First of all the author presents a contrastive survey of the nasal consonants in Polish and English ([m] and [n] occur freely in both languages while [n] shows a restrictive distribution; [ḿ] and [ń] occur only in Polish). He discusses the problem of the interpretation and transcription of the so-called Polish nasal vowels (a primary characteristic seems to be the occurrence of the nasal glides [j̃] and [w̃] which form nasalized diphthongs). The comparative environments of the nasal segments are examined for Polish and English. Formal devices for explaining the assimilation processes in the two languages are examined. Finally, the author examines the nasal alternations which occur in Polish and not in English.

ACC #:556

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Janina Gut (Warsaw University)

TITLE: Towards a Definition of Impersonal Sentences

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University), pp. 393-404

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--Descriptive (Theoretical)

The author examines several attempts at defining the concept of "impersonal sentences" and concludes that what is lacking in the definition of impersonal sentences is a uniform criterion, one which would apply to the whole set of impersonal sentences and only to this set. The author then takes sentences which are commonly recognized as impersonal and observes how they behave with respect to the five criteria discussed in the paper: (1) whether the deep structure NP recognized as indefinite always functions as the surface structure subject of the sentence; (2) whether the NP in question is the agent; (3) whether it is possible to indicate which grammatical person the NP refers to; (4) whether the NP is generic or not; and (5) whether the referent(s) of this NP can be specified. The results of the comparison of criteria show that the concept of unspecific reference should be made the criterion for the definition of impersonal sentences, since it applied to all examples in a uniform manner. The article ends with a proposed model of the deep structure of an impersonal sentence.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 081	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Jan Horowski					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	Lingua Latina secundum naturae rationem explicata.					
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	2				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	103-107				
	cl11	References	11				
Language	ls	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

This paper describes the attempts concerning teaching Latin according to Otto Jespersen's natural method. It presents the book by Artur J.Jense Lingua Latina secundum naturae rationem explicata especially designed to serve the natural method.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Latin, Foreign Language Teaching, Natural Method, Textbooks.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 057	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Władysława Ingram				
Corporate Name	cn	Higher Pedagogical School, Opole				
Original Title	t.0	W poszukiwaniu nowych form prac kontrolnych				
Translated Title	ti1	In search for new forms of control tests				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	VIII			
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	129 - 133			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

The article concerns the extramural studies.The author discusses the type of control work she has introduced at the Institute of Russian.The basic element of this work is a tape.The control work cosists of two parts: /1/ traditional,i.e.,written - where the students have to write down a dictation recorded on the tape and /2/ spoken - where the student himself records some portions of material to be practised.After a careful rehearsal of the tape there is recorded an instruction for the student telling him what was wrong,what should be practised again,etc.
All the texts dealt with during the classes are thoroughly checked from all the language points.

Descriptors: language tests, written tests, tests in spoken language, language aids, tape, tape recorder

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 056	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Władysława Ingram	
Corporate Name	cn	Higher Pedagogical School,Opole	
Original Title	ti0	O sodierżanii priedmietnoj instrukcji dlja studientow-zaocznikow /iz opyta raboty/	
Translated Title	ti1	On the problem of subject instruction for extra-mural students	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	VIII
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	135 - 144
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The instruction for extra-mural students should play the function of organizing the self-education of students in-between the exam sessions.The instruction should include: /1/ a detailed program of the given subject and the list of reguired handbooks,/2/ the material included in the programm should be dividedinto monthly portions,/3/ the instruction should give hints as to the way in which the subject-material should be acquired,/4/ the instruction should state the requirements concerning the control tests.
The author points out that only the correlation with the teaching program of primary schools can give real effects in the extra-mural education of already professionally active teachers.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching,foreign language learning, language teachers,language studies at university level, extra-mural studies

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 060 · Editor: · Date: · Keyboarder: · Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: · Bibliographer: · Date:
Personal Name	pn	Władysława Ingram
Corporate Name	cn	Higher Pedagogical School, Opole
Original Title	tl0	Kakim dołżien byó uczìebnik po praktikie rieczi glja studientow zaocznoj ruskoj fiłołogii.
Translated Title	tl1	What should a language-learning handbook for extra-mural stuuents of Russian look like
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation:
		Title: Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series: IX
		Year: 1973
		Volume or Number:
		Issue: · (pg20) Supplement:
		Part: · (pg30) Supplement:
		Pages: 53 - 63
	cl11	References:
Language	la	Text: Russian
		Condensation:
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

The author discusses five main points according to which an optimal handbook for foreign language learning /and teaching/ should be written.

However, as most of these conditions are not availabe, the author tries to describe the method by means of which it would be possible to prepare handbooks most optimal with regards to the situation.

In the last section of her article the author discusses the problem of exercises in a handbook, their types, forms and aims depending on the type of habit which is to be mastered by means of these exercises.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, foreign language learning, language aids, textbooks, language learning levels - exercises

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 019	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Krystyna Iwan					
Corporate Name	cn	Szczecin, Poland					
Original Title	ti0	Zagadnienie okresu bezpodręcznikowego w neofilologicznych publikacjach metodycznych z lat 1919-1939					
Translated Title	ti1	The problem of pre-manual stage in the neophilological methodical publications in the years 1919-1939.					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	4				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	216-219				
	cl11	References	8				
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	For 30 years the methodologists have debated the question of the usefulness of text-free stage in the instruction of foreign languages. Many of them have recommended this method and the role of hearing impressions was emphasized. The opponents have pointed to the connection between the graphic and motor component(code). Poland belonged to those countries which early enough (1934) introduced the text-free stage in the instruction of foreign languages and adapted its methodology to the needs of the school. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods					

ACC #: 555

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Magdalena Jakóbczyk (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: Verb Inflection in Polish and English

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, ~~forthcoming)~~ 1974), pp. 335-391

CLASSIFICATION: Morphology-Description

The author defines the role of inflection as "cumulating" grammatical functions. The generalized inflectional categories for Polish and English are broadly schematized. Next the forms of the English verb to be and of the Polish verb być are compared in somewhat greater detail. Lastly, the formation and usage of participles are briefly discussed. The article ends with the following conclusions: (1) the only category marked inflectionally in both languages is tense (present and past); (2) the category which is obligatory in Polish (unlike in English) is aspect, not marked inflectionally; (3) the categories of person, number, or gender, existing in the deep structures of both languages, are expressed inflectionally only in Polish; (4) the only inflectional ending expressing simultaneously tense, person, and number in English is -s, which may be of some help in explaining Polish inflection to English students.

ACC.#: 544

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Ireneusz Jakubczak

TITLE: Some Remarks on Generic Relative Constructions in English and Polish

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, II ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 225-232.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--theoretical description

The author defines his terms, indicates how generic meaning can be achieved, suggests reasons for setting up such a category, and then presents a diagram of such a generic construction. He consideres generic relative clauses as a sub-set of those substitutional relative clauses in which the main-clause verb is reporduced in the infinitival form of the relative clause. Several of the main functions of generic constructions are examined; such constructions are considered to be paratactic.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 191	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Krzysztof Janikowski
Corporate Name	cn		Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta, Wrocław
Original Title	ti0		Die Phonemdistribution im Dänischen und im Deutschen
Translated Title	ti1		Phoneme - distribution in Danish and in German
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVIII
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	208
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	3 - 16
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors

ab

The author briefly presents some contributions to the problem methods of teaching a foreign language in the form of suggestions as to the way in which a distributional analysis should be carried out. The basic speech unit to be taken into account in phonemic distribution is morpheme, i.e., the smallest distinctive and meaningful unit. The author discusses in general the types of morphemes existing in Danish and in German. The discussion is followed by an analysis of phonemes characteristic for only one of the languages and those, which, though appear in both the languages, have different distribution and order of substantially similar phonemes. The article closes with a tabular presentation of phoneme distribution in Danish and German.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Contrastive linguistics, Phonemics, Phonemes, Morphemes, Danish, German

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 183	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Krzysztof Janikowski				
Corporate Name	cn	Universytet im.Bolesława Bieruta,Wrocław				
Original Title	ti0	Das Phoneminventur und -system des Dänischen und Deutschen - ein Vergleich				
Translated Title	ti1	Phonemic inventory and phonemic system of Danish and German				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVI			
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	175			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	17 - 26			
	ci11	References				
Language	la	Text	German			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

The aim of the article is to compare the quantity /of the inventory/ and quality /of the system/ of phonemes of Danish and German. Defining phonem as a set of distinctive features we define the degree of similarity and differences of particular phonemes. As far as vowels are concerned, Danish has 20/22 phonemes. while German 14/15. The inventory of German consonants is richer / 21 phonemes/ than the Danish one /17/18 phonemes/. This quantitative differentiating has its respective qualitative differentiating. The vowel phonems in Danish differ, among other features, with respect to the feature - "articulated with glottal stop / articulated without glottal stop. German vowel phonemes are differentiated with respect to the feature "tense"/"lax". In the area of consonants the two languages do not make use of voicing in distinguishing morphemes. The distincitive feature is, among others, the force of articulation.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Contrastive linguistics,
Phonemics, Vowels, Consonants, German, Danish

287

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	105
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Stanisław Kaczmarski
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		A Comparative Analysis of Language Drills in the Three Selected Textbooks for the Study of English as a Foreign Language.
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Glottodidactica
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	VI
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	77-99
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		On the basis of "English for Newcomers to Australia" prepared by the Commonwealth Office of Education for the Department of Immigration; "Fries American English"Series" written by Members of the English Section Department of Education in San Juan,Puerto Rico, and "Essential English" by E.C.Eckersley given are analyses of the drills on the levels of phonology and grammar. The analyses cover also the respective Teacher`s Guides. The examples, accompanied by commentary, illustrate various techniques of the intensive aural-oral practice to be used in class. Included is also a comparative index of various drills and a table of the main types of exercises given in the textbooks. Descriptors:Methods of Teaching, English,Instructional Materials, Phonology, Grammar, Textbooks,Speech Skills, Drills.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 089 Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: Bibliographer: Date:	
Personal Name	pn	Stanisław P. Kaczmarski	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Grammatical Transference in Bilingual Comparison.	
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	163-166.
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This article deals with the pedagogical aspect of a bilingual comparison of English-Polish verb-phrases. The author suggests a tentative index of this type of comparison in the Polish-English version. 15 examples of verb forms in sentences and their possible stylistic varieties are given. Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, English, Contrastive Linguistic Analysis, Polish, Language Instruction, Structural Analysis.	

Acc. #1520

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Piotr Kakietek (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: "Must" and Its Equivalents in Polish

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, I, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp.77-86.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax/Semantics-- Descriptive

The intention of the author is to present a description of the English auxiliary must and then present Polish equivalents of the English usage. The author makes the assumption that must manifests only one meaning which may be paraphrased to read: "the actualization of the predication is viewed as necessary by some aspect(s) of the word." After examining various semantic connotations of must, the author presents suitable Polish equivalents. During the discussion of the Polish equivalents, he often points out difficulties where lexical similarity between Polish and English may render incorrect translations with respect to the semantic meaning. The author concludes by describing several formal differences between must and the Polish equivalent musieć.

ACC. #: 530

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Roman Kalisz

TITLE: The Distributional Characteristics of English and Polish Diphthongs.

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 73-82.

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology--Descriptive

Approaching the problem as one of phonemics, the author defines a diphthong as "a sequence of a vowel and a semi-vowel." English falling, rising, and centering diphthongs are taken into consideration(but not triphthongs) in three positions: initial, medial, and final. The status of Polish diphthongs, both rising and falling, is not so clear as in the case of English diphthongs. The analysis consists of a series of charts, first of English, then of Polish, and finally of the two languages juxtapositioned. The author concludes that English has three types of diphthongs, while Polish has only two. The structures of diphthongs are mu~~st~~ch the same in both languages, except that Polish glides have nasal variants; Polish has no centering glide.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	070 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Henryk Kakuła					
Corporate Name	cn	Polish Academy of Science					
Original Title	tl0	Wartości semantyczne a formy progresywne czasowników angielskich					
Translated Title	tl1	Semantic values versus progresive forms of English verbs					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XIX				
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	2				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	205 - 212				
	ci11	References					
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	On the basis of a discussion on the semantic values of English verbs and their dependency on the progressive forms,a general division of verbs in the indicative mood can be carried out.The verbs are divided into: 1.status verbs,with the subgroups of "I-verbs relationship verbs and miscellanous verbs,and 2.process verbs which are further subdivided into /a/ conclusive and /b/ inconclusive verbs.The division is based on the following criteria: a.contrary to the process verbs,the status verbs do not occur neither in the progressive nor in the future tenses without the time expression referring to the future being provided./b/ "I-verbs" are used in utterances containing the pronoun subjects I/we./c/ "Relationship verbs" syntactic function is that of a copula. /d/ "Conclusive verbs" opposite to "inconclusive verbs" reject the use of Present Perfect in contexts expressing duration.The extreme example of "conclusive verbs" are "momentary verbs" of the break type.					

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 192	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		

Personal Name	pn		Alicja Karszniewicz
Corporate Name	cn		Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta,Wrocław
Original Title	ti0		Duetsch - Polnische Lautsubstitutionen im Lexikalischen Entlehnungsprozess
Translated Title	ti1		German - Polish phonemic substitutions in the process of lexical borrowings.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVIII
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	208
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	17 - 22
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The author briefly discusses the German borrowings into Polish. There are about 2000 words in Polish which are of German origin.The borrowings are of two kinds: 1.such in which vowel substitution,because of different phonemic systems,occurred, and 2.such in which consonant substitutions,because of either different feature or different place of articulation,occurred. Each of the two types is discussed and justified by numerous examples. Descriptors: Language Patterns, Lexicology, Borrowings, Phoneme substitution, German into Polish

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 097	Editor: · Date: · Keyboarder: · Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code:	Bibliographer: · Date:
Personal Name	pn	Kazimierz Kasperkiewicz	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	O komentarzu gramatycznym w podręcznikach do języka niemieckiego dla liceum ogólnokształcącego i liceum ekonomicznego I-IV.	
Translated Title	ti1	On the grammatical comments in the German language textbooks for high-schools - forms 1-4.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	275-279
	cl11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors · ab

Given are some critical remarks concerning the quantity and quality of the grammatical comments in the German language textbooks obligatory in the Polish high schools. The criticism focuses on two problems: /a/ whether the comments are concise, not overloaded with grammatical terminology; /b/ whether the comments adequately explain the linguistically complicated parts of the material. Concrete suggestions as to changes of the comments are made.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, German, Language Materials, Grammar, Textbooks, Instructional Materials.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 046 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	Zdzisław Kempf	
Corporate Name	cn	Wrocław, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Na granicy składni i logiki	
Translated Title	ti1	On the Border between Syntax and Logic	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	BPhon
		Title	Biuletyn Fonograficzny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	XIII
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	61-73
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	English
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The main categories of a simple sentence, such as subject, predicate, object and adverbials, are not grammatical categories, because they are not marked by any grammatical means, phonetic, morphological or syntactic, in the majority of known languages. They do not even coincide with particular parts of speech. The only language in which these categories are grammatically marked is Tagalog of the Philippine group. In Indo-European languages, as well as in languages of other families, these categories are only logical.

Descriptors: Synchronic Linguistics, Traditional Grammar, Syntax

8-70

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 007	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Antoni Kmita	
Corporate Name	cn	Warsaw, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Ispolzovane xudožestvennyx tekstov vo vneauditornoj rabote po russkomu jazyku	
Translated Title	ti1	The use of literary texts in the instruction of Russian outside lesson hours	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	276-281
	cl11	References	2
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This paper makes some observations about the use of literary texts in the instruction of Russian outside lesson hours at the Warsaw Pedagogical Institute. Literary texts were used mainly in the organized Russian language circles. This form of study was especially provided for the students with a special interest in Russian literature. The literary work offers the students a possibility to deepen their knowledge of the language and to interprete the style of the author.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), reading materials

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 319 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn		Lidia Koczniewska
Corporate Name	cn		Warsaw
Original Title	ti0		Stranovedčeskij aspekt v obučeniju russkomu jazyku
Translated Title	ti1		Cultural aspect in teaching Russian
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	156-162
	cl11	References	
Language	ls	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Along with the neutral vocabulary there occurs in the teaching process also the vocabulary which demands the knowledge of culture and civilization of the country the language of which is taught. Therefore it is necessary to introduce into curricula of the up-coming specialists in Russian Philology the subject "Culture and civilization of the Soviet Union". This subject could be treated in the form of lectures or it could be dealt with in practical training hours. Visual demonstration would be indispensable here. Various forms of teaching culture and civilization at different teaching levels are discussed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language),
Russian culture, teaching methods,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 079	Editor		Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer			Date	
Personal Name	pn	Leszek Kolek, Błażej Kruppik					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	System czasów gramatycznych w języku angielskim.					
Translated Title	ti1	The system of grammatical tenses in English,					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	4				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	212-218				
	cl11	References	18				
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This is an attempt showing how by means of simple drawings a teacher can explicitely teach the English grammatical tenses. The presented system of graphical symbols can also be used for presentation of other grammatical notions, e.g. reported speech. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, English, Audiovisual Aids, Instructional Materials.					

8-70

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 058	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Leon Komincz				
Corporate Name	cn	Higher Pedagogical School, Opole				
Original Title	ti0	O działaniu kontekstu i konstytucji w roli selektorów aktualnego znaczenia elementu polisemicznego				
Translated Title	ti1	On the action of context and consituation in the role of selectors of real meaning of polisemical element.				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	VIII			
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	81 - 91			
	cl11	References				
Language	ls	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The author briefly discusses the theory of reception and understanding of words,phrases and sentences.He points out that further investigations and inquiries into this subject can help to develop and elucitade the theory of linguistic universlals. The article also deals with the action of context and consituation with special attention being focused on the grammatical context. The considerations are based on examples taken from Polish,Russian and English.Apart from the grammatical context,the article also discusses the so-called occasional context. Descriptors: linguistic competence,linguistic performance, language universals,language research,context, consituation				

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 178	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Hanna Komorowska	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Organizacja eksperymentu w nauczaniu języków obcych..	
Translated Title	ti1	Experiment organization in foreign language teaching.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	156-163
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This article deals with methodology of exoerimental testing. The author tries to define the difficulties encountered by foreign language teachers in experiment organization leading to objective results. These difficulties lie in the domains of:/1/ goals of the language course under analysis /2/ sample-choice groups /3/ construction and verification of the testing ibstruments /4/ experiment execution.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, Instructional Materials,Testing, Test Selection, Language Tests.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 179	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Hanna Komorowska		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0	Zasady konstrukcji testów a poziom zaawansowania językowego uczniów /klasa I/.		
Translated Title	ti1	The principles of test construction according to the level of advancement of students/ 1st form/.		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	1	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	29-38	
	cl11	References	1	
Language	la	Text	Polish	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The article deals with testing at the unadvanced level. Presented are eight kinds of test as well as the techniques of their preparation. The tests are the following: /1/ Phonology Test /2/ Vocabulary Test /3/ Morphosyntactic Test /4/ Oral Test /5/ Oral Comprehension Test /6/ Written Text Comprehension Test /7/ Writing Abilities Test /8/ Written/Oral Communication Test. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, English, Language Instruction, Instructional Materials, Language Testing, Tests, Phonology, Morphology, Vocabulary, Santax, Writing Abilities, Aural Comprehension, Audiolingual Skills.		

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

TA

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 103	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Hanna Komorowska	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Zasady konstrukcji testów a poziom zaawansowania językowego studentów.	
Translated Title	ti1	The principles of test construction according to the students`level of advancement.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	70-80
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This is a continuation of the article from No.1. This time the variety of tests is suggested for more advanced students of English (2,3 and 4 forms). The author presents a meticulous design of test and subtest techniques in respect to: (1) phonology (2) vocabulary (3) morphosyntax (4) communication (5) speech abilities (6) oral comprehension (7) written comprehension (8) writing abilities.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, English, Instructional Materials, Language Ability, Language Skills, Tests,

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 093	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Hanna Komorowska-Piskorowska	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	tt0	Komentarz gramatyczny w nauczaniu języków obcych.	
Translated Title	tt1	The grammatical comment in foreign language teaching.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	35-44
	cl11	References	3
Language	ls	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This is a report of the research the aim of which was to examine whether grammatical comments in the process of foreign language teaching help to automatize foreign language structures. The methods and results are presented meticulously. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Polish, Grammar, English, Nucleation, Language Skills, Language Instruction, Language Research.	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

TA

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 244	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Hanna Komorowska-Piskorowska	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Praktyczne zagadnienia konstrukcji sprawdzianów gramatycznych.	
Translated Title	ti1	Practical problems of grammar test construction.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	146-151
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This is a proposal concerning grammar test construction. Such a test should fulfil the conditions of /1/ effectiveness /2/ methodological adequacy. Thus it should: /a/ avoid grammatical terminology /b/ eliminate mechanical grammar transformations /c/ emphasize transfer /d/ emphasize the meaning and usage of the known forms /e/ be situational /f/ be attractive in content /g/ be congruous with the methodological objectives. Each of the items is developed and exemplified.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Materials, Instructional Materials, Grammar, Testing.

Acc. # 1519

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Stefan Konderski

TITLE: Some Surface and Deep Aspects of Case in Polish and English

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, I ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 65-76.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--Theory of description

As an attempt to define the area of similarity and difference between Polish and English and to present theoretical generalizations to account for such similarity and difference, the author examines in some detail selected Polish clause types containing a noun in the dative case in order to identify English equivalents of the Polish case forms and, concomitantly, to form impressions about the nature and relationship of these equivalent structural and semantic signals. Within the structural framework provided the author provides a comparative analysis (with accompanying chart) of Polish contructions using the dative and their English equivalents. This study is meant to be only a representative illustration of a larger study in progress.

ACC.#: 522

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Andrzej Kopczyński

TITLE: The Polish and English Fricatives: A Problem in Phonological Equivalence

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, I, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 93-98.

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology-descriptive

From the point of view of methodology the establishment of phonological equivalence is of capital importance since it constitutes a scientific basis for the comparison of phonological systems. However, the establishement of phonological equivalence on the basis of the theory of the phoneme creates difficulties and requires a number of necessary operations (subdivisions, classifications, etc) to meet the conditions of linguistic intuition and naturalness.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 023	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Joanna Korzeniewska					
Corporate Name	cn	Cracow, Poland					
Original Title	ti0	Intonacja w procesie nauczania dialogu sytuacyjnego					
Translated Title	tt	Intonation in the process of teaching situational dialogues					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Język rosyjski				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	3				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	150-156				
	cl11	References	8				
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Intonation is one of the important characteristics of speech and in the instruction of Russian should be given due attention. Intonation expresses modality and fulfills the function of differentiating emotional meanings. It is recommended to practice intonation in a dialogue which as a main form of oral expression displays various intonation patterns. Under discussion are characteristic properties of Russian dialogue and particular types of intonation patterns as well as the differences between Polish and Russian intonation. The necessity of coordinating the intonation research and the lexical-syntactic structure of the dialogue is also treated. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, contrastive linguistics, Russian (second language), intonation, dialogue					

307

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

TA

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pu0	Accession Number 101	Editor Date	Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	Mariola Kozak, James Pankhurst		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0	Blackboard Drawing.		
Translated Title	ti1			
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	2	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	86-93	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	English	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

The authors present how pictures, especially balck-board pictures, are essential for successful language learning. They demonstmate that it is possible for anyone to draw basic shapes and figures on the blackboard quickly and effectively and show a few examples where this medium is a unique factor in the presentation and practice of grammatical structures.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Aids, Audiovisual Aids, Language Instruction.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 066	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		

Personal Name	pn	Rita Kozłowska-Raś	
Corporate Name	cn	Polish Academy of Science	
Original Title	ti0	Interferencja polskiego systemu fonemicznego na wymowę języka szwedzkiego u Polaków	
Translated Title	ti1	The interference of the Polish phonemic system in the pronunciation of the Swedish language by Poles	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XXI
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	81 - 99
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The author presents the findings of her study concerned with the occurrence and character of the Polish phonemic system interference in the pronunciation of Polish students learrning Swedish.The problem is presented on the background of orthophonic norms for phonetic realization of segmental phonemes in the current form of literary Swedish.The study is based upon a theoretical contrastive analysis of the Swedish and Polish phonemic systems as well as upon material collected during auditive analysis and experiments. The presentation of the general phonemic system of the Swedish language is followed by a description of the most important allophones of the Swedish phonemes and possible cases of interference of the Polish phonemic system.The phonemes are subdivided into vowels and consonants.Allophones are described in terms of articulatory features,which are considered more pertinent to a contrastive analysis than are acoustic features.Because of the isolated character of prosodic features,the system of Swedish suprasegmental phonemes makes it difficult for foreign learners to acquire it and is therefore liable to be influenced by the interference of the foreign language articulatory system.

Descriptors: foreign language learning,contrastive linguistics, phonology,interference,Polish vs. Swedish

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	088 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Bogdan Krakowian					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	Efektywność czytania i sposoby jej mierzenia.					
Translated Title	ti1	Effectiveness of reading and ways of its measuring.					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	3				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	166-171				
	cl11	References					
Language	ls	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

The author deals with the speed and effectiveness of reading. He makes afforts to present and evaluate the techniques of the understanding variable measurement. The techniques dealt with are the following: (a) summary (b) translation (c) specific questions (d) general questions (e) evaluation of true and false statements (d) "cloze" procedure.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Polish, Foreign Language Instruction, English, Reading Skills.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	021
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Bogdan Krakowian	
Corporate Name	cn	Łódź, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Kilka uwag na temat techniki pracy z magnetofonem	
Translated Title	ti1	Some remarks on the technique of using the tape recorder	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	224-226
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author emphasizes the role of the tape recorder as the biggest help for the teacher in foreign language teaching and gives technical instructions for tape recorder use in Pattern Practice. Every pupil should be allowed the possibility to repeat each sentence. When there is a large class the sentence patterns should be repeated in chorus in smaller groups of learners in order to enable the teacher to detect the pronunciation errors.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, instructional aids, teaching methods, group instruction, auditory aids

8-70

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

ACC. # 1536

AUTHOR: Halina Mackiewicz Krassowska, (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: Intonation of English and Polish Declarative Sentences

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jack Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, ~~forthcoming)~~ 1974), pp. 137-144.

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology-Description

Since the study of Polish sentence intonations has largely been neglected, the author presents here a comparison of English and Polish non-accentual or non-focus declarative intonation patterns as an introductory step in the study of Polish intonation patterns. The intonation patterns in both languages are on the whole different. This conclusion is reached by examining eight different types of declarative sentences (straightforward statements, mocking or impatient statements, unfinished statements, perfunctory statements, implicatory statements, implicatory statements with interrogative force, insinuating statements, enumerations) with respect to the applicability of one of six "tunes" to these sentences (low fall, high or medium fall, rise fall, low rise, high or medium rise, fall rise).

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 193	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Irena Krawczyk					
Corporate Name	cn	Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta, Wrocław					
Original Title	ti0	Die Assimilation im Deutschen und im Polnischen					
Translated Title	ti1	Assimilation in German and Polish					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVIII				
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	208				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	23 - 32				
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text	German				
		Condensation					

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The aim of the article is to investigate the occurrence of the assimilation in Polish and in German. Each of the languages is first separately discussed and then the results are compared. The author also tries to work out a method of both foreign language teaching and learning. This is done mainly from the synchronich point of view, throwing aside all the methods based on historical principles.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Contrastive linguistics, Phonemics, Assimilation, Foreign language learning, Methods of teaching, Methods of learning, Synchronic linguistics

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 077	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	po1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Tomasz.P.Krzeszowski					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	Contrastive Genrative Grammar.					
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SAP				
		Title	Studia Anglica Posnaniensia.				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	4 (No,1 and 2)				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	105-112				
	cl11	References	21				
Language	la	Text	English				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This is a proposal of CGG model based on the integrated criteria of translation equivalence and form and placement of rules.The paper broadly discusses the concepts of equivalence and congruence with Polish-English examples. Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Contrastive Linguistics, Polish, English, Translation.					

ACC.#1524

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Tomasz P. Krzeszowski

TITLE: On the Concept of "Instrumental" Case

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, I, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 107-130.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--theory of description

The author argues that on the basis of syntactic evidence the concept of Instrumental cannot be treated as a primitive case category on a par with Agentive or Objective (neutral), but rather each occurrence of surface exponents of what Fillmore et al. call Instrumental involves an instance of an embedded sentence in the underlying structure. He demonstrates that, semantically, the so-called Instrumental is not a simple relation, but that on the contrary it is a complex consisting of various semantic relations. He proposes a theory to explain these facts, a theory which, assuming that semantic structure is universal, consists of 1) universal semantic input, 2) categorial component, 3) syntactic component,)4 lexical component, and 5) a post-lexical component.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 0/0	Editor: · Date: · Keyboarder: · Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code:	Bibliographer: · Date:
Personal Name	pn	Stefan Kubica	
Corporate Name	cn	Poznań, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Teoria bliżej praktyki	
Translated Title	ti1	Theory closer to practice	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	293-295
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In 1972 the section for methodology of teaching German in the Institute of German Philology at Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, began close cooperation with the secondary school Nr.5 in Poznań. In the scope of this cooperation the students of German attend the German lessons of student teacher colleagues in the school. Methodological consultations are organized by the Institute for the school teachers. The pupils interested in German Philology have the possibility of visiting the Institute. Close cooperation has been also initiated between the German language circles of the Institute and the school. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, German(second language), language programs	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	073 Accession Number Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn		Wolfgang Kuehlwein
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		The State of Applied Contrastive Linguistics as Reflected by the 19th Annual Round Table Meeting.
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SAP
		Title	Studia Anglica Posnaniensia.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4 (No.1 and2)
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	81-91
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		This article presents the contributions of many distinguished linguists (R.Lado,R.P.Stockwell, C.A. Fergusson, A.B.Gaarder,H.A.Gleason Jr,J.Lotz, W.G. Moulton,J.D. Di Pietro,E.R.Hamp et al.) at the 19th RTM. The papers show a broad variety of approaches towards Contrastive Studies in their contesting and mutual complementing. Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Contrastive Linguistics, Foreign Language Teaching, Second Language Teaching.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 242	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		

Personal Name	pn		Ewa Kunce, Ewa Magnuszewska	
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0		Idea nauczania wychowującego na lekcjach języka obcego.	
Translated Title	ti1		The idea of educational foraign language teaching.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	2	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	80-82	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Polish	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		This paper proves the effectiveness of teaching a foreign language through acting /scenes from everyday life/. The importance of audio-visual aids such as slides, film and tapes is emphasized as well as the attractive content of the above mentioned aids. The paper also claims a need of controlling the students and suggests how to control them. The authors recommend painting, architecture, music and discussions based on newspapers as significant aids in advanced foreign language teaching. They prove that students engage themselves more in such kind of activities than in any other. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, English, Language Materials, Instructional Materials, Language Aids, Audiovisual Aids, Education, Language Tests.	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 205	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn		Jerzy Kurjaniuk
Corporate Name	cn		Międzywydziałowy Zakład Nowych Technik Nauczania
Original Title	ti0		Struktura techniczna a determinanty metodyczne laboratoriów językowych
Translated Title	ti1		Technical structure versus methodological determinants of language laboratories
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Neodidagmata
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	137 - 141
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

Language laboratories help to increase the effectiveness of the process of foreign language teaching, and are more and more often used in the process of teaching. However, the problem of precising the methodological and technical parameters of the effective use of language laboratories in foreign language teaching is still valid. The author briefly discusses the type of methodological postulates which should be chosen with respect to the technical structure of language laboratories. Next, an analysis of the so far known structures of language laboratories is carried out and some ideas connected with improving of the structure are suggested. The conclusion is, that the so far known structures must be modernized in oredr to make them more effective in carrying out their didactic functions. At the end a short presentation of the ways of re-organizing is given.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, language aids, language laboratories, educational technology, language laboratory equipment

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 067	Editor: · Date: · Keyboarder: · Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code:	Bibliographer: · Date:
Personal Name	pn	Zofia Kwapisz	
Corporate Name	cn	Polish Academy of Science	
Original Title	ti0	Reziproke Konstruktionen im Polnischen und im Deutschen	
Translated Title	ti1	Reciprocal Constructions in Polish and in German	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XXI
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	41 - 64
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The article contains an analysis of reciprocal constructions in Polish and German. The reciprocal constructions are defined as such constructions in which the verb, alone or with additional elements, expresses a symmetrical relation. The additional elements are, for example: commutation reflexive pronoun, lexical elements, "symmetrical" propositions of location, "symmetrical" adverbs playing in the sentence the role of the adverbial of time, place or manner, "symmetrical" adjectives and "symmetrical" nouns. The reciprocal constructions defined in the above presented way are analysed on the basis of following criteria: verb number (SG or PL), the occurrence of a reflexive pronoun in the construction (it occurs or it does not occur), type of the reflexive pronoun (commutation or non-commutation), the number of the refelexive pronouns (one or two). The only factor that influences the interpretation of the analysis is the commutation reflexive pronoun in singular. In both the compared ~~analysis~~ languages the same types of constructions can be distinguished.

Descriptors: Contrastive Linguistics, Contrastive Linguistic Analysis, Structural Analysis

verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, adverbials

Acc.# 1523

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Bogusław Lawendowski

TITLE: Aspects of Emotive Language: Intensity in English and Polish

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, I, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 99-106.

CLASSIFICATION: Semantics--applied

This paper undertakes to discuss several linguistic elements used in English and Polish to convey intensity, an aspect of emotive language, within a semiotic framework. After discussing at length the justification of such a study, as well as the semantic problems inherent to learning a foreign language, the author briefly lists five methods of intensification in English together with their Polish equivalents.

Center Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	186
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Stanisław Łęcki
Corporate Name	cn		Uniwersytet im. Bolesława Bieruta, Wrocław
Original Title	ti0		Die Vergangenheitstempora im Norwegischen /Riksmal/
Translated Title	ti1		Past Tenses in Norwegian /riksmal/
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVI
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	175
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	39 - 54
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The article is an attempt in the analysis of Norwegian past tenses: praeterium, perfectum and plusquamperfectum. The subject of the analysis are conjugated forms and the time-value they bring in, which is in Norwegian the basis for other categories, as aspect and mood. The main aim of the analysis is strict separation of the values brought in by the analysed forms from the meaning of context and consituation.

Descriptors: Language research, Semantics, Past Tenses, Present Perfect, Past, Past Perfect, Norwegian

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 194	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn		Stanisław Łęcki
Corporate Name	cn		Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta, Wrocław
Original Title	to		Die Vergangenheitstempora im Norwegischen und im Deutschen
Translated Title	tt		Past tenses in Norwegian and in German
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVIII
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	208
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	33 - 43
	cr1	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The main task of the article is to work out a method according to which the past tenses in Norwegian and German could be compared and classified with regards to their function. The problem investigated is the dependence of the tense form on the function of the context elements.
Each of the three past tenses, i.e., Present Perfect, Past, and Past Perfect is separately discussed according to how it behaves and what it expresses in both the languages.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Contrastive linguistics, Syntax, Past tenses, German, Norwegian

Acc. #: 545

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Barbara Lewandowska

TITLE: Nominalization in English and Polish: General Remarks

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 233-243.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--Theoretical description

The study, as an introductory part of a more extensive contrastive study, presents the scope and general assumptions concerning the subject of nominalization in English and Polish and emphasizes the most typical structures. Four main types of nominalization are examined and compared in both languages with respect to the complementizers associated with them and with respect to other formal features: 1) factive, 2) infinitival, 3) gerundive, 4) indirect questions.

Acc. # 518

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Maria Lipińska

TITLE: Some Differences Between English and Polish on the Level of the Basic Sentence Pattern

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, I, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 39-46.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--formal description

The author discusses an example of a basic sentence pattern found in English, but never in Polish (Subject-Verb-Object-Verbal Complement) and notes the formal characteristics which restrict this sentence pattern to English: (in contrast to English, the "sentence brackets erasure transformation" must be preceded by the "identity erasure transformation" in Polish).

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 068	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Bogusław Marek	
Corporate Name	cn	Polish Academy of Science	
Original Title	ti0	Funkcja intonacji w języku angielskim.	
Translated Title	ti1	Function of Intonation in the English Languauge	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XIX
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	421 - 426
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author points out that the only function of intonation is the semantic one,It is the carrier of both structural and emotional meanings and it allows one to avoid ambiguities in expressions which,though having different semantic structures /and thus different structural meanings/ are represented by the same surface structures.
The intonation patterns of particular sentences are inseparably connected with them.They are one of the means of sygnalizing the sense of an utterance.

Deascriptors: language patterns, **phonemics**, intonation, semantics, syntax

ACC#: 538

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

Abstract

AUTHOR: Bogusław Marek (Marie Curie Skłodowska University, Lublin)

TITLE: Intonation of Imperative Sentences and Requests in Polish and in English

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, ~~forthcoming~~) 1974), 161-179

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology--Descriptive

The author recognizes the relationship of intonation patterns to the deep structure of utterances, and therefore views the comparison of English and Polish intonation patterns, which express various attidudes and expressions, as a means of discovering the rules governing such patterns in both languages. The author feels that imperative sentences provide the best materials for such an analysis and consequently analyzes the nine most commonly used types of imperative sentences and requests in Polish and English, classified according to their grammatical structures, with respect to the presence or absence of seven possible intonation patterns. The type of notation follows that of O'Connor (1967) and Biedrzycki (1972). The results of the analysis indicate that the system of intonation patterns available in Polish and English are similar, and that their differences consist only of a difference in the application of these patterns. Other observations by the author include: (1) intonation is not an independent system which allows for the modification or change in the meaning of a sentence

with which it occurs; (2) no separate "normal" intonation pattern occurs for imperative sentences; (3) certain elements of the underlying semantic structure can be replaced by an appropriate intonation pattern and then deleted; (4) rules for the assignment of intonation patterns differ not only from language to language, but also from dialect to dialect.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	072
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Antoni Markunas
Corporate Name	cn		Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań
Original Title	ti0		Klasyfikacja Filmów do Nauczania Języków Obcych
Translated Title	ti1		Classification of Films for Foreign Language Teaching
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Neodidagmata
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	115 - 127
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The paper discusses various advantages of the use of films in foreign language teaching. Films are classified according to many different criteria, as for example: 1. according to their cinematographic form; 2. from the point of view of the audiance for which it is devised (organised vs. disorganised audiances); 3. from the point of view of their methodological attitude. Within each of these groups further subdivision is made. And so: 1a. comprehensive films i.e., such that fix lexical and grammatical material; 1b. partial - usually used for explaining portions of language material; 1c. film loop - used for mastering articulation, pronounciation, language structures, etc. 2a. films for organised audiance - for high schools, universities, students of languages, etc. 2b. films for disorganised audiance - language films given in television. 3a. films for obtaining the baisc skills and habits of using various language forms; 3b. films for mastering the secondary skills and habits of speech.
The division is followed by a short discussion of given examples of the above mentioned types of films.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, language aids, language films

Acc. #: 516

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Waldemar Marton (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: Contrastive Analysis in the Classroom

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, I[illegible], ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 15-22

CLASSIFICATION: Pedagogy--Theory

This paper tries to justify the point of view that CA has great pedagogical value in daily classroom teaching, for CA is a useful technique for presenting language materials to the learner as well as one of the characteristic aspects of certain teaching methods. The author assumes that the native language is a very powerful factor in second language acquisition, an assumption which is very closely connected with the theory of linguistic interference. To support his contention, the author cites findings in such areas as the psychology of learning and psycho-linguistics, and later shows how counter viewpoints have no validity from the point of view of contemporary knowledge. The author concludes by postulating several techniques for using CA in classroom teaching and suggests that such an approach be tested through practical application.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	074
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Waldemar Marton
Corporate Name	cn		Adam Mickiewicz University,Poznań
Original Title	ti0		Pedagogical Implications of Contrastive Studies.
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SAP
		Title	Studia Anglica Posnaniensia.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4 (No. 1 and 2)
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	115-125
	cl11	References	13
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The paper starts with the presentation of universal pessimism among teachers towards application of contrastive studies to language teaching. Next the author gives the causes, points out the difficulties and displays his own line of argumentation concerning the validity of CS in teaching methodology. Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Second Language Teaching, Contrastive Linguistics.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 063	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Maria Miękisz	
Corporate Name	cn	University of Wrocław	
Original Title	ti0	Allomorphic Variations in Noun Bases	
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVI
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	175
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	55 - 71
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The paper identifies allomorphs to noun bases, including noun derivatives and establishes /1/ how many allomorphs to the same morpheme are possible in present-day English,/2/ which of them are charcteristic of present-day English,/3/ how many phonemes may be changed in one morpheme and /4/ which phonemes give rise to allomorphs.The paper starts with a list of morphemes arranged according to the number of allomorphs possessed by each .The second part is a detailed discussion of phonemic changes in the internal pattern of noun morphemes followed by some conclusions. The basic material used for analysis is taken from Everyman's Pronouncing Dictionary by Daniel Jones,the order of variant pronou nciations being preserved.

Descriptors: morphology, allomorphs, nouns, English

ACC #1539

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Aleksandra Mieszek (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: Intonation of Compound Sentences in English and Polish

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, *II*, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań; Adama Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 181-188

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology--Descriptive

Briefly, for English and Polish, the author provides separate summaries of the major types of relationships between constituant clauses of compound sentences, the linking mechanisms which join them, and characteristic intonation patterns with examples. The author comments upon the comparison between the intonation patterns of several English sentences and their Polish equivalents. In conclusion the author states that the intonation of Polish compound sentences differs from that of English sentences only in some respects. Polish compound sentences do not have as much of a variety of tones as English ones; in both languages intonation~~, as well as~~ and pauses at the boundaries between the co-ordinate clauses play an essential role in asyndetuc structures; and various kinds of intonation patterns expose different feelings and connotations that add considerably to the literal content of the sentence.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 184	Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer | Date
Personal Name	pn	Norbert Morciniec	
Corporate Name	cn	Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta,Wrocław	
Original Title	ti0	Allophonischer und Phonologischer Lautwechsel im Deutschen Niederländischen	
Translated Title	ti1	Allophonic and phonological alternations in German and Dutch	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	X VI
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	175
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	73 - 87
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The article deals with the alternations due to which new morphemic variations in German and Dutch arise.Both,non-distinctive and distinctive features of a phoneme can alternate giving rise to new allophones or allomorphs.Apart from this, also stem vowels can alternate,as well as onset consonants and ultimal morphemes.It turns out that morphemes in which occur both alternations of stem vowels and of consonants, posses four allomorphs each.The comparison of alternations occurring in German and in Dutch morphemes enables one to work out the differences the knowledge of which is of great practical value in the process of teaching one of the languages as a foreign language.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Contrastive linguistics
Phonemics, Vowels, Consonants, Morphemes,
Articulation, Aletrnations, German, Dutch

(over)

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 065	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Norbert Morciniec				
Corporate Name	cn	Wrocław University				
Original Title	ti0	Kontrastywna analiza spółgłosek niemieckich				
Translated Title	ti1	A contrastive analysis of German consonants				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVIII			
		Year	1974			
		Volume or Number	208			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	51 - 67			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

The requirements of modern foreign language teaching putting the main emphasis on the active use of the language create a new problem for specialists in methods of foreign language teaching.It seems to be very urgent to take up the synchronic comparative analysis of foreign and native languages.The method of teaching of a foreign language depends a great deal on the native language phonetic system.

Comparative analysis of Polish and German shows that some sounds in both the languages are practically the same,that some of their combinations and places of occurrence are exactly the same.However, there are also great differences between these two languages, and they are more numerous than the similarities.And only these differences,and nothing else but them must be taught,i.e.,the teacher must in a systematic way create in pupils the habit of pronouncing of some of the speech sounds and their combinations in a different way than it is done in their native language.

Descriptors: contrastive linguistic analysis, phonetics, consonants, consonantal clusters, Polish and German

ACC. #1521

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Anna Morel

TITLE: Some Remarks on the Relation Between the Complementizer and the Form of the Verb in the Complement Structure in English and Polish

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, I, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 87-91.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--formal description

Complementation is one of the processes which provide for an infinite set of strings by means of embedding sentences in other sentences. The author points out some problems connected with the presence of complementizing morphemes, including the effects of different complementizers on the same verb and the relation between the complementizer and the form of the verb of the complement structure. The author suggests that complementizers and the patterns which they introduce should be learned along with the verb form, since varying complement patterns in the two languages may either interfere or create difficulties by being completely new structures.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 051	Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer | Date C
Personal Name	pn		Moyseev, Aleksandr Ivanovič
Corporate Name	cn		Leningrad University, USSR
Original Title	ti0		Edinicy vremeni i ix vyraženija v sovremennom russkom jazyke
Translated Title	ti1		Units of time and the ways of expressing them in contemporary Russian
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	BPhon
		Title	Biuletyn Fonograficzny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	XIV
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	101-106
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	English
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		A study of units of time. Nine basic units are chosen and discussed from the morphological and ethymological points of view and then groupped according to various interrelations and similarities, f.ex. the possibility of subdivision either into smaller units or parts of one unit. Finally their usage in modern Russian is specifiedd Morphology, lexicology

Acc.#: 525

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Elżbieta Muskat-Tabakowska (The Jagiellonian University, Cracow)

TITLE: The Function of Translation in Foreign Language Teaching

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, I, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 131-139.

CLASSIFICATION: Pedagogy--Theory

Since a contrastive or bi-structural variant of the direct method of foreign language teaching again allows for the use of translation as a necessary step in obtaining data for contrastive analysis (in contrast to the mono-structural variant), the author sets out to establish the function of translation in consecutive stages of the language teaching process. In other words, translation, provided that it is defined and applied strictly in accordance with the findings of linguistic science, should retain some legitimate position in modern language teaching.

Six basic distinctions are listed with respect to the nature of translation. Related to such various types of translation is their application in different teaching situations: aim of the course, level of the course, characteristics of the learners. The author proceeds to describe more specific situations in which translation as a teaching device may be more applicable or less applicable. The author concludes by stating that, while the observation made within the article is as yet tentative, translation in the classroom may be a very useful pedagogical device.

ACC.#: 554

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Elżbieta Muskat-Tabakowska (Jagiellonian University, Cracow)

TITLE: Syntactic Ambiguity and the Teaching of Written English to Advanced Polish Learners

LOCATION Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, ~~forthcoming)~~ 1974), pp 369-384

CLASSIFICATION: Pedagogy-Theory

The author suggests the removal of discussions of syntactic ambiguity from the realm of "competence" related analysis and inclusion into the area of "performance" related analysis, since it can be claimed that sentences which are grammatically ambiguous can be semantically non-ambiguous, chiefly through pragmatic reasoning. The author suggests that one should only consider those cases in which contextual features actually fail to provide adequate clues for a univocal interpretation. Thus, the investigation of the context would provide most crucial information; the ~~the~~ supra-sentence level will necessarily become the natural level of analysis. Consequently, the purpose of the investigation is to find out the function of ambiguity in the process of language communication, i.e., to answer the question of whether a sentence that is potentially ambiguous does or does not actually have a multiple meaning for a language user.

Specifically, the author ~~uses~~ suggests ~~a xxxxxxx~~ texts written by a students of English as a foreign language as material for determining whether the source of syntactic ambiguity might not be similar to that of standard linguistic errors: interference, overgeneralization, memory retention, type of instruction. The author concludes that it is very advantageous to carry out such analyses within the framework of a contrastive study as a type of error analysis.

The second part of the article includes an informal analysis of an extract from a composition produced by a first-year university student of English and of the Polish equivalent, as an analytical illustration of the principles suggested. In general, the author concludes that the production of the syntactically ambiguous English sentence can be hypothetically explained as due to interlingual transfer.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 185	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Irena Nowicka					
Corporate Name	cn	Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta,Wrocław					
Original Title	ti0	Wurtzelmorpheme und Ihre Allomorphe im Bereich der Schwechen Verben					
Translated Title	ti1	Morphemes and their allomorphs in the area of weak verbs					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVI				
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	175				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	89 - 92				
	ci11	References					
Language	la	Text	German				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

The article discusses the thematic morphemes and their allomorphs in the area of weak verbs.Combinatorial allomorphs are of main interest.The weak verbs are divided into three groups. The first includes verbs which,during their conjugation do not change their thematic morphemes and do not show any allomorphs.The verbs belonging to the second group show two types of thematic morphemes differing with regards to one or two elements: the change of length of consonants and devoicing of voiced consonants.To the third group belong verbs showing three allomorphs: shortening of the consonants,devoicing of voiced consonants and the so-called juncture.The same phenomena occur in the case of mixed conjugation,as for example of the verbs senden,kennen,brennen.

Descriptors: Language research, Phonemics, Morphemes, Allomorphs, Consonants, Weak Verbs, Thematic Morphemes, German

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number OO6	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Józef Ogrodnik	
Corporate Name	cn	Gliwice, Poland	
Original Title	tl0	Rola języka rosyjskiego we współczesnym świecie	
Translated Title	tl1	The role of Russian in the world today	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	266-270
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The role of language is connected with the history of the nation. Russian have become one of the most widespread languages in the world in connection with the big international power of the Soviet Union. The strong position of Russian is manifested, for example, by the presence of Russian loanwords in other languages. Numerous Russian words have entered the West European languages since the October revolution. Also in Polish there are about 480 Russian loanwords. Russian is taught all over the world (in about 78 countries) 28% of scientific technical literature appears in Russian.

Descriptors: Modern languages, geolinguistics, Russian (second language), foreign language teaching

8-70

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 004	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Mścisław Olechnowicz					
Corporate Name	cn	Łódź, Poland					
Original Title	ti0	Nauczanie języków obcych w szkołach wyższych					
Translated Title	ti1	Foreign language instruction at universities					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Język rosyjski				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	4				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	225-229				
	cl11	References	4				
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The author analyses the teaching of foreign languages at Polish universities. The goals and methods of teaching should be derived from the characteristics of the university studies. Foreign language instruction has to prepare students for reading professional literature and this determines the choice of appropriate methods which should favor neither the proficiency in listening comprehension nor speaking and writing but should emphasize reading. The role of the teacher is thus reduced to moulding and checking the students' self instruction. The students can also choose texts in which they are especially interested.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, foreign language learning, teaching methods, reading materials

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 318	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	Mścisław Olechnowicz	
Corporate Name	cn	Łódź, University	
Original Title	tl0	Zagadnienie doboru materiału językowego w nauczaniu języka rosyjskiego	
Translated Title	tl1	The problem of language material selection in teaching Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	150-156
	cl11	References	6
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The appropriate selection of the content of teaching is necessary because the learner cannot master the whole system of a language at once. This selection should be based upon the following criteria: frequency of occurence, the range of usage, topicality, substitubility, ease of memorization. It is important to determine the degree of restriction of particular language subsystems. The principles of selection of teaching content in teaching Russian in Poland were utilized to a small extent. At the elementary level of teaching sentence patterns and lexicon should be reduced and their repeatability increased.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian (second language), material preparation,

ACC. #1551

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Teresa Olszewska

TITLE: Pronominal Object in English and Polish

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 331-344.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--descriptive

After separately describing the major traits of pronominal objects in English and Polish, the author contrasts the structures in both languages and concludes that such constructions are basically comparable and frequently equivalent with respect to lexical meaning and formal similarities. The significant areas of comparison with respect to differences and similarities in the occurrence and restriction of the types of constructions were gender, direct-indirect object relationships, case forms, dative constructions, and reflexive constructions. Throughout the discussion the author points out problem areas for learners of English and for learners of Polish.

ACC. #: 553

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Monika Ostaszewska

TITLE: English and Polish Verb Phrases of the Structure V + ADJ

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 355-368.

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--descriptive

Among English and Polish sentences of the structure NP + V + Adj, where V = BE, two major groups of sentences can be distinguished: one-predicate sentences which can be analyzed in terms of the relationship between the sentences themselves and some contextual point of reference and two-predicate sentences which can be analyzed in terms of the way in which the two embedded clauses are related. Seven different types of sentences have been distinguished, of which two appear only in English. The remaining five sentence types appear in both languages, although equivalents must sometimes be looked for among other constructions different from the V + Adj pattern. Since these equivalents are to be found among adverbs and verbs as well, it seems that the feature "attribute" must be considered not as an inherent feature of adjectives only, but of those other parts of speech as well.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 005	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Krystyna Ostrowska	
Corporate Name	cn	Warsaw, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Mesto i rol posobij po literature v prepodavanii russkogo jazyka v polskój skole	
Translated Title	ti1	The place and the role of literary texts in teaching Russian in Polish schools	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	241-245
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Belles-lettres play an important role in the instruction of Russian. The handbooks comprise, besides the lesson texts, also adapted texts on Russian and Soviet literature. Literary texts are already used in the secondary school the curriculum of which provides for works of known authors. The reading of literary works enriches and fixes the vocabulary. Following the instructions in the curricula adapted texts have been published. Two series of short stories have appeared. Besides this there are two volumes of Russian literature for students of Russian at the university.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), reading materials, vocabulary development

8-70

ACC.# 535

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Janina Ozga

TITLE: Stress in English and Polish: An Introduction to a Contrastive Analysis

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II* ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp.123-135.

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology--Theory of Description

The author sets out to provide a general theoretical framework for an exhaustive contrastive analysis of stress patterns in English and Polish. After providing a developmental discussion, the author presents a basic assumption which states that both in English and Polish the degree of stress assigned to particular syllables by cyclical transformational rules belongs to the phonological component of the grammar. The author provides appropriate definitions, illustrates the application of such rules, and provides a schematic chart indicating the major processes in the determination of stress in English and Polish.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 013	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Janina Ozga, Elżbieta Tabakowska	
Corporate Name	cn	Cracow; Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Egzamin wstępny z języka angielskiego dla kandydatów na filologię angielską Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w Krakowie	
Translated Title	ti1	Entrance examination in English for English Philology candidates at Jagellonian University in Cracow.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	46-57
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Oral and written tests(proficiency,diagnostic and achievement tests) used at the entrance examination for English Philology at Jagellonian University are discussed. It was the first attempt of this sort undertaken in the Institute of English Philology because the traditional forms of examination prooved highly controversial and the evaluation measures often impossible. The written test checked three basic skills: listening comprehension,comprehension of written text, and writing. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, tests, language skills, listening comprehension, writing skills, English(second language)	

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 199	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	K.N.Ozolina	
Corporate Name	cn	Wołgograd,U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Modalnyje głagoły w ruskom jazykie	
Translated Title	ti1	Modal Verbs in Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	X
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	49 - 54
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Contrary to other Indo-European languages, Russian has a far greater number of modal verbs. With the development of language the group of modal verbs enlarges, mainly because non-modal verbs tend to take over the modal functions. This change from non-modal into modal verbs often causes a change in their primary meaning. However, there can be drawn no strict line marking the boarder between the possible changes of types of one verbs into the other.

Descriptors: Structural analysis, Syntax, Verbs,
Modal verbs

8-70

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 203	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Antoni Paliński	
Corporate Name	cn	- Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna, Opole	
Original Title	ti0	Z problematyki organizacji ćwiczeń w laboratorium językowym	
Translated Title	ti1	On the problems of organizing classes in a language laboratory	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	X
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	93 - 101
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author presents some instructions for teachers conducting classes in language laboratories. Apart from listening to master tapes, doing the exercises and checking individual performances, the language laboratory can also be helpful in developing the speaking skill. The basic means for practising are audio-visual aids, eg. films or pictures which are described by the students and then the descriptions can be recorded.
The decisive factor influencing the work in a language laboratory is its usefullness and expected effectiveness. The material dealt with in the laboratory can be repeated during other classes in practical language. During these classes students are checked and those having trouble with proper performing of the text should do some individual work in the laboratory.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Language Laboratories Audioactive laboratories, Audio Video Laboratories, Audiovisual aids, Language laboratory use

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	099
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Joanna Pasztelaniec, Bożena Petelczyc
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Krzyżówka jako jedna z technik utrwalania materiału leksykalnego i gramatycznego i jako ćwiczenie kontrolne.
Translated Title	ti1		The crossword as a technique in the fixation of vocabulary and grammar and as a testing exercise.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	279-286
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The aim of this article is to encourage teachers to use crosswords as an attractive means in teaching the French spelling which usually causes a great deal of trouble to students. It shows that crosswords can be of great help also in teaching vocabulary, grammatical structures and in testing. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, French, Language Instruction, Instructional Materials, Written Language Teaching, Language Patterns, Grammar, Vocabulary, Tests.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 094	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Waldemar Pfeiffer				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Glottodydaktyka w świetle rozwoju pokrewnych dyscyplin naukowych.				
Translated Title	ti1	Methods of teaching in the light of the development of related scholarly disciplines.				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	2			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	70-77			
	cl11	References	21			
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This paper presents the scope and scholarly status of foreign language teaching, as well as a short characteristics of applied linguistics in Poland and the role and relatuonship of different branches of linguistics in foreign language teaching. The author also briefs on his own point of view concerning translation in foreign language teaching. Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Methods of Teaching, Polish,Translation, Linguistics				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 181	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Waldemar Pfeiffer	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Niektóre zagadnienia preparacji materiałów do nauczania języków obcych.	
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of foreign language teaching materials preparation.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	294-301
	cl11	References	15
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author finds most of the present foreign language teaching materials inadequate. Thus this paper is a contribution to the theory of teaching material preparation. The items presented are the following: /a/ textbooks /b/ tapes and records /c/ films /d/ other visual aids /e/ teacher's guides.

Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Materials, Instructional Materials, Teacher's Aids, Audiovisual Aids, Textbooks, Tape-Recordings, Films.

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 091	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Waldemar Pfeiffer				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Z zagadnień preparacji materiałów do nauczania języków obcych.				
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of preparation of foreign language teaching materials.				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1974			
		Volume or Number	3			
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	149–156			
	cl11	References	10			
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The author sees a need of integration of all the teaching aids,i.e. (a) main textbook (b) dialogue textbook (c) story textbook (d) special textbook (e) programmed tapes (f) other tapes or records (g) films (h) other visual aids (i) teacher`s guides (j) bilingual dictionaries (k) concise grammar of a foreign language based on contrastive studies. He gives a few suggestions how and on what bases to prepare and integrate these aids. The examples are given in German,English and Polish. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Instruction, English, Audio-Visual Aids, Programmed Tapes, Polish, Tape Recordings, Records, Vocabulary, Textbooks.				

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 265	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Barbara Płaczkowska					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	O słabej koncentracji ucznia.					
Translated Title	ti1	On poor concentration of students.					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	2				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	82-86				
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This is a discussion of the reasons for weak concentration of high and higher school students during a class. The author attempts to give the solution to this phenomenon. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, Language Courses, Attention, Nucleation.					

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 195	Editor: · Date: · Keyboarder: · Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code:	Bibliographer: · Date:
Personal Name	pn	Andrzej Połomski	
Corporate Name	cn	Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta,Wrocław	
Original Title	ti0	Articulation and Contrastive Structure Study	
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVIII
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	208
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	75 - 86
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

A contrastive study is possible only when we find a criterion which may be applied to a description of all languages in question and which will operate on the same terms.
The author suggests a kind od predescription which might introduce a set of criteria to which the whole description might refer.It must be a kind of universal basis of open character,i.e.,able to be modified to suit description of the given language,but at the same time not limited to the case of the given language and thus always applicable to its potential features.Articulation seems to be such a criterion - it is the only characteristic item of all languages.

Descriptors: Language research, Contrastive linguistics, Phonetic analysis, Articulation

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 190	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Andrzej Połomski	
Corporate Name	cn	Uniwersytet im. Bolesława Bieruta, Wrocław	
Original Title	ti0	Zur Untersuchung Prosodischer Erscheinungen	
Translated Title	ti1	On the investigation of prosodic phenomena	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVI
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	175
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	93 - 98
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The article concerns the methodology of a contrastive analysis of prosodic elements. Becuase of the great importance of prosodic elements analyses in the didactics, "utterrance" has been taken as the basic investigated element.
The statistical methods are assumed to be of great value here and should be made use of in the further phase of the investigations.

Descriptors: Language research, Contrastive linguistics, Phonology, Prosodic elements, Statistics, Methods of teaching

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL

		Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
LINCS Processing	pd0	196				

		Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Originating Center	pd1			

Personal Name	pn	Stanisław Prędota	
Corporate Name	cn	Uniwersytet im. Bolesława Bieruta, Wrocław	
Original Title	ti0	Gesetzmässigkeiten der Interferenz im Bereich der Phonisch - Graphemischen Umkodierung	
Translated Title	ti1	Interferences in the area of phono-graphemic decoding	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVIII
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	208
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	87 - 94
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The article discusses the various kinds of interferences in the area of spoken communication and graphemic communication, and the ways in which these two types of communication are influenced by the native language of either the speaker or the listener.

The article also discusses theoretically possible combinations of types of interference during the process of decoding of the graphemic forms into phonemic ones, and vice versa. From the analysis it turns out that there are two main factors which influence the process of decoding: 1. the roles which the native speaker and the foreign speaker play in the disccourse, i.e., the roles of either a speaker or a listener, and 2. the direction of decoding from phonemic into graphemic forms, or vice versa.

Descriptors: Language research, Interference, Unwritten language, Written language, Foreign language learning

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 187	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Stanisław Prędota
Corporate Name	cn		Uniwersytet im. Bolesława Bieruta, Wrocław
Original Title	ti0		Zur Graphemischen Interferentz
Translated Title	ti1		On Graphemic Interference
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVI
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	175
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	99 - 103
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The article discusses the interfernce of orthophonic notation in native language on the foreign language pronunciation. The same graphemes represent different phonemes in the native language and different in foreign languages. This is the main cause of speech mistakes of Poles speaking foreign languages. The author analyses the causes of existance of pgraphemic interference and discusses its various types. He distinguishes segmental interference and suprasegmantal one, as well as grapho-phonemic and phono-graphemic ones. The first is the cause of speech mistakes, the next- the cause of mistakes in writing.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Foreign language learning, Pronounciation, Interference, Graphemes, Phonemes, Native language, Foreign language, Mistakes

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 009	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Stanisław Prędota					
Corporate Name	cn	Wrocław, Poland					
Original Title	ti0	Interferencja foniczna w procesie nauczania języka niemieckiego					
Translated Title	ti1	Phonic interference in the process of teaching German					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	5				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	275-279				
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

Phonic interference which originates from the contrasts between the native language and foreign language takes place due to the non-acquisition of the phonic form of the foreign language. The inability to achieve the appropriate mastery of phonic form exerts a negative influence not only on phonic perception but also on the production of foreign language utterances thus causing noises in the communication act. The phonic interference may be prevented when the learner is made aware of phonic and articulatory differences and when such drills are performed which fix the articulatory matrices of the foreign language.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, German(second language), interference(language learning), teaching methods, contrastive linguistics

8-70

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 014 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	Antoni Prejbisz	
Corporate Name	cn	Warsaw, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Warunki wpływające na wyniki nauczania języków obcych w szkole	
Translated Title	ti1	Factors influencing foreign language teaching results in school	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	1-8
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In June 1972 the Commision for Foreign Language Curricula submitted to the Experts´ Committee for Preparation the Raport about State of the ARt in Education in Poland materials evaluating the situation as regards teaching foreign languages in the Polish school system. The materials discuss the factors which decisively influence the results of teaching. To these factors belong: 1.the age of the pupils beginnin to learn foreign languages, 2.the global number of lessons, 3.the degree of courses´ compactness, 4.intensity of instruction, 5.methods of instruction and instructional aids,etc.

Descriptors: Organization of foreign language instruction, foreign language curricula, teaching methods

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 022	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Antóni Prejbisz					
Corporate Name	cn	Warsaw, Poland					
Original Title	ti0	Sprawność rozumienia mowy w nauczaniu języka obcego					
Translated Title	ti1	Listening comprehension in foreign language teaching					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	5				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	269-275				
	cl11	References	6				
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

The proficiency in listening comprehension deserves a bigger autonomy in the instruction of foreign languages because it contributes to a better performance in speaking. In order to develop this proficiency the author recommends the use of such aids as radio, television,tape recorder. The text broadcasted by radio and TV should be integrated with the handbooks and adapted to the instruction at all levels.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, listening comprehension, instructional aids

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 210	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Antoni Prejbisz				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	O pracy domowej ucznia				
Translated Title	ti1	On homework				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Języki obce w szkole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	3			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	149-156			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	From the beginning of language instruction students should be assigned to do some work at home.The excercises should be concerned with the material worked over in class.Assigning homework causes that teaching changes into learning.Three types of homework are discussed:1.Practicing of the material introduced in class 2.Memorization 3.Reading and writing excercises.The teacher decides which excercises from the textbook are to be assigned.It is important not to overburden the student.Everyday contact with the target language is desired.Radio,TV,tape recordings and reading is to be used for that purpose. Descriptors:Foreign language teaching.				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 107	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Antoni Prejbisz
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Postulat komunikatywności w nauczaniu języka obcego /1/.
Translated Title	ti1		The postulate for communication in foreign language teaching /1/.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	77-83
	ci11	References	17
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Discussed is the problem of teaching for and as communication. The author presents the differences between the postulates for communication in the U.S.A. and Great Britain. He also analyses two models of teaching for communication within the framework of contextual meaning.

Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, Communication.

8-70

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 106	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn		Antoni Prejbisz
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Postulat komunikatywności w nauczaniu języka obcego /2/.
Translated Title	ti1		The postulate for communication in foreign language teaching /2/.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	136-143
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		This is a discussion of several issues concerning communication methodology in foreign language learning. The focus of interest are the problems of introducing communication practice as well as the role of the teacher in the process of communication. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, Language Abilities, Conversation, Communication.

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 016	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Antoni Prejbisz
Corporate Name	cn		Warsaw, Poland
Original Title	ti0		O pracy domowej ucznia
Translated Title	ti1		Pupil´s homework
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	149-156
	cl11	References	22
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author discusses various aspects of homework in the whole framework of teaching foreign languages in Polish schools. Various kinds of homework such as extensive reading,memorization of dialogues, written work are presented. The importance of interesting tasks (learning motivation) which partially goes beyond the curriculum, e.g. listening to radio,watching TV, is stressed. The homework should be properly integrated into the weekly school curriculum in order not to overwork pupils. The role of teacher is that of the well informed adviser which can recommend appropriate material for homework.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, foreign language learning, homework, reading materials

8-70

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 213	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	Antoni Prejbisz	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Sprawnosc rozumienia mowy w nauczaniu jezykow obcych	
Translated Title	ti1	Speech comprehension skill in foreign language teaching	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Jezyki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	269-275
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The ability to comprehend spoken language is a separate skill with unique psycholinguistic characteristics. The time of perception is limited. Paralinguistic setting, the quality of presentation and the ability of a student to hear what is said influence comprehension. Spoken texts are being divided into dialogues, monologues, which can be original or adopted. There is a lack of suitable recordings for excercises. Because of this and since teachers often think (mistakingly) that speaking makes a student more active than hearing the oral phase of new material presentation is often reduced. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, language skills, comprehension, language records	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

TA

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	180
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Antoni Prejbisz
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Sprawność rozumienia mowy w nauczaniu języka obcego.
Translated Title	ti1		Speech Comprehension Skills in Foreign Language Teaching.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	23-29
	cl11	References	5
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Compensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This article`s concern is comprehension skills development in foreign language teaching. Discussed sre the problems of communication within the framework of psychology, psycholinguistics and mathematical theory of communication. Compared are also communiquès in the native /Polish/ and foreign /English/ languages as well as explained the reasons for limitations of communiquès understanding. The author distinguishes between /a/ Recognition and /b/ Selection levels in teaching language comprehension and suggests the ways of instruction at these two levels presenting at the same time how a teacher should proceed from intensive to extensive comprehension of speech which would produce flexibility of speech reception.

Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Foreign Language Teaching, Methods of Teaching, English, Listening Comprehension, Auditory Training, Listening Skills, Communication Skills.

ACC#1529

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Stanisław Puppel

TITLE: The Distributional Characteristics of English and Polish Vowels

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 65-71.

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology-Descriptive

The author sets out to characterize the vocalic systems of English and Polish from the point of view of the placement of particular vowels either in stressed or unstressed syllables. The latter are further categorized as pretonic or post-tonic and as remote or adjacent with respect to the tonic syllable. Following the juxtapositioning of English and Polish vowels are a series of charts. The author lists seven general comparative observations between English and Polish.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C317	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		Celina Riedl	
Corporate Name	cn		Wrocław	
Original Title	ti0		Konsekwencje dydaktyczne niedostrzegania różnic pomiędzy dydaktyką przedmiotów niejęzykowych a dydaktyką języków obcych	
Translated Title	ti1		Didactic consequences of neglecting the differences between the didactics of non-language subjects and the didactics of language subjects	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Język rosyjski	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	2	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	93-96	
	cl11	References	3	
Language	la	Text	Polish	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

There are negative effects on the didactics work if the specific of Russian as a teaching subject is not taken into consideration. The lack of language material selection, reducing to a minimum the fixation phasis, overestimation of visual aids, and underestimation of audial aids are the main shortcomings in teaching Russian. The evaluation of language skills is too narrow. And the listening comprehension is not evaluated at all.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, Russian(second language), evaluation of skills,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 069 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	Jerzy Rubach	
Corporate Name	cn	Polish Academy of Science	
Original Title	tl0	The Binarism of Consonant Combinations in Initial Clusters in English and Polish	
Translated Title	tl1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XIX
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	403 - 416
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The article investigates the problem of initial consonantal clusters in English and Polish. Attention centers around the questio of possible combinations of consonants and an attempt is made to find certain structural regularities.in these combinations in these two languages. The approach is binary, i.e. three or four clusters are analysed as complex combinations of two-term clusters. As a result, both English and Polish initial clusters can be described on the basis of the same structure model which basically stems from the degree of openness rule. At the end a contrastive analysis of Polish and English initial consonantal clusters is carried out. The results of the investigation are useful in teaching articulation and pronounciation.

Descriptors: Contrastive linguistic analysis, initial consonantal clusters, Polish and English

ACC # 533

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Jerzy Rubach

TITLE: Some Remarks on Aspiration in Received Pronunciation With Reference to Polish

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 97-103

CLASSIFICATION: Phonology--Descriptive

The author defines aspiration as the presence of two voiceless segments following a voiceless plosive, and then suggests that the phenomenon of aspiration is closely linked with the phenomenon of sonorant devoicing after voiceless plosives. The former is called re~~l~~leased aspriation and the latter unreleased aspiration. With voiceless plosives preceded by [s] voicing sets in much earlier in the off-glide phase. While generally aspiration does not occur in Polish, it does occur under special circumstances; however, the status is much different from that in English.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 206	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Jan Rusiecki				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Gramatyka generatywna,psycholingwistyka,a nauczanie języków obcych				
Translated Title	ti1	Generative grammar,psycholinguistics and foreign language teaching				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Języki obce w szkole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	2			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	91-97			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The transition from structural-taxonomic to generative approach in linguistics and the change from behaviourism to cognitive learning theory in psychology had an important influence on language teaching. The new approach stresses communicative function of language, the importance of situational learning and the necessity to consider the creative aspect of language. The role of motivation and individualization in learning is also stressed. This leads to the increase of the role of a teacher as opposed to teaching aids and the weakening of interest in programmed teaching. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, generative grammar, structural grammar, psycholinguistic, language teachers				

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 047	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn		Piotr Ruszkiewicz
Corporate Name	cn		Warsaw University, Poland
Original Title	ti0		Baudouin de Courtenay and the Theory of Distinctive Features
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	BPhon
		Title	Biuletyn Fonograficzny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	XIV
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	91-101
	cl1i	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

There is a clear transition from the notion of the phoneme in the earlier works of Baudouin de Courtenay in which he seems to treat it as an indivisible morphological-etymological unit, to the psychologial conception of the phoneme analyzable into kinemas and akusmas, or articulatory and acoustic representations, respectively. A comparison is drawn between the treatment of the phoneme in his later works and Roman Jakobson's theory of distinctive features, and similarities and differences stressed.

Descriptors: Structural Linguistics, Phonemics, Distinctive Features

ACC #: 526

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Michael Sharwood-Smith

TITLE: Contrastive Studies in Two Perspectives

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II
ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz
University, 1974), pp. 5-10.

CLASSIFICATION: General

The author points out that most discussions on contrastive linguistics agree that such studies ought to contribute to the fulfilment of both theoretical and practical aims. But, if contrastive studies are to be related to these different fields of interest, they must be considered from both the linguistic perspective and from the perspective proper to language teaching, and the combination of these perspectives within one organized contrastive studies project must be clearly specified. The author examines the links--possible and desiralbe--between linguistics and language teaching and suggests where contrastive studies fit in and in what ways an exhaustive comparison of two or more languages serves both the linguistic and the language teacher alike.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 075	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Michael Sharwood-Smith					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	tl0	English Verbs of Future Reference in a Pedagigical Grammar.					
Translated Title	tl1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SAF				
		Title	Studia Anglica Posnaniensia.				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	4 (No.1 and 2)				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	51-60				
	cl11	References	6				
Language	la	Text	English				
		Condensation					

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

This article is a contribution to practical areas of foreign language teaching and pedagogically-oriented contrastive studies. The focus of interest are the basic meanings underlying the forms of verbs which contain future reference,i.e. (1) will (2) shall (3) going to (4) to be /to/ (5) The Simple Present Tense and (6) The Present Progressive Tense.

Descriptors:Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language
Teaching, English, Language Instruction,
Grammar.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 098	Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code:	Bibliographer: Date:
Personal Name	pn	Michael Sharwood-Smith	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Związki językoznawstwa z nauczaniem języków obcych.	
Translated Title	ti1	The relationship between linguistics and foreign language teaching.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	260-266
	cl11	References	6
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

This article is concerned with a great variety of aspects of the affinity between linguistics and foreign language teaching. The author gives different meanings implied by the term "applied linguistics". He also discusses other fields of linguistics, such as contrastive linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and general stylistics in connection with language teaching.

Descriptors: Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, Foreign Language Teaching, Psychology, Sociology.

ACC#: 540

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Maciej Sieniecki

TITLE: Numerals in Polish and English

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics*, II
ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań; Adam Mickiewicz
University, 1974), pp. 189-202.

CLASSIFICATION: Morphology, Syntax--Descriptive

Using a formal methodology, the author presents the syntactic and morphological characteristics of Polish numerals in a series of sixty five rules. The ~~number of~~ numerous rules necessary for Polish contrasts with the five rules given for English. The author concludes with four summary points of comparison between English and Polish numerals.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 197	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Krystyma Smereka	
Corporate Name	cn	Uniwersytet im. Bolesława Bieruta, Wrocław	
Original Title	ti0	Die anlautenden Konsonantenverbindungen im Deutschen und im Polnischen	
Translated Title	ti1	The onset consonant combinations and their frequency in German and Polish	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVIII
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	208
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	95 - 108
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

For the matter of the analysis the author divides the Polish consonants into: 1.plosives 2.fricatives and 3.voiced consonants, while the German ones into: 1.plosives 2.fricatives 3.voiced consonants and 4.others.
The analysis is carried out for the possible combinations of consonants belonging to the above subgroups. The analysis is presented for each of the languages separately and then the results are compared and the differences pointed out.
The discussion is carried out in the following order:
1. onset combinations of /a/ two German consonants in a syllable, /b/ two Polish consonants in a syllable, 2. onset combinations of /a/ three German consonants in a syllable /b/ three Polish consonants in a syllable.
At the end the author makes an attempt to systematize the frequency onset consonantal phonems in both Polish and German syllables. She also tries to systematize the syllabic distribution of particular combinations of consinants.

Descriptors: Language research, Contrastive linguistics, Phonemics, Consonants, Clusters, German, Polish

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	087
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Janina Smólska
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Analiza błędów językowych w nauczaniu języków.
Translated Title	ti1		Error analysis in foreign language teaching.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	144-149
	cl11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author discusses the evolution of views with respect to the error analysis in foreign language teaching, as well as the interferences which cause the errors. The range of of the views presented starts with behaviourism (Skinner) and ends with the experiments of the interference degrees in the communication process and the degree of irritation (Olsson, Johansson).

Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Polish, Foreign Language Instruction, Interference, Contrastive Linguistics

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 341	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	JANINA SMÒLSKA		
Corporate Name	cn	WARSZAWA, POLAND		
Original Title	ti0	Some Ordering Peculiarities of English Past Participles		
Translated Title	ti1	see above		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	KWARTALNIK NEOFILOLOGICZNY	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	XXI	
		Issue	3	(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	359 - 374	
	cl11	References	10	
Language	la	Text	ENGLISH	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

Some English past participles are used as premodifiers, other - occupy post-nominal position. There is a tendency in the written English of advanced Polish learners to use past participles as modifiers in prenominal position which is very often unacceptable. It may be easily explained by the strong influence of their native, Polish grammatical system. Nevertheless, some generalizations should be made in order to eliminate the number of the mistakes.

Popular grammars, i.e. White all /1951/, Francis/1958/, Zandvoort /1957/, Scheuerweghs /1959/, Long /1961/, Sledd /1959/, Jacobs and ROsenbaum /1968/, Langendoen /1970/, as well as the descriptions by the great grammarians of the past, i.e. Jespersen, Poutsma and Kruisinga, do not offer adequate explanations. Partial solution of the problem is found in Bolinger /1967/. What Smólska proposes is to:

- prepare a list of past participles which cannot be used prenominally,
- examine the incorrectly placed past participles within the framework of error analysis,
- find out some tendencies governing the use of past participles prenominally and, finally,
- make all the Polish teachers of English acquainted with these findings.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 215	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Janina Smólska,Anna Zawadzka				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Język obcy w szkole-potrzeby uczniów,możliwości szkoły, . metody nauczania część I				
Translated Title	ti1	Foreign language at school-the needs of students,schools abilities,methods of teaching part I				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Języki obce w szkole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	2			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	97-104			
	ci11	References				
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In view of the way the students will use their foreign language knowledge after graduating,high school learning gives satisfactory amount of knowledge only to a certain group of them.Therefore school can and should concentrate on providing students with certain minimum which will serve as a basis for further education.This includes minimum level of orientation in grammatical structure and a basic communicative skill/communicative competence/. A teacher should not adhere to one language teaching theory in a convincing way.He should choose from both the audio-lingual and cognitive code learning approach in developing his own method. Descriptors:foreign language teaching,teaching methods,achievement,language instruction.				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 209	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Janina Smólska, Anna Zawadzka					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	Język obcy w szkole-potrzeby uczniów, możliwości szkoły, metody nauczania część II					
Translated Title	ti1	Foreign language at school-the needs of students, schools abilities, methods of teaching, part II					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	3				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	141-148				
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The approach to language teaching on which English textbooks used presently in Polish high-schools are based is presented. Situational teaching, mini-conversations among students, and early encouragement of students at natural communication by students are recommended. Structural and communication excercises should be conducted in a parallel way. Moderate amount of grammatical theory should be presented to the students. The teacher may use, to assure understanding, native language in certain cases and translation excercises are allowed. More attention should be paid to reading and writing in foreign language. Descriptors: Second language learning, language instruction, course planning,						

Center for Applied Linguistics – LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 096 Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: Bibliographer: Date:	
Personal Name	pn	Janina Smólska, Anna Zawadzka	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Jak korzystać z płyt do podręczników "We Learn English"	
Translated Title	ti1	How to use the records together with the textbook "We Learn English".	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	202-207
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In this paper the authors instruct the teacher how to teach English with the help of the records accompanying their high-school manual "We Learn English". The paper`s aim is to encourage teachers of English to use these audial aids which in practice have proved to be very efficient.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, English, Instructional Materials, Language Aides, Audio Equipment, Records, Textbooks.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 243	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	J.Smólska, A.Zawadzka				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Jeszcze o prezentacji materiału językowego.				
Translated Title	ti1	More about language material presentation.				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	1			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	7-10			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

This publication has a polemic nature. It concerns the language material presentation in J.Smólska and A. Zawadzka's obligatory high school manuals "We Learn English". The authors defend their method of contrastive presentation of new language material.This standpoint is exemplified by the Present Continuous and Simple Present Tenses as taught to speakers of Polish.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Instructional Materials, Grammar, English, Language Instruction,Contrastive Analysis,Textbooks.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	048
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Maria Steffen-Batogowa
Corporate Name	cn		Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań, Poland
Original Title	ti0		The Problem of Automatic Transcription of Written Polish
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	BPhon
		Title	Biuletyn Fonograficzny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	XIV
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	75- 87
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

A fully automatic orthographic-to-phonemic transcription of texts is essential if wider statistical investigations into the phonemic structure of a given language are to be undertaken. Purely formal rules of such a conversion must be found, for each language separately. The process of phonemic transcription of orthographically recorded texts would look like this: given a set X containing orthographic letters and a set Y containing phonemic letters, a certain transformation applies which assigns to letters over the alphabet X certain letters over the alphabet Y. A few examples describing the way of formulating transcription rules are given.

Descriptors: Polish, Phonemics, Graphemes

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	090
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Janina Sychowska
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	t0		Sprawdzian kontroluje, uczy i wychowuje.
Translated Title	t1		The test controls and educates.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	271-275
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The author gives a tentatively designed English test. On the basis of the test he shows how any test should help the teacher to find out the weak spots in his teaching methods and how to improve them. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, English, Grammar, Testing, Achievement Tests.

8-70

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 182	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Jerzy Sylwestrowicz	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	O wdrażaniu uczniów do samokształcenia.	
Translated Title	ti1	On initiating students in self-education.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	129-136
	cl11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author rejects the idea of teaching replacing it with the notion of guided learning. Further he discusses the following elements of this process: /1/ organization of classroom activities /2/ guided home assignment /3/ continuation of individual learning in the post graduation period. The author formulates eight objectives of individual learning and displays eight basic problems connected with forcing students to work on their own.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Nucleation, Language Skills, Self Education, Self Motivation, Language Education.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	086
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Jerzy Sylwestrowicz
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Lektura psychologiczna nauczyciela języków obcych.
Translated Title	ti1		The reading list in psychology for a foreign language teacher.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	84-89
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		In this article discussed is the utility of the psychological knowledge to a foreign language teacher. In three separate chapters the author presents a bibliography concerning general psychology, functional psychology and psychology of teaching and learning respectively. Each of the book items is briefly described. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Psychology.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 020	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Zdzisława Szczęsna				
Corporate Name	cn	Kluczbork, Poland				
Original Title	ti0	Rola dialogów w kształtowaniu nawyków mówienia				
Translated Title	ti1	The role of dialogues in the development of speech habits				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Języki obce w szkole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	220-223			
	cl11	References	7			
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

In developing speech proficiency dialogues are accorded an important role. They are already introduced at beginning stage when manuals are not yet used. Dialogues should be short and not to hard as well as comprise substitutable elements. As an illustration some French dialogues are presented and instruction are given as to how to use them. Working with dialogues is hard but profitable. It demands however a lot of patience on the part both of the teacher and learner. Errors and mistakes should be corrected by the teacher at the end of the lesson in order not to confuse pupils and not to interrupt them.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, French(second language), oral communication, dialogues

391

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 080	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Aleksander Szulc					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0	Mośliwości i granice automatyzacji w nauczaniu języków obcych.					
Translated Title	ti1	Possibilities and limits of automatization in foreign language teaching.					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	2				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	89-97				
	cl11	References	10				
Language	ls	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This is an analysis of the audio-lingual theory with reference to the aspect of automatization in learning. The author tries to prove why this theory in some of its aspects is a failure and presents his personal point of view on the emendation to be made. Descriptors: Audio-Lingual Methods, Nucleation, Habit Formation, Language Skills					

Acc. #: 542

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Aleksander Szwedek (Łódź University)

TITLE: A Note on the Relation Between the Article in English and Word Order in Polish: Part I

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 213-220

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--Descriptive/Theory

In this article the author makes several observations, the first two of which he considers to be trival and the third one only tentative: (a) contrary to general belief, word order in Polish is not free; (b) word order is used as one of the ways to express the definite/indefinite distinction (i.e., to some extent, coreferentiality or non-coreferentiality) which in English is indicated by the article; (c) nouns with indefinite interpretation appear in sentence final position only. Nouns with definite interpretation appear in positions other than final. [Note that this paper seems to be an expanded version of Section 4 of his paper "Some Aspects of Definiteness and Indefiniteness of nouns in Polish" printed in this same volume.]

ACC. #: 543

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Aleksander Szwedek (Łódź University)

TITLE: A Note on the Relation Between the Article in English and Word Order in Polish: Part 2, Questions

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974), pp. 221-225

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--Descriptive/Theory

The author examines the definite/indefinite relationship in YES-NO questions and in specific questions. He concludes that YES- NO questions and specific questions are alike in that (a) the NP preceding the verb in the sequence question always has a coreferential interpretation with the NP in the initial sentence, while (b) the NP in final position always presents an alternative. They differ in that the NP in the final position of YES-NO questions has two readings, while in specific questions it has only one.

ACC. #: 541

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Szwedek, Aleksander (Łódź University)

TITLE: Some Aspects of Definiteness and Indefiniteness of Nouns in Polish

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1974) pp. 201-211

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax--Descriptive

Definiteness and indefiniteness in Polish may be accomplished in at least three ways: pronouns, intonation, and word order. The author demonstrates that in sentences with normal intonation, word order plays a role in anaphoric processes in that a noun in sentence-initial position is marked definite; a noun in sentence-final position is marked indefinite, regardless of the syntactic function. The author also demonstrates that contrastive stress determines the interpretation of nouns in terms of definiteness and indefiniteness. A General conclusion is that work order plays a crucial role in anaphora, with the exception when the noun is accompanied by the demonstrative pronoun ten.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 208	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Zdzisław Wąsik	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Konsekwencje częstotliwości występowania kategorii czasownika niemieckiego w nauczaniu języka	
Translated Title	ti1	The consequences of the frequencies of occurance of verb categories in German for language teaching	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Jezyki obce w szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	279-287
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	It is necessary to select properly basic vocabulary and grammatical structures for the beginning stage of language learning.For that purpose,the frequencies of occurance of verbal construction types are tested for German on the basis of M.Frisch play "Biedermann und die Brandsufter".The differences in distribution of particular categories in dialogues and monologues are pointed out.The frequency list of verbal categories in dialogues is suggested for use in the preparation of teaching materials.Additionally the school handbooks of German are tested as to the frequency of occurance of the same categories. Descriptors:foreignlanguage teaching,word frequency, language textbooks,	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	082 Accession Number	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Zdzisław Wawrzyniak	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Programowanie materiału językowego.	
Translated Title	ti1	Language material programming.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	11-19
	cl11	References	18
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Presented are models of teaching and their evaluation, Included are also the principles and varieties of programmed teaching as well as suggestions concerning the problems of how and to what extent one should programme foreign language teaching.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, Instructional Materials, Programed Instruction.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 001	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date			

Personal Name	pn	Edward Widuta	
Corporate Name	cn	Płock, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Rol´ navodjašćego tematičeskogo slovarja pri učote jazykovogo materjala	
Translated Title	ti1	The role of thematic dictionary in foreign language teaching	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	271-275
	cl11	References	
Language	ls	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The thematic dictionary should serve the fixation and repetition of the language materials. This type of dictionary is distinguished from the ordinary one by the thematic grouping of words and word combinations. This dictionary does not contain particular words but words combinations and this practice enables the learner to construct not only correct sentences but also correct texts. On the basis of examples it is shown how such a dictionary should be build up and how to use it.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, instructional aids,
teaching materials, dictionary

6

Center for Applied Linguistics ■ LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	104
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Urszula Wieczorek-Prabucka
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		An Attempt to Programme Open Structures in English Using Magnetic Tape.
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Glottodidactica
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	VI
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	101-108
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This is a presentation of a programmed lesson concerning the usage of the Present and Past Tenses in English. The lesson is organized according to the following three phases: (1) presentation (2) fixation (3) testing.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, English, Instructional Materials, Programed Instruction, Tape Recordings.

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	188
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Jerzy Witek
Corporate Name	cn		Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta,Wrocław
Original Title	ti0		Stellung der Verbalen Prädikatsteile in der Polnischen und Deutschen Sprache
Translated Title	ti1		Predicator position in Polish and German
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	XVI
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	175
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	163 - 166
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		In the article various sentence constructions with regards to the different positions of predicator in Polish and German are discussed. Special emphasis is put on: 1.German constructions containing the compound verbs,where the parts of the verb are separated;2.on the compound sentences joinded together by a joining word,such as ob,dann,weil,etc. where the verb is also moved to the end of the sentence. Sentences containing the Present Perfect,Present Perfect + Infinitive and Modal Verbs are also discussed,and the difference between the two languages in the respective constructions is pointed out. Descriptors: Foreign language instruction, Contrastive linguistics, Syntax, Predicator, Polish, German

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 189	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating		Center Code	Bibliographer			

Personal Name	pn	Jerzy Witek	
Corporate Name	cn	Uniwersytet im.Bolesława Bieruta,Wrocław	
Original Title	to	Verkürzte Formen Englischer Nebensätze /mit Vergleichen zum Polnischen/	
Translated Title	tt	Shortened Forms of English Subordinate Clauses / as compared to Polish /	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Germanica Wratislaviensia
Publication Grouping	pg	Series	XVI
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	175
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	155 - 161
	cit1	References	
Language	la	Text	German
		Conversation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

English shows a great tendency towards using shortened forms of subordinate clauses.This is usually introducing: 1. infinitival constructions, 2. gerundial constructions. 3. participial constructions.
Each of the above constructions is shortly discussed and provided with examples.Most of the English sentences are a translation of their respective Polish sentences,and the differences occurring in both the languages are clearly pointed out.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Contrastive linguistics, Syntax, Subordinate clauses, English, Polish

7A

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 024	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Tomasz Wójcik				
Corporate Name	cn	Poznań, Poland				
Original Title	ti0	Błędy interferencji i nieznajomości				
Translated Title	ti1	Errors caused by interference and lack of knowledge				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Język rosyjski			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	3			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	140-145			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Polish			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The problem of error source is discussed. According to the author errors originate either from ignorance of lexico-grammatical units or from unsatisfactory mastery in the use of these units (interference errors). The knowledge of language facts does not always mean elimination of errors. Grammatical correctness cannot be identified with textual correctness. Not every text which is grammatical is also in accord with the norms of a given language. The individual choice in the generation of foreign language texts is restricted not only by the syntactic relations but also by semantico-lexical distribution. The mastering of foreign vocabulary and grammatical rules does not yet prevent incorrect constructions.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, interference (language learning, error analysis, contrastive linguistics

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Pol.

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	496 Accession Number / Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code / Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Pr. stud. przyczynki INTE"
Corporate Name	cn	
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation
		Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series
		Year
		Volume or Number
		Issue / (pg20) Supplement
		Part / (pg30) Supplement
		Pages
	cl11	References
Language	la	Text
		Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

UDC 408.9

√ 75.6.97. *Praxeological concept of international writing to be used in theory and practice of scientific information.*— Wójcik, Tadeusz. Prakseologiczna koncepcja międzynarodowej pisowni ortofonicznej dla użytku teorii i praktyki informacji naukowej. «Pr. stud. przyczynki INTE», 1974, No. 7, 195 s., ill. (In Polish; English, French, and Russian summaries).

A concept of international phonemic writing is being developed on the basis of the formulated principles of praxeological theory of writing. It is basically aimed at scientific information activities. An analysis of ten systems of writing (Polish, Russian, Czech, Serbocroatian, English, German, French, Turkish, Chinese, and Japanese) suggests that there is a need for working out an alphabet which can be used by all languages. A feature of this alphabet is the fact that the type of a letter in it (a grapheme) corresponds to the phonetic type of sound. Graphemes rendering the phonemes having some feature in common (for example, voiced, devoiced, palatalized, unpalatalized) also have some common features in their graphic image. This concerns not only individual phonemes but also phonemic combinations, such as polyphthongs and groups of consonants having common features. They, too, are rendered by «one-letter» symbols. The isographic writing proposed by the author (isography) is orthophonetic, optimally adequate and compact; its alphabet is made up of elements which are very distinct, «legible» both to human eye and to computer. The Polish isographic text differs from the traditional writing in 25 per cent of graphemes, a line being 75 per cent shorter than the traditional. Similar ratios are characteristic of other language as well. The author argues that the isographic writing he proposes will mean a financial saving (in teaching children to read and write, in printing, microfilming, librarianship and the like); educationally, this would mean reducing the number of spelling mistakes to a minimum. The approach has been tested experimentally on all above-listed languages (except for Serbocroatian and Turkish). S. K.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 054	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Tomasz Wójcik	
Corporate Name	cn	Poznań, Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Kilka uwag ogólnych o pracy domowej ucznia	
Translated Title	ti1	Some general remarks on the homework of the pupil	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Język rosyjski
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	20-26
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	A full elimination of homework is impossible because the pupil is not only the object but also the subject of teaching. As far as possible homework should be individualized and adjusted to the ability of particular pupils according to their interests. Homework should also be connected with the materials which have been dealt with in the classroom. The homewoek should encourage but not force pupils to work on language on their own initiative. The pupil who would like to master a foreign language must go beyond the manual. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, foreign language learning, homework	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	053
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Wojtowicz, Marian	
Corporate Name	cn	Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań. Poland	
Original Title	ti0	Neskol´ko zamečanii o tak nazyvaemoj kategorii sostajanija v russkom jazyke.	
Translated Title	ti1	Some remarks on the so-called category of state in Russian.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	BPhon
		Title	Biuletyn Fonograficzny
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	XIV
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	87-90
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	English
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Analysis of factors and conditions of the formation of the category of state. The development of the category of state is related to the history of the verb´to be´ syntactic function of words belonging to the category, impersonality functioning as a grammatical catalizer, the loss of copula in modern Russian. Several sources of the category of state are suggested, f.ex. short participles in impersonal sentences, short forms of adjectives expressing desire, joy, ability, nouns expressing state when in the function of predicates.

Syntax, Russian

ACC. #1532

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Alicja Wołoszyk (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: Attitudinal Adjectives in English and Polish

LOCATION: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, ~~forthcoming)~~ 1974), pp. 345-354

CLASSIFICATION: Syntax-Theoretical Description

The author classifies attitudinal adjectives in English (such as careless, absurd, polite) and in Polish (such as uprzejmy, szolony, naiwny), presents their syntactic features, and compares the relationships between these types of adjectives in both languages. The Fillmore (1968) model as modified by Langendoen and König is used. The analysis is concerned with the "deep structure" properties of these construction, not the surface structures. The first half of the paper characterizes these structures in English; the second half characterizes the corresponding structures in Polish. The paper concludes with a summary list of formalistic similarities and differences between English and Polish attitudinal adjectives composed of fourteen points.

ACC.#: 537

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

Abstract

Author: Alicja Wołoszyk (Adam Mickiewicz University)

Title: Intonation of Interrogative Sentences in English and Polish

Location: Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, II, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, ~~forthcoming)~~ 1974), pp. 145-159

Classification: Phonology--Descriptive

The author intends the paper to represent preliminary remarks concerning the intonation of Polish rather than to represent a detailed discussion of the problem. The paper begins by presenting in some degree of detail the structural system of intonation patterns in English and in Polish. Within this framework the intonation patterns of six categories of questions (general, special, alternative, interrogative repetitions, echo, and question tags) in Polish ~~is~~ are analyzed, followed by a similar analysis of six corresponding categories of questions in English. The author concludes that question intonation patterns in Polish and English have certain common features, but that the English intonation pattern is more fixed than that of Polish which to a large extend depends upon the speaker's emotional attitude and sometimes upon his origin.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	084	
		Editor		
		Date		
		Keyboarder		
		Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code		
		Bibliographer		
		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Tadeusz Woźnicki		
Corporate Name	cn			
Original Title	ti0	Lingwistyka a nauczanie języka francuskiego.		
Translated Title	ti1	Linguistics and the French language teaching.		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	1	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	31-35	
	cl11	References	7	
Language	la	Text	Polish	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	This paper discusses the recent attainments in France concerning teaching French as a foreign language. The author briefly presents some interesting research in the fields of phonetics, vocabulary, morphemics and syntax. Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, French, Lexicology, Phonemics, Polish, Morphology, Structural Analysis, Language Skills, Language Research.		

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TA

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	102
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Tadeusz Woźnicki
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Mechanizmy funkcjonujące przy odbiorze wypowiedzi językowej.
Translated Title	ti1		The mechanisms functioning in the reception of a language utterance.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	68-70
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author presents a hypothetical outline of the mechanism of a written or spoken text perception. In the paper analysed are the three stages of this process, i.e. (1) letter /sound/ analysis (2) word analysis (3) word identification. Emphasis is put on word ambiguities interfering with text comprehension.

Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Listening Habits, Listening Comprehension, Language Ability, Writing Skills, Language Skills.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 100	Editor		Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer			Date		
Personal Name	pn	Tadeusz Woźnicki						
Corporate Name	cn							
Original Title	ti0	Operacje myślowe związane z procesem wypowiedzi językowych.						
Translated Title	ti1	The mental operations connected with the creative process of linguistic utterances.						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation						
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series						
		Year	1972					
		Volume or Number	5					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement				
		Part		(pg30) Supplement				
		Pages	267-271					
	cl11	References	1					
Language	la	Text	Polish					
		Condensation						
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The author discusses the integral elements of the student`s spoken or written performance in a foreign language, i.e. (a) content (b) vocabulary choice (c) syntagmatic choice. The examples are given in French. Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Foreign Language Teaching, French, Audiolingual Skills, Language Skills, Linguistic Performance.						

8-70

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	085 Accession Number	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn		Tadeusz Woźnicki
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Kurs języków obcych dla dzieci "REMI".
Translated Title	ti1		The "REMI" foreign language courses for children.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	143-146
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Polish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

This is a presentation of an audio-visual "REMI" course of French for children from 4 to 12 years of age. The detailed description of the methods used for teaching the children proves that the course is very adequate and reaches the goals set forward by the originators. The phases of the learning process described are the following: (a) perception (b) correction of perception (c) habit formation (d) transfer.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, French, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Instruction, Audio-Visual Aids, Language Courses.

Publication Type	tyl	ITEM	SERIAL
		Accession Number 202	Bibliographer · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
Personal Name	pn	Władysław Woźniewicz	
	cn	Rzeszów	
Title	td	Organizacja ćwiczeń praktycznych z języka rosyjskiego na starszych latach 5-letnich studiów rusycystycznych	
	tt	Organisation of classes in practical Russian for fourth and fifth year students of Russian	
Journal	sd1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Filologia Rosyjska
Publication Grouping	pd	Series	X
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	
		Part	
		Pages	79 - 85
		References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Some basic phases in the process of acquiring a foreign language can be distinguished,taking the systematic characteristics of the language as the main criterion.And thus: 1.the stage of constructing simple answers on the basis of learned patterns of sentences 2.the stage of reactive speech 3.the phase of developing the linguistic competence,spontaneous speaking.The first two stages are realized during the first,second and third years of studies,the last one comprises the fourth and the fifth years.To the group of most language creative exercises belong free directed talks,discussions and composing various sorts of texts.It is very important that exercises in writing comprehension are systematic and properly controlled.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Language program, Speaking skill, Writing Skill

ACC. #517

Polish-English Contrastive Language Project

ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Tadeusz Zabrocki (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań)

TITLE: Some Grammatical Implications of the Contrastive Analysis of English Sentence Adverbs and Their Equivalents in Polish

LOCATION: *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics, I*, ed. by Jacek Fisiak (Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 1973), pp. 23-38.

CLASSIFICATION: General-Theory
Syntax-Theoretical Description

The author shows how certain types of linguistic relationships proposed for one language may be substantiated by similar relationships within a second language through the systematic comparison of the structures of both languages. The author has defined his contrastive analysis as a difference-oriented theoretical comparative approach as opposed to a similarity-oriented xxxxxxxxxx theoretical comparison or a difference -oriented practical comparison. It is asserted that identical English surface structures of the type "Adj + ly + S" (implying the presence of adverbs such as *obviously*, *fortunately*, *wisely*, *frankly*) are ambiguous in several respects and represent a neutralization of at least four different deep structures, which are more clearly indicated by syntactic transforms of the Polish equivalents of the English structures. The author claims that three generalizations

are implicite from his analysis: (1) modal and evaluative adverbs are derivationally related to adjectives predicating sentences embedded in the subject noun phrase of the complex sentence; (2) certain prepositional phrases with personal pronoun objects have different syntactic functions depending upon the kind of stem adjective attributed to the sentence adverbs; (3) stylistica adverbs are manner adjunct to the verb of saying (speaking ?) in the subordinate part of the complex performative clause. At the end of the paper the author includes comments on the mutual relationship of the practical and theoretical aspects of contrastive analysis.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	177
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Maria Zarębina
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		A statistical lexical-semantic characterization of the main varieties of present day Polish.
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Lingua Posnaniensis
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	XVII
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	37-48
	ci11	References	24
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Presented are differences concerning written and spoken Polish with its regional characteristic features. These differences refer to /1/ phonetics /2/ morphology /3/ some pecularities in the vocabulary. Discussed are also /1/ synonyms /2/ metaphors /3/ phraseology /4/ syntax in termsof their special usage, as well as an exhaustive statistical description of general written, general spoken and regional Polish.

Descriptors: Applied Linguistic, Synchronic Linguistics, Phonology, Morphology, Structural Analysis, Lexicology, Semantics, Statistics, Word Frequency, Polish.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 078	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	**Elśbieta Zawadzka**					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	tl0	Psychologiczno-dydaktyczny aspekt transferu językoweko.					
Translated Title	tl1	The psychologico-didactic aspect of language transfer.					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Języki obce w szkole.				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	2				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	97-102				
	cl11	References	28				
Language	la	Text	Polish				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

This is a presentation of the problem of transfer in the aspect of communication situations and the motivation of the student. Discussed is also the notion of learning by heart from the psychological and methodological points of view with reference to transfer.

Descriptors: Methods of Teaching, Foreign Language Teaching, Language Transfer, Psycholinguistics, Contrastive Linguistics, Nucleation, Linguistic Performance, Language Usage, Language Communication.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Rom. journal!

Publication Type	t/1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing		398 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keypuncher	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Cah. linguist. theor. et appl. 4" 1967, 47-53.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Continuation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

/ UDC 651.926:681.39]:801

72.6.127. *Observations of automatic grammar of Rumanian.*— Chivrai, Lili; Hales, Elvira; Marculețiu, Silvia, Soltyski, Silvia. Observations sur la grammaire mécanique de la langue roumaine. «Cah. linguist. théor. et appl. 4». Bucurest, 1967, 47—53. (In French).

For automatic synthesis of Rumanian word forms, the joint team of the foreign language chair of the Cluj Polytechnical Institute and the Russian language chair of the Cluj University have compiled lists of inflected classes of Rumanian words (a class embraces all and only such words which have identical formation of all forms). 7,200 S were divided into 102 classes (from 1,029 to 1 S in a class), 7879 A — into 60 classes (from 3,055 to 1 A in a class), and 943 V — into 41 classes (from 369 to 1 V in a class). The complete lists of endings are given (35 for S, 69 for A and 49 for V) and of alternations possible in the stems of S, A, and V. The possible types of lexico-grammatical homonymy are indicated (*public* — A 'public' and S 'the public', and V 'I publish', etc.), as well as deficient paradigms. 3 refs.

I. Melchuk

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	353	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn		Eugenia Contraș
Corporate Name	cn		Bucharest, Roumania
Original Title	ti0		La structure semantique du lexème Mîna "Main"
Translated Title	ti1		The semantic structure of the lexeme Mîna "Hand"
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	C.L.T.A.,
		Title	Cahiers de linguistique théorique et appliquée
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	1
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	9
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	71-81
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	French
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The procedure of the analysis is as follows: a/establishing the list of meaningful elements b/determining the way in which the elements are organized c/explaining the modifications. The starting point for the analysis are meaningful distinctive features, signs /S/, which are characteristic of different class and subclass memebership. Among them are: qualitative signs/Q/, spatial signs /Sp./, spatio-visual signs /Sp.V./ and functional signs /F/. Descriptors: Applied Linguistics, Distinctive Features, Classification, Contextual Variants.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 345	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date			
Personal Name	pn	I.Coteanu						
Corporate Name	cn	Bucharest,Roumania						
Original Title	ti0	Raportul dintre conotaţie şi denotaţie						
Translated Title	ti1	Relation between connotation and denotation						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation						
		Title	Limbă şi Literatură					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series						
		Year	1972					
		Volume or Number	3					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement				
		Part		(pg30) Supplement				
		Pages	301-308					
	cl11	References	8					
Language	la	Text	Roumanian					
		Condensation						
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The article points out that 1.denotation and connotation constitute the semantic value,2.connotation does not exist independent of denotation,3.connotation is an outcome of the semantic supplement,resulting from the associations of ideas expressed by words in various contexts,4.connotations may be selected and may appear in a text but only functioning as indicated in 1-3.Their selection is determined by the type and purpose of a given utterance.Due to the type and purpose of the text/poetic,scientific/ some connotations neutralize, The text modifies the characters of connotation giving it a semantic outline,adequate to the text,7.A hypothesis concerning the existence of pure connotative language and the denotative language is not taken into consideration in case natural languages. Descriptors: linguistic competence, cognitive processes, linguistics.						

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 303	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Xavier Cuny	
Corporate Name	cn	Bucarest,Romania	
Original Title	ti0	L`approche psycho-sèmiologique:ètude d`un code gestuel de travail.	
Translated Title	ti1	The Psych-Semiological Approach: The Study of the Code of Work Gestures.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	C.L.T.A.
		Title	Cahiers de linguistique theorique et appliquee.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	2
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	9
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	261-275
	cl11	References	11
Language	la	Text	French
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The semiological analysis can be applied successfully in the research on the codes of work.It is a temporary measure which can be realized in three directions:1/ the real of workers for coded communication,where the identification of needs defines the content of the code.2/ the actualization of signals with respect to the circumstances, conditions and character of work.3/ the establishing of the distinctive features of the gestures with special regard for those which are natural for a given code.

Descriptors:Psycholinguistics, psycho-semiological processes,codes signals.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C336
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Mihai Dinu	
Corporate Name	cn	Bucharest, Rumania	
Original Title	ti0	Lingvistica matematica si problemele rimei	
Translated Title	ti1	Mathematical linguistics and problems of rhyme	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SCL
		Title	Studii si Cercetari Lingvistice
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	4-13
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	Rumanian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Taking into consideration some suggestions from mathematical linguistics the author attempts to carry out the description of the formal notion of rhyme. He proposes to construct a formal model of rhymes and to use for that purpose some symbols elaborated by mathematical linguistics. Mathematical formulae defining rhyme follow. Descriptors: mathematical linguistics, definitions, rhyme	

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 273	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		

Personal Name	pn	Dragomirescu, G.N.	
Corporate Name	cn	Bukarest, Rumania	
Original Title	uo	Subiectul psihologic si predicatul psihologic in propozitie	
Translated Title	ut	Psychological subject and predicate	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Limba Romana
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	135-144
	ci11	References	10
Language	la	Text	Rumanian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The distinction between psychological and grammatical subjects and predicates calls for the distinction between two levels in a sentence: grammatical and stylistic. Psychological subject and psychological predicate are related to the notions of logical subject and predicate. Context is the primary factor which determines which part of a sentence functions as psychological subject and predicate. Under special contextual conditions the psychological subject and grammatical subject may overlap.

Descriptors: syntax, subject, predicate

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 272	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Gabrea Maria				
Corporate Name	cn	ch Bu~~k~~ares~~a~~t, Rumania				
Original Title	ti0	Observatii asupra clasificarii propozitiilor dupa scopul comunicarii				
Translated Title	ti1	Classification of sentences from the point of view of communication				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	LR			
		Title	Limba Română			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	1			
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	49-53			
	cl11	References	4			
Language	la	Text	Rumanian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	According to the author it is a mistake to distinguish only two types of sentences in the process of communication: indicative sentences, and interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentences should also be included. The traditional distinction between two types of indirect sentences: direct interrogative and rhethorical interrogative , is also incorrect because the grammatical and the stylistic level of the process of communication are confused. Descriptors: traditional grammar, sentence types				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 280	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer			Date

Personal Name	pn	Maria Gabrea	
Corporate Name	cn	Bukareszt, Rumania	
Original Title	ti0	Lingvistica si predarea gramaticii	
Translated Title	ti1	Linguistics and teaching grammar	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	LL
		Title	Limba si Literatura
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	733-743
	ci11	References	25
Language	la	Text	Rumanian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Basic linguistic notions can be taught to children between the ages of 14 and 15 through methods of distribution and transformation. Grammatical analysis should not be taught at the elementary level. Foreign language teaching to children age 12-13 should be achieved through description and cognition of language structure. The grammatical categories of the verb should be stressed in the higher grades. In secondary schools sub-systems and codes should be taken into consideration as well as stylistic codes and some notions connected with general linguistic theory. The pupils should also be familiar with notions such as opposition, language and speech. Some remarks concerning language as a social institution, language as a system, and speech as indivudual performance, should be made,

Descriptors: language learning, interference, language patterns, sentence patterns

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 281	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Mariana Gruta	
Corporate Name	cn	Bukareszt, Roumania	
Original Title	ti0	Adaptarea cuvintelor de origine engleza la sistemul fonetic si ortografic al limbii romane actuale	
Translated Title	ti1	Adaptation of words of English origin into the contemporary Rumanian phonological and spelling system.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	LL
		Title	Limbă Şi Literatură
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	51-57
	cl11	References	10
Language	la	Text	Rumanian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

According to this article, the influence of English on the Rumanian lexicon is quite strong. Anglophile attitudes in linguistics can be noted. Despite the fact that English and Rumanian belong to the different language families, it is possible to establish phonetic equivalents. The Rumanian grammars, however, are not consistent. The dictionary proposes forms like"sandvis" and"picup" despite the fact that forms like" sendvici" and "picap" are preferable. Words like "marketing","stress", "transplant", "computer" do not have their place in the dictionary. Others like "rugby" can be found without, however, pronunciation instructions.

Descriptors: contrastive linguistics, English as a second language, borrowings, Rumanian

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	278
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Edith Iarovici
Corporate Name	cn		Bucuresti, Rumania
Original Title	ti0		Set phrases in English and Rumanian. A contrastive approach.
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Analele Universitatii Bucuresti.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Limbi Germanice
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	8-13
	cl11	References	10
Language	la	Text	English
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		Contrastive lexical analysis cannot be limited to the studies of different types and subtypes of words belonging to the English and the Rumanian languages but it should deal also with idiomatic expressions. This article makes an attempt to compare these languages finding parallel types and subtypes on the basis of the juxtaposition of expressions having the same or nearly the same meaning. Reasons for similarities and differences of form and meaning are analized. Some attempts are made to present a hierarchy of contrastive types and subtypes according to the level of their difficulty and their acquisition by Rumanian speakers learning English as well as English speakers learning Rumanian. Descriptors: Language learning, contrastive linguistics, lexicon, Rumanian, English

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 277	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Domnita Ichim-Tomescu				
Corporate Name	cn	Bucharest, Rumania				
Original Title	t0	Cercetarea gramaticala a numelor proprii				
Translated Title	t1	The grammatical studies of proper names				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	LR			
		Title	Limba Romana			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	5			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	467,477			
	ci11	References	18			
Language	la	Text	Rumanian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	A characteristic feature of new theoretical and practical studies is a tendency towards grammatical description of proper nouns. They are considered to be substitutes to the same extent as are pronouns since both have common functional characteristics. The juxtaposition of these groups of substitutes suggests that proper nouns and demonstrative pronouns have the same syntagmatic status. It should be stated that only some of the proper nouns satisfy the grammatical conditions for substitutes. Other proper nouns, based on appellatives, behave similarly such to intransitive nouns. Descriptors: language patterns, proper nouns, pronouns, onomastics				

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	P 313
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Mihaela Mancaś
Corporate Name	cn		Bucarest,Romania.
Original Title	ti0		Notes pour une analyse distributionnelle des styles du discours.
Translated Title	ti1		Notes on the Distributive Analysis of Styles of discourse.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	C.L.T.A.
		Title	Cahiers de linguistique théorique et appliquée.
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	1
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	9
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	99-109
	cl11	References	16
Language	la	Text	French
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The presentation of the free direct style in a narrative text.The proposition of the direct style for the distributive analysis as the most helpful element in the present-day narrative prose.

The free direct style SIL has two basic types: the relation by the author or the reproduction by the author. The second type comprises a few more thematic categories,different from the formal point of view:1/the reproduced replica may belong to the main character,2/it may contain a commentary of another character,3/it may register a collective reaction,4/it may contain the authors comments.

These two types differ in respect to the stylistic effect.

Descriptors:Style,literary conventions, thematic classification,the use of SIL.

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	354 ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		

Personal Name	pn	Constant Maneca		
Corporate Name	cn	Bucharest, Roumania		
Original Title	ti0	Studii statistice de linguistică romanica		
Translated Title	ti1	Statistical Studies of Romance Linguistics		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SCL	
		Title	Studii şi cercetări linguisice	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	2	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	171-174	
	cl11	References	34	
Language	la	Text	Roumanian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Statistical models may be proposed and made use of in Romance phonology in addition to the phoneme inventory.The study may help to complete the classification of Romance languages according to phonetic criteria.Besides the models may be used in the studies of styles. With their help it is possible to account for individual styles as well as to propose certain characteristic quantities.and to define characteristic syntagmas for a style. Language structure may be better studied in this way. Descriptors: Linguistic Competence, Language Skills, Cognitive processes		

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty5	SERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 2604 Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: Bibliographer: Date:
Original Title	ti0	Cahiers de Linguistique Theorique et appliquee
Translated Title	ti1	Papers on Theoretical and Applied Linguistics
Editor	pn1	Grigore C.Moisil and A. Rosetti
Publishing Organization	im5	Editions de L'Academie de la Republique Socialiste de Roumanie
City	im00	Bucharest, Rumania
State	im01	
Country	im02	Rumania
Year of First Issue	im21	1962
Frequency	im6	twice a year
Language	la3	French
Standard Serial Number	sv3	
Subscription Price	sv12	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Cahiers de Lingistique Théorique et Appliquée are publications of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Rumania. Articles on theoretical and applied linguistics are published in this magazine. Apart from works by Rumanian authors, articles by foreign linguists are included.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	352	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn		Tamara Repina
Corporate Name	cn		Bucharest, Roumania
Original Title	ti0		Contributii la studiul comparativ-istoric al limbilor romanice. Declinarea substantivelor în română şi în vechea franceză.
Translated Title	ti1		A contribution to the comparative historical study of Romance languages. Declension of Roumanian and Old French nouns.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SCL
		Title	Studii şi cercetări lingvistice
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	6
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	603- 613
	cl11	References	17
Language	la	Text	Roumanian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The possibility of the application of typological methods is considered. The declension systems are compared from two different point of view: 1/causal oppositions, 2/criteria of typological classification /types of declensions/. The comparison of noun declension systems in both the languages shows that each of them is organized on a different basis. However, a common organization for both the systems is possible, in particular when "stem → gender → stem" is accepted as the criterion of declension types in both the languages. Descriptors: Comparative Analysis, Diachronic Linguistics. noun declension

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 274	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Robu, V.	
Corporate Name	cn	Bukaresst, Rumania	
Original Title	tt0	Sintaxa planurilor vorbirii in limba romana	
Translated Title	tt1	Syntax of speech levels in Rumanian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	LR
		Title	Limba Romana
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	95-102
	cl11	References	5
Language	la	Text	Rumanian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The article is a suggestion of a description of syntax of speech levels. Suprasegmental features are not discussed. The author distinguishes the following levels of speech: 1. the level of the author's speech /the author and the reader are interlocutors/, 2. the level of indirect speech reproduced by the author /the author is the adressee/. These complex relations may be analyzed if we use conventional symbols.

Descriptors: syntax, speech, direct and indirect speech

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Rom-

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 501 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Cah. Ling. theor. et app." 1972, 9, No. 1, 37-53.	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.54

75.8.108. *Aspects of antonymy in the Romanian language.* — Roceric, A. «Cah. Ling. théor. et appl.», 1972, *9*, No. 1, 37-53. (In English).

On Rumanian material two types of antonymy are distinguished: (1) antonyms for wihich no words of an «in-between» meaning exist (*ordine* 'order'—*desordine* 'disorder', *corect* 'correct' — *incorect* 'incorrect'); and (2) antonyms for which there are such words (for the pair *dragoste* 'love' — *ura* 'hatred', the «in-between» notion is *indiférenta* 'indifference'). Some hierarchically organized semantic features to be ascribed to particular words are defined for each part of speech in each type. The summit of each hierarchy is the «positive» semantic feature, with every pair of antonyms of the first type differing solely by its value (positive — negative), which is binary in this case, and also by this feature, but ternary, for the second type of antonymy (positive — negative — neutral). R. G.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM / SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 328	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Gertrud Sauer				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Sinonimele in predarea unei limbi străine				
Translated Title	ti1	Synonyms in foreign language learning				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Annalele Ştiinţifice ale Universităţii "Al.I.Cuza" din Iaşi.			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	9			
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	XIX			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part	~~149-159~~	(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	149-159			
	cl11	References	6			
Language	la	Text	Rumanian			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

Semantic analysis of words would involve segmenting their meanings into appropriate constructions. The lack of a formal apparatus constitutes a considerable difficulty here. Establishing basic elements of meaning is more important in the area of lexical synonymy than in the area of word-formation synonymy. What the author is primarily interested in is the semantics of affixes not the semantics of stems. The following methods should be employed to etablish synonymous syntactic constructions: 1) Analysis of the constituents, 2) Transformation, 3) Substitution, 4) Analysis of the macro-linguistic context.

descriptors: foreign language learning, language skills, synonymy.

434

8-70

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 279	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	Tatiana Slama-Cazacu		
Corporate Name	cn	Bu~~k~~chares~~s~~t, Rumania		
Original Title	ti0	Conceptul de "socio-psiholingvistica" si lingvistica aplicata.		
Translated Title	ti1	TheNotion of "Socio-Psycholinguistics" and Applied Linguistics		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Analele Universitatii Bucuresti,	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Limba si Literatura Romana	
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	1	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	113-120	
	ci11	References	27	
Language	la	Text	Rumanian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

Psycholinguistics is necessary for solving problems of applied linguistics which do not deal with abstract notions but with real situations in language communication. Language communication is entirely integrated into its social context. As a consequence, the social context of language and communication is an elementary base for psycho-linguistics. Therefore, there is no need for ~~xx~~ psycholinguistics to be a separate branch of knowledge. So called "pure psycho-linguistics" would be not only useless but also unable to define itself as a science.

Descriptors: Psycho-linguistics, socio-linguistics, language patterns

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	355	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn		Tatiana Slama-Cazacu
Corporate Name	cn		Bucharest, Roumania
Original Title	ti0		Sur les rapports entre unités psychologiques et unites linguistiques au niveau phonetique.
Translated Title	ti1		Relations between the psychological and linguistic units of the phonetic level.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	C.L.T.A.,
		Title	Cahiers de linguistique théorique et appliquée
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	1
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	9
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	7-13
	cl11	References	11
Language	la	Text	French
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Experiments and studies in phonetics should not disregard th psychological reality. Independently of inter and intra--individual phonetic experiments with the use of phono-acousti analysis, the normal perception ought to be understood so that the locutor could reconstruct the conversation. In these studie one cannot omit such factors as tone of voice, emotional variations and contextual modifications. The used terms psychological units/UP/ and linguistic units/UL/ have not been clearly defined as yet. Charles Osgood and Thomas Sebeok consider the latter to be minimal units at each level as phoneme and morpheme whereas UP are said to stand for syllables, sentences and words.

Descriptors: Experiments and Studies, Psycholinguistics, Analyses, Terminology.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 263	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Flora Suteu				
Corporate Name	cn	Bu~~k~~chares~~s~~t, Rumania				
Original Title	ti0	Varianta standard in ierarhia stilistica a limbii				
Translated Title	ti1	Variant-standard in the stylistic hierarchy of language				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	LR			
		Title	Limba Romana			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1974			
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	267-272			
	ci11	References	6			
Language	la	Text	Rumanian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Discussing the stylistic hierarchy of a language the author stresses the dynamic element. This element represents a synthesis of styles which is realized as "variant-standard". In modern language education "variant standard" ought to be subordinated to literary language. Descriptors: style, dialect,				

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Rom: journal!

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	fs10	379 Accession Number	Editor		Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer			Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Cah. linguist. theor. et appl. 4" 1967, 229-243.					
Corporate Name	cn						
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue				(pg20) Supplement	
		Part				(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages					
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801

72.6.128. *Mechanical classification of parts of speech in Russian.*— Szekely, Sari; Dronoie, Vera; Birta, Iulia; Schuster, Hannelore. La classification mécanique des parties du discours de la language russe. «Cah. linguist. théor. et appl. 4». Bucurest, 1967, 229—243. (In French).

In the course of work on a system of automatic translation from Russian, the joint team of the foreign language chair of the Cluj Polytechnical Institute and the Russian language chair of the Cluj University compiled lists of inflected classes of Russian words. 9,910 V were divided into 81 classes (from 2,507 to 2 V in a class), 14,000 S into 76 classes (from 3,258 to 3 S in a class), 5,000 A into 8 classes (from 3,690 to 2 A in a class), 1,271 Adv into 31 classes (from 404 to 1 Adv in a class). The complete list of inflection suffixes for all the parts of speech are given — 145 suffixes with all possible grammatical values. A complete list of 58 alternations occurring in the stems of all parts of speech is also given. A successful experiment (on computer DACICC-1) in declension of 1,300 Russian S belonging to 30 classes is reported. 14 refs. I. Mel'chuk

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C338	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Emanuel Vasiliu					
Corporate Name	cn	Bucharest, Rumania					
Original Title	ti0	Sensul sensului si unele nonsensuri legate de "semantica paradigmatica"					
Translated Title	ti1	The meaning of the notion "sense" and some nonsense connected with "paradigmatic semantics"					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SCL				
		Title	Studii si Cercetari Lingvistice				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	1				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	3-10				
	cl11	References					
Language	ls	Text	Rumanian				
		Condensation					

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The author analizes the meaning of the notion "sense" as it appears in the linguistic literature. He compares the results of his analysis with the meaning of "sense" in logical semantics. His conclusions are that both the traditional notion "sense" and the more recent notion "meaning" or "distinctive semantic feature" refer to intensity of signs. Paradigmatic semantics appears to be inadequate for natural languages because it cannot explain the fact that a word from a given language can be translated into an appropriate word in another language. The author's considerations are illustrated by a Rumunian term "muritor" and the corresponding English word "mortal".

Descriptors: semantics, paradigmatic semantics, vocabulary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	tyl	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	477 Accession Number | Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code | Bibliographer | Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Cah. ling. theor. et appl." 1973, 10, No. 1, 93-101.
Corporate Name	cn	
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation
		Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series
		Year
		Volume or Number
		Issue | (pg20) Supplement
		Part | (pg30) Supplement
		Pages
	cl11	References
Language	la	Text
		Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

/ UDC 801.54

74.10.96. *Semantics of the verbs of motion (with special reference to Rumanian).*— Vaina-Puşcă, Lucia. Les verbes de mouvement du point de vue sémantique. Application au roumain. «Cah. ling. théor. et appl.», 1973, *10*, No. 1, 93-101. (In French).

To represent the meanings of verbs of motion in Rumanian the author proposes to use the Fillmore semantic deep cases. The following deep cases are considered: *R* — trajectory (of movement), *L* — place, *S* — starting point, *G* — terminal point, *Or* — orientation, *O* — object, *I* — instrument. The verb of motion is characterized by a set of deep cases relevant for it. The changes characterizing objects in space are designated by figures: (1) — unidimensional «point» objects, (2) — two-dimensional objects — «lines», (3) — three-dimensional objects — «surfaces», and (4) — four-dimensional — «volume» objects. Depending on the «dimensionality» of an object presupposed by this or that deep case of a given verb, this case is ascribed a series of figures denoting the respective «dimensionalities». These sequences of deep cases with subscripts are used to characterize some 70 Rumanian verbs of motion. Geometrical representation for these sequences of deep cases are presented. 5 refs.

N Pertsov

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C337	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Ioana Vintila-Radulescu		
Corporate Name	cn	Bucharest, Rumania		
Original Title	ti0	Statistica si determinarea vocabularului de baza		
Translated Title	ti1	Statistics and description of basic vocabulary		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	SCL	
		Title	Studii si Cercetari Lingvistice	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	4	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	245-265	
	cl11	References	3	
Language	la	Text	Rumanian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

This article is an attempt to describe the role of statistics in the description of basic vocabulary. Examples are taken from French. The author takes into consideration the following criteria: 1. Quantitative aspect, 2. qualitative aspect, 3. character of words, 4. other aspects. Using these criteria he compares traditional statistics with P.Miclau´s word lists. The author´s conclusion is thatthese two statistics lead to different results.

Descriptors: statistical linguistics, lexicon, word frequency

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 538	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Viorel Visan				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Stratification stylistique et adequation				
Translated Title	ti1	Stylistic stratification and adequacy				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Bulletin de la societe Roumaine de linguistique romane			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	9			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	92-102			
	ci11	References	7			
Language	la	Text	French			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The article indicates that interference is possible also in the area of style,seldom analyzed by contrastivists. The interference takes place whenever two languages share some features and differ in respect to others.However,there may be exceptions of the type : a debloca/deblaquer(to unblock).The interference can be eliminated with the help of specially designed excercises.Contrastive analysis is not complete without stylistic analysis.This requires a systematic description of the stylistic aspects of languages involved. descriptors: contrastive linguistics,stylistic interference,patterns				

8-70

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C316
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		R.A. Abuzjarov
Corporate Name	cn		Sverdlovsk
Original Title	ti0		Vozmožnosti televidenija v povyšenii effektivnosti obučenija russkomu jazyku
Translated Title	ti1		Possibilities of television in increasing the effectiveness of teaching Russian
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	32-39
	cl11	References	6
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Interrogatory questionaire has shown that the most interesting for pupils are sport transmissions on television. A thematic-situational dictionary was prepared and the themes were determined After the text material was selected the forms of Russian lessons were determined. They provided for (1) conversations held on TV transmissions, (2) work on particular sentences and texts concerning a given kind of sport, (3) various kinds of dictations, (4) reporting.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian (second language), teaching techniques, television,

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 241	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	R.A. Aganin	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	t0	Slovar' učebnika i učebnye slovari	
Translated Title	t1	The vocabulary and student dictionary	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	16-24
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

and pedagogical dictionary

The vocabulary of a manual should comprize the lexical minimum which has been adapted to the stages of language material introduction in order to guarantee access to the semantization of words. It should give an idea about the system of functional styles of Russian and include the most frequently used words and expressions as well as include items referring to other subjects. The information on word connectibility and the indications to the figurative use of words as well as to the structure of Russian words should also be included.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian (second language), dictionaries, word frequency, functional styles

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 323	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	L.D. Agranovskaja	
Corporate Name	cn	Leningrad	
Original Title	ti0	Fizkultpauzy na urokax nemeckogo jazyka v V - VI klassax	
Translated Title	ti1	Pauses for physical exrcises in German lessons in 5th-6th grade	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	6
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	91-99
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Pauses for physical exercises relieve tiredness and increase the capacity for work in learners. In carrying out the gymnastic pauses it should be taken into account that the efficiency of pupils is subject to fluctuations in the course of the week and also in the course of the day. The gymnastic pauses are accompanied by rythms, verses,and songs which should be pronounced by pupils or recorded on tape. As far as possible the language material of gymnastic pauses should be integrated into lessons. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, physical exercises, teaching methods, German(second language),	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 500	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1975, Series 2, no. 3, 30-35					
Corporate Name	cn	Aleksandrova, G.P.; Belonogov, G.G.; Novoselov, A.P.; and ~~Novoselov, A.P.~~ Stogov, E.I.					
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

✓ UDC 808.2-56:681.3

✓ 75.8.102. *A system for automatic syntactic analysis of Russian texts.*— Александрова Г. П., Белоногов Г. Г., Новоселов А. П., Стогов Е. И. Система автоматического синтаксического анализа русских текстов. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1975, сер. 2, № 3, 30-35. (In Russian; English and German summaries).

The principles of the functioning and the results of an operational trial of a pilot system for the syntactic analysis of Russian texts are described. No restrictions are imposed on the structure and the word stock of the texts being analysed, which is achieved by means of a procedure for automatic assignment of the grammatical features to the «new» words. In scientific and technical texts, the system provides for the identification of some 85 per cent of relations between words. In the process it generates a 15 per cent of false relations. With simpler texts (abstracts) the performance is better: the correct coverage of relations in 93 per cent, with 7 per cent of false relations. Authors' summary

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 026	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	L.S. Andreevskaja-Levenstern
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Original Title	ti0	O prepodavanii inostrannogo jazyka na raznyx stupenjax obučenija v škole
Translated Title	ti1	On foreign language teaching at various levels of instruction in school

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	26-33	
	cl11	References	36	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The teaching process is based on the thesis of an inseparable connection between theory and practice, but the mutual relation of these elements varies depending on the level of instruction. At the lower level the most reasonable procedure is from practice to theory, i.e. from the acquisition of language patterns to the definition of language rules. At the intermediate level the reverse is possible. At the advanced level the interrelation between theory and practice varies depending on the material and the character of tasks. Good retention at this level is connected with the ability for generalization and abstract thinking. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, pattern practice, cognitive method

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 238	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	S.K. Antonov	
Corporate Name	cn	Bulgaria	
Original Title	ti0	O reglamente domašnix rabot	
Translated Title	ti1	Regulations for home work	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional′noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	23-27
	cl1	References	5
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Home work is a continuation of classroom instruction. It serves the purpose of developing self-control, trying one′s strength, and consolidating the material covered. The home work should be chosen from the manuals accessible to all students. Only the exercises already completed orally in the classroom can be assigned for home tasks. There are linguistic (training, practice) and speech (creative) home works. The former should not exceed two pages and the latter one page. All the home tasks are checked upon either individually or collectively.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, language learning, home work, teaching methods

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	397 Accession Number · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	**SOURCE JOURNAL: "Mash. per. i prikl. lingvist."** Issue 14, Moscow, 1971, 184-204
Corporate Name	cn	Apresjan, Ju. D.
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series Year Volume or Number Issue Part Pages
	cl11	References
Language	la	Text Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

(pg20) Supplement

(pg30) Supplement

/ UDC 801.56

72.6.125. ***On a number of Polish studies in language semantics.***— Апресян Ю. Д. О некоторых польских работах по лингвистической семантике. В сб. «Маш. пер. и прикл. лингвист.» Вып. 14. М., 1971, 184—204. (In Russian).

The Polish school of language semantics (A. Boguslawski and A. Wierzbicka) proceeds from a number of principles that are common with those of the Moscow school; the main ones of these are: (1) the semantic language is the basis of a semantic description; (2) the principal unit to be interpreted is the sentence form, and not a single word; (3) the interpretation is a translation of the sentence of the natural language into a sentence of the semantic language synonymous to it; (4) the analysis of the «negative» language material is the main method in searching for interpretations and semantic rules. However, in contrast with the Moscow school, which pays much attention to the formalization of semantics, the Polish school concentrates on its content aspect. The semantic language is visualized by Polish linguists as a kind of reduction of the natural language which can be regarded as the language of human thought (*lingua mentalis*). The vocabulary of this language must consist of not more than a few dozen words. Examples of interpretations of words are given (taken from studies by Wierzbicka), which are often assumed to be undecomposable, e. g. *I can=I shall do if I shall want; I possess a thing=I have the right (=society wants me to be able) to do to the thing everything I want.* Every interpretation must have the following syntactical form: M (modal framework), that S (subject) is P (predicate). The modal frameworks include the modalities of the subject and addressee of the speech; these are modalities of the following form: *I want* (*you want*), *I consider* (*you consider*), *I understand, I know*, etc. For example, *He brought merely 10 books* means 'Know that he brought only 10 books, I consider that you understand that it is little'; *He brought only 10 books*='Know that he brought 10 books; don't think that it was more'. According to Wierzbicka, the predicates should be ascribed only to objects, but not to events; in this way the scope of words usually treated as predicate is drastically narrowed down (e. g. causative verbs are not predicates). A number of practical results obtained by A. Wierzbicka are pointed out: 1. Cases are indicated when the imperfective aspect is more complex than perfective (*A has died=A has ceased to live, A is dying*='A passes through the successive phases of such sequence of phases, that if A passed through all of them he would die'). 2. Arguments are cited against treating coordinate parts of the sentence as a result of conjunction reduction. 3. The rule for the transfer of negation from the predicate of the subordinate clause to the predicate of the main clause has been refined. 4. A number of instances of «agreement» of semantic categories of different words in connected text are indicated (e. g. *He ate three pears one after another*, but not *He was eating three pears one after another*: verbs of imperfective aspect do not combine with a noun having a quantitative word). 33 refs. L. Iordanskaya

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	502 Accession Number / Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code / Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Vopr. jazykoznanija" 1975, no. 2, 3-11
Corporate Name	cn	Azimov, P.A.; Dešeriev, Ju. D.; Nikol'skij, L.B.; Stepanov, G.V.; and Švejcer, A.D.
Original Title	t0	
Translated Title	t1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation
		Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series
		Year
		Volume or Number
		Issue
		Part
		Pages
	cl11	References
Language	la	Text
		Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

(pg20) Supplement

(pg30) Supplement

UDC 008:801.55

75.9.50. ***Present-day social progress, scientific and technical revolution and language.***— Азимов П. А., Дешериев Ю. Д., Никольский Л. Б., Степанов Г. В., Швейцер А. Д. Современное общественное развитие, научно-техническая революция и язык. «Вопр. языкознания», 1975, № 2, 3-11. (In Russian).

Present-day social development is described and the essence of the scientific and technical revolution is depicted. Its advance is exercising a tremendous influence on the functioning, development and interaction of world languages, the world's linguistic process. Today's progress of society and the scientific and technical revolution have placed on the agenda the need for a deep-going analysis of the relationship between social and structural approaches to language. The impact of the scientific and technical revolution is the strongest felt in the uneven development of the social functions of world's languages, in a stepped up formation of terminology systems and their continuing differentiation, in the «intermingling» of regional dialects, a quickened differentiation of languages, especially the more developed ones, among professional and social spheres, a stronger influence of ideology, primarily exerted on the lexico-semantic and stylistic aspects, and a heightened role of ideology in implementing linguistic policies. The growth of public education, which is an immediate consequence of the scientific and technical revolution, and the propagation of mass media are deeply influencing the evolution and functioning of languages. The worldwide linguistic process embraces all the forms of functioning, development and interaction of languages in all spheres of human activity. Different nations proceed from different methodological and ideological conceptions in their language policies considering the current social developments and the scientific and technical revolution and taking due account of the vital needs for having languages of international communication. To make predictions about the ways the world language process will take in the remaining quarter of this century and in the 21st century, a number of very important problems will have to be theoretically investigated and practically solved. 6 refs. L. K.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 109	Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer | Date
Personal Name	pn	R.M. Bakaja	
Corporate Name	cn	India	
Original Title	t0	Opyt sostavlenija učebmo-spravočnogo slovarja dla čtenija naučno-texniceskoj literatury	
Translated Title	t1	An attempt to compile a school-dictionary for reading scientific-technical literature	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	
		Part	(pg30) Su
		Pages	33-36
	ci11	References	5
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors a5

Criteria for constructing a school-dictionary for reading scientific-technical literature are discussed. Especially touched upon are the problems of the choice of vocabulary, the content of the dictionary items, pivot words and the appendices to the dictionary. The dictionary should be based on the statistical method. The dictionary entries should be grammatically characterized and their connectibility with other words exemplified. The pivot words are thought of as auxiliary-structural words which characterize a given scientific-technical register.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian (second language), school-dictionary,

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	255
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		N.Z. Bakeeva, Z.P. Daunene
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow
Original Title	ti0		O edinom leksičeskom minimume
Translated Title	ti1		On lexical minimum
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional′noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	6-12
	ci11	References	10
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The minimalization of lexicon and consistent introduction of it at particular stages of teaching should contribute to the systematic enrichment of lexical stack. The volume of 3,000-4,000 words is sufficient for active mastering of a language. As sources for the choice of lexicon the following should be used: the generalized list of Russian frequency dictionaries, Russian minimum dictionaries for non-Russians, short bilingual dictionaries and a selective lexical list from the Slovar′ Russkogo Jazyka by Ožegov. Also the principles of selection of lexical items such as usualness, connectibility, derivational possibilities, semantic value, stylistic neutrality, and others are discussed. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), lexical minimum,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type | ty1 | ITEM FROM A SERIAL

LINCS Processing | p10 | 451 Accession Number | Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date

Originating Center | p11 | Center Code | Bibliographer | Date

Personal Name | pn | SOURCE JOURNAL: "Vopr. patent. terminol." (Tr. CNIIPI, series 4) M, 1973, 9-19

Corporate Name | cn | Bakulov, A. D.

Original Title | ti0

Translated Title | ti1

Source Journal | so1 | Abbreviation

Title

Series

Year

Volume or Number

Pagination Grouping | Issue | (pg20) Supplement

Part | (pg20) Supplement

Pages

cit1 | References

Language | la | Text

Condensation

Abstract / Description | ab

UDC 001.4:801

74.1.37. *Applied linguistics used for building a terminological system.*— **Бакулов А. Д.** О применении методов прикладной лингвистики при построении терминологической системы. В сб. «Вопр. патент. терминол.» (Тр. ЦНИИПИ, сер. 4). М., 1973, 9-19. (In Russian).

Arguments are adduced for using methods of applied linguistics, specifically, linguostatistics, in terminological work. In regularizing special vocabulary, one must first of all establish the laws of formation and peculiarities of terms in various fields of science and technology and the relationships of these terms, that is the regularities of the functioning and development of a term system. The method described in the paper is based on N. D. Andreev's thesis concerning the relative inclusion and specificity of a word as criteria for discriminating the terms of this or that special subset of language. Applications of linguostatistic techniques at various stages of terminological work are discussed: compiling a word list; developing the conceptual system, detecting the synonyms; ascertaining com- [illegible], building the system of terms; choosing the [illegible]

Yu. Osun'

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 031	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	L.S. Barxudarov				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, U.S.S.R.				
Original Title	ti0	O poverxnostnom i glubinnom sintaksise				
Translated Title	ti1	Surface and deep syntax				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1974			
		Volume or Number	1			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	25-34			
	cl11	References	23			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

Four levels of syntactic depth in sentence structure may be distinguished: wordforms, IC(dependency tree), transformational and semantic. At the first three levels grammatical structure varies. At the semantic it is the same for all languages. Elements of semantic structure are lexemes, i.e. bundles of elementary components of meaning. Between them occur deep syntactic relations of the type: "action - object of action"(The student reads a book); action - adressee of action(The student gave the book to his brother); action - agent (The student reads). As opposed to the three preceding surface structures the semantic deep structure is non-linear. In the sentential deep structure there are deep lexical and deep syntactic items. These two elements determine the semantics of the sentence. Many contrastive examples are cited relevant to language teaching.

Descriptors: syntax, semantics, contrastive linguistics, foreign language teaching.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	550	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn		M.Beitiņa
Corporate Name	cn		Liepāja, Latvijas PSR
Original Title	ti0		Par lietvārda nominatīva semantiku un sintaktiskajā funkcijām
Translated Title	ti1		On the semantics of noun Nominative in its syntactic functions
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Valodniecības un literatūrzinātnes problēmas
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Viļa Lāča Liepājas pedagoģiskais institūts
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	112-137
	cl11	References	60
Language	ls	Text	~~Latvian~~ Lettish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The article contrasts Russian and Latvian Nominatives on the basis of their formal characteristics and semantic properties typical for sentential uses of nominatives/=Nom./. It seems that in Latvian Nom. may formally be either dependent on the center of the sentence or, if peripheral, Nom. gives rise to new sentence centers. That, in turn depends on whether Nom. is strongly or weakly related to its predicate expressed either explicitely /in S-center/ or implicitely /in S-periphery/. Semantically, Nom. -like all other cases- is dependent on formal and meaning characteristics of other sentence constituents. A list of semantic functions of Nom. closes the article.

Descriptors: Contrastive Linguistics, Language Typology
~~Latvian~~, Russian
Lettish

455

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	480 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Kazak. teksinin. stat., Stat. kazaxsk. teksta. T. 1, Vyp. 3" (Vol. 1, Issue 3)				
Corporate Name	cn	Bektaev, K. B. and Džubanov, A. X.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 410:31

74.11.130. ***Probabilistic statistical modelling of Turkic texts.***— Бектаев К. Б., Джубанов А. Х. Вероятностно-статистическое моделирование тюркских текстов. В сб. «Казак. тексінін. стат., Стат. казахск. текста. Т. 1. Вып. 3». Алма-Ата, «Наука», 1973, 299-328. (In Russian).

The distribution of nouns (*S*), verbs (*V*), adjectives (*A*) and adverbs (*Adv*) in Kazakh text (fiction and newspaper) is shown to comply with certain statistical laws of random variable distribution. The study has shown the distribution of *S* to be most adequately described by the normal law while for sample sizes ≥ 100 also Charlier distributions of the type A and — for the newspaper text — lognormal distributions are suitable. For *V*, at samples ≤ 100 the type A Charlier distribution is convenient, and for sample sizes ≥ 100, the normal law. For *A*, the Poisson distribution is preferable, but for sample sizes ≥ 100 also the normal distribution. *Adv* appear to be distributed in text according to the Poisson or type B Charlier laws, but at sample sizes ≥ 100 normal distribution is also convenient. 29 refs. E. Savvina

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	ni0	382 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	po1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-Texn. inform. Sb. Vses. In-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1971, Series 2, no. 12, 5-8, 31				
Corporate Name	cn	Berzon, V. E.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	ci11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

72.3.120. *On the language projectivity at the level of connected text structure.*— **Берзон В. Е.** О свойстве проективности языка на уровне структуры связного текста. «Научн.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1971, сер. 2, № 12, 5—8, 31. (In Russian; English summary).

The author proves that the projectivity property of language, which is known to exist at the level of syntactic structure, is also valid for the level of the structure of connected text. Examples showing that the three properties of generalized projectivity hold for the suprasyntactic structure are given. Possible applications of the property in various automated data-processing procedures are indicated, in particular, in automatic text contraction algorithms. 4 refs. Author's summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL

		Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
LINCS Processing	pd0	028				

		Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Originating Center	pd1			

Personal Name	pn	I.L. Bim
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Original Title	ti0	K voprosu o metodax obučenija inostrannym jazykam
Translated Title	ti1	The question of method in teaching foreign languages

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	2	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	19-33	
	cl11	References	50	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

Basic teaching methods involve: 1.presentation, 2.explanation, 3.organization of training, 4.application. Basic principles of learning activity are: 1.familiarization correlated with observation, 2.reflexion correlated with measuring and hypothesis, 3.training correlated with experiment, 4.application of various kinds of speech activity correlated with practice in natural conditions. Every method of teaching is accompanied by checking, and every method of learning by self-checking. Universality of application and relative stability belong to the characteristic features of the methods of teaching and learning. All of these methods may be applied in all kinds of 'speech activity' at its various levels.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, foreing language learning

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 339	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Bim, I.L.					
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, U.S.S.R.					
Original Title	ti0	Niekotoryje voprosy teorii i praktiki obuczenia niemieckomy jazyku na naczalnom i sriedniem etapach					
Translated Title	ti1	Some theoretical and practical problems of teaching German of elementary and advanced levels.					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Inostrannyje Jazyki v S~~z~~kole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	2				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	17 -27				
	cl11	References	4				
Language	la	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The teaching system of the German language at the elementary and advanced level consists of two sub-systems: the sub-system organizing the activity of the student and the sub-system organizing the activity of the teacher. The first sub-system is materialized in handbooks and audiovisual aids. The student should master the following skills:1. the comprehension of his teacher's 10 minutes long speech containing 8 unknown words,2. the comprehension of a recorded text, 3. the ability to talk on a specific topic. 4. the ability to start the conversation and keep it up in particular situations, 5. the ability of preparing information on a given subject, 6. the ability of summarizing the texts which have been previously read, 7. the ability to use literature in preparing some topic.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, learning, language skills, foreign language teaching in classroom.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 275	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	Bogojawlenskij, D.N.	
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Jazykowaja forma i soderżanie poniatia pri usvojenii gramatyki	
Translated Title	ti1	Linguistic form and meaning in mastering grammar	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	R.J.Sz.
		Title	Russkij Jazyk v S~~z~~kole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	14-19
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The author claims the basic difficulties in learning Russian grammar can be overcome when the problem of correlation between form and meaning is solved. Difficulties arise at different stages of studying, both when a new notion is introduced and when grammatical material becomes more complex. The author suggests that attention be paid to the contents of grammatical forms which are learned by students and to the methods used to introduce these forms. Descriptors: semantics, morphology, second language teaching	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 233	Editor	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	A.F. Bojcova, I.G. Vasil´eva		
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow		
Original Title	ti0	Razvitie rečevoj sposobnosti na nacal´nom etape obučenija		
Translated Title	ti1	The development of speecn ability at the elementary level of teaching		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	16-22	
	cl11	References	5	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The main aim of teaching at the elementary level is stimulating mental activity and developing speech ability. Because language is an activity it is necessary to call forth in learners the need for communication in Russian and to remove the psychological tension. The best way to achieve this goal presupposes: (1) collective actions in which leaders change(games,dramatization), (2)creation of emotive atmosphere(musics,diafilms,reproductions), (3)constant reinforcement of the effective activity of every pupil, (4) application of various means facilitating comprehension(audio-visual aids).

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), teaching methods, group instruction, instructional aids

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pr0	408 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-Txn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1972, series 2, no. 3, 7-11, 39				
Corporate Name	cn	Bol'šakov, I. A.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pd	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages				
	ci11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 801.73

72.8.86. *Mastering of new words independently occurring in a uniform text.*— **Большаков** И. А. Освоение новых слов, независимо появляющихся в однородном тексте. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1972, сер. 2, № 3, 7--11, 39. (In Russian; English summary).

An infinite text composed of statistically independent words is considered, which occur in the text in conformity with a known discrete probability distribution. A word is regarded as a learnt one, if it has occurred in the text more than m times. The velocity G of the mastering of new words in relation to the increase in the length K of the text read is computed. The non-monotonic character of $G(K)$ is studied. The dependences derived are compared with Shreider's hypothesis on regularities of thesaurus updating. 3 refs.

Author's summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	440
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1972, Series 2, no. 11, 21-26, 47
Corporate Name	cn		Bol'šakov, I. A.
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

12 refs.

UDC 801:3:519.2

✓ 73.5.105. ***Statistical estimates of the individual parameters of the frequency dictionaries.***— Большаков И. А. Статистические оценки отдельных параметров частотных словарей. «Научно-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1972, сер. 2, № 11. 21—26, 47. (In Russian; English summary).

Using the maximum verisimilitude method, the optimum algorithms for evaluation of ranked distributions, widely applied in informatics, are synthesized. The estimates are based on limited independent samples, that is on a limited «text» appearing as a disconnected sequence of «words». The upper quality limit of these algorithms is analyzed. By way of example, the measurement of the scale parameters of Zipf's distribution, exponential distribution and of parameters reflecting the bending point of Zipf's distribution are discussed. 10 refs.

Author's summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 254	Editor: / Date: / Keyboarder: / Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code:	Bibliographer: / Date:
Personal Name	pn		M.N. Borisova
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow
Original Title	ti0		Principy otbora materiala dla obučenija vyražitel´nomu čteniju na russkom jazyke
Translated Title	ti1		Principles of choosing materials for teaching elocution in Russian
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	12-19
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The characteristic features of elocution such as pithiness, clearness, impressiveness, and expressiveness are discussed. The technique of reading presupposes the mastery of breathing, of vocalization and of correct Russian pronunciation. The necessary elements are logical stress, pauses and syntagmatic division. In the system of exercises for teaching pauses attention should be paid to the punctuation marks and their function for understanding the sense should be explained. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), elocution,

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	P 316
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Borovko,Z.I.
Corporate Name	cn		Novosibirsk,U.S.S. R.
Original Title	ti0		Niekotoryje problemy potencjalnovo slovaria pri audiovanii
Translated Title	ti1		Some problems of potential lexicon in listening comprehension
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannyje Jazyki v Š~~z~~kole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	6
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	47-56
	cl11	References	2
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

When teaching listening comprehension itis important to make use of the vocabulary previously not known to the students because it facilitates the preparation of more interesting texts which are more natural in particular linguistic contexts.The author also discusses the possibility of the comprehension tests of groups of words. For this purpose he compares groups of words in English and Russian which possess the same roots in both languages. Eventually the author comes to the conclusion that comprehension of words unknown to the students depends partly on features of these words and partly on the context. Texts which are comprehended easily are usually interesting, containing dynamic plot. Easier for comprehension are the texts in which the new vocabulary is distributed evenly.

Descriptors: comprehension, use of language in communication vocabulary, language learning

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	025
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		L.F. Bragina
Corporate Name	cn		Voronež, U.S.S.R.
Original Title	ti0		O sisteme upražnenij v procese obučenija dialogičeskoj reči na srednej stupeni obučenija
Translated Title	ti1		The organization of exercises in the process of teaching dialogue in secondary schools
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	43-48
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In teaching dialogue to pupils one has to decide on the following tasks: 1.to give the notion of dialogue in its diverse forms, 2.to make the desired answers become automatic, 3.to teach variable answers in appropriate situations. The dialogue is preceded by a system of preparatory execises of both speech and training. Speech exercises develop skills and habits of speaking by one-self. Training exercises help to acquire this or that aspect of language and they should follow the speech exercises. Then the teacher can go on to the developing of dialogue in pairs and to memorization of a number of variants. Subsequently comes the creative work on dialogues by one-self.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, oral communication, dialogue, teaching methods

Center for Applied Linguistics ● [illegible]

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	[illegible]					
ERICS Processing	[illegible]	456 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keypuncher	Date
Originating Center	od1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-txn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1973, Series 1, no. 9, 24-25, 32				
Corporate Name	cn	Brodskij, M. P.				
Original Title	t0					
Translated Title	t1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	[illegible]	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		[illegible]		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 651.926

74.3.139. *A contest of scientific translators.*— **Бродский** М. П. Конкурс на лучший перевод научно-технического текста. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1973, сер. 1, № 9, 24–25, 32. (In Russian; English summary).

Translations submitted by participants of the contest are analysed. The conclusion is drawn that it is necessary to train translators in text editing and layout, the basic skills of translation, and to teach them the science of terminology.

Author's summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 317	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	Bucharin, W.J.	
Corporate Name	cn	Kostroma, USSR	
Original Title	ti0	Punktuacyjnyj razbor i rabota nad intonacjej	
Translated Title	ti1	The analysis of punctuation and intonation	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	R.J.Sz.
		Title	Russkij Jazyk v Szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	21-28
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The punctuation in texts should be explained in terms of intonation. Three cases may be distinguished where there is some interrelation between punctuation and intonation: 1. the intonation corresponds to the structure, meaning and punctuation, 2. the intonation partly corresponds to the structure and punctuation, 3. the intonation differentiates meaning and enables the unambiguous distribution of punctuation marks. The most important methods of acquisition of correlated punctuational and intonational habits are the following: observation of the intonational structure of analyzed sentences, constant repetition of basic intonational patterns by the students, graphic representation of some elements of intonational structure.

Descriptors: Intonation, punctuation, language learning

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL			
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 327	Editor	Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date
Personal Name	pn	R.A. Budagov			
Corporate Name	cn				
Original Title	ti0	Zakon mnogoznacznosti slowa			
Translated Title	ti1	The law of word polysemy			
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation			
		Title	Russkaja reč		
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			
		Year	1972		
		Volume or Number	3		
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	132-141		
	cl11	References			
Language	la	Text	Russian		
		Condensation			
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Most words in natural languages have many meanings Polysemy is an important property of lexical items contributing to the communicative power of a language. Lexicon is being enlarged not only quantitively but also qualitatively when old words receive new meanings. The sum of all meanings of a polysemantic word equals the sum of contexts in which the word can be used. descriptors:linguistics,lexicon,polysemy,language			

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

TA

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 7 311	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	D. Budreikaite	
Corporate Name	cn	Politechnical Institute, Kaunas	
Original Title	ti0	Audiovizualiniu priemoniu vartojimas, ugdant užsienio kalbos supratimo iš klausos įgūdžius	
Translated Title	ti1	Audiovisual Aids in the Development of Listening Comprehension in Foreign Language Teaching	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Kalbų dēstymas
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	79-82
	cl11	References	6
Language	la	Text	Lithuanian
		Condensation	English
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The development of listening comprehension in a foreign language teaching has a definite purpose - starting exercises in speaking the foreign language. In the initial stage a film is shown and the students are allowed to look into the text. During repetitions the students are not permitted to use the text. Films with foreign language comments are shown as well. The learners are supposed to memorize and then retell the story presented in the film. Starting with the second semester, the students listen to the recordings of the texts from their textbooks.

Descriptors: Second Language Learning, Listening Comprehension, Audiovisual Aids

8-70

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 227	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	F. Budzisz	
Corporate Name	cn	Gdańsk, Poland	
Original Title	u0	Nekotorye voprosy soderžanija i struktury učebnika russkogo jazyka	
Translated Title	u1	Some problems of content and structure of Russian manuals	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	81-84
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The problem of constructing Russian manuals for Polish university students is considered. In selecting materials for such manuals the interference should be taken into account. The grammatical minimum should include those grammatical constructions which strogly deviate from the means of expression in the base language and so cause serious difficulties. The lexical minimum should be established on the basis of frequency of use. The texts should be composed by specialists in science and technology. The manual should contain various kinds of texts: narrative,popular-scientific and scientific. Also the requirements for exercises to be placed in the manual are specified. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), teaching materials, manuals,	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	360	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn		I. Celmiņa
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0		Skaust vai neskaust prievardus
Translated Title	ti1		Should we use prepositions or not ?
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Latviešu valodas kultūras jautājumi.Rakstu krājums
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	9
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	20 ~~9~~ 24
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Latvian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The author's attempt is to clarify some points of usage of various constructions characterized by the presence or absence of a preposition, which constitutes a complicated problem of contemporary literary Latvian. There is a strong tendency in Latvian to extend the use of prepositions to positions where they are redundant, and on the other hand, to omit them in some obligatory positions, evidently under the influence of Russian. Descriptors: language teaching, interference, billingualism, Latvian

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

TA

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 114 · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	E.D. Čemodanova
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow
Original Title	ti0	O otbore i organizacii učebnogo materiala dla raboty s pomošč'ju texničeskix sredstv
Translated Title	ti1	Choice and organization of teaching material for the work with the help of technical aids
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation:
		Title: Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series:
		Year: 1973
		Volume or Number: 1
		Issue: · (pg20) Supplement
		Part: · (pg30) Supplement
		Pages: 73-74
	cl11	References: 7
Language	la	Text: Russian
		Condensation:
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

With the help of technical aids exercises may be carried out which serve to correct abilities and skills. The technical aids allow saving of time,establishment of feed-back relation between the teacher and the learner and guaranteeing of the individual character of the work. The teaching program should be constructed based on the theory of progressive formation of human activity. The chosen material should reflect the totality of learning difficulties. Except the linguaphone and teaching machines,also schemes,tables and other visual aids should be used.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), instructional aids,teaching programm,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C314	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date			

Personal Name	pn		L.N. Čerčop´jan
Corporate Name	cn		Rostov-na-Donu
Original Title	ti0		Obučenie monologičeskoj reči na srednem etape obučenija
Translated Title	ti1		Teaching monologue speech at the intermediate level of teaching
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	49-53
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		School should develop in learners untrained productive speech. Pupils learn the monologue speech during all school years. Teaching monologue speech at intermediate level causes serious difficulties. An exemplary lesson which includes listening to a story, control questions, retelling of the story, and home work is described. Using monologue speech pupils should be guided only by their memory. At first pupils are taught to use practiced speech and thereafter spontaneous one. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, German(second language), monologue speech,

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 257	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date			
Personal Name	pn	L.P. Čerkasova						
Corporate Name	cn	Xarkov						
Original Title	ti0	Metodika provedenija kontrol´nyx rabot po sovremennomu russkomu jazyku						
Translated Title	ti1	The methods of control procedures in teaching contemporary Russian						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation						
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series						
		Year	1973					
		Volume or Number	3					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement				
		Part		(pg30) Supplement				
		Pages	76-81					
	ci11	References	1					
Language	la	Text	Russian					
		Condensation						
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Some types of tasks used in control procedures are considered. To these types belong: (1)analysis of language facts with commentary and suggestions,(2)choice of grammatical material following the directions of the teacher,(3)grammatical-stylistic characterization of a given category,(4)full morphological analysis of parts of speech,(5)review of a scientific or methodological literature on a given theme. Control(verification) works may have combined character too. They may be done in groups or individually. Also problems of carrying out dictations and oral examinations are discussed. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), control procedures,oral examination,dictations,						

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	374 Accession Number · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Centre Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-Texn. inform. Sb. Vses. In-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1971, series 2, no. 8, 25-29, 43
Corporate Name	cn	Černaja, E.B. and Barinova, Z. B.
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series Year Volume or Number Issue — (pg20) Supplement Part — (pg30) Supplement Pages
	cl11	References
Language	la	Text Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

UDC 002.513.5:801.55:518.5

✓ 72.1.103. *On a stemming algorithm for nouns and adjectives.*— **Черная Е. Б., Баринова З. Б.** Об алгоритме выделения основ слов — существительных и прилагательных. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1971, сер. 2, № 8, 25—29, 43. (In Russian; English summary).

A stemming algorithm is proposed as an aid in formalized building of descriptor vocabularies, which applies to words commonly included in keyword lists: nouns, adjectives, full participles, and ordinal numerals. The algorithm depends on classification of word «endings» and their consistent identification with the word being analysed. 3 refs.

Authors' summary

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 337	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		

Personal Name	pn	G.V. Chruslow, V.V. Chruslowa	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Russkij jazyk w Japonii	
Translated Title	ti1	Russian language in Japan	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkaja rec'
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	140-147
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The difficulties which the speakers of Japanese have in mastering Russian are discussed. The difficulties concern phonetics, grammar and lexis. The interference errors usually involve agreement and government relations, wrong use of pronouns, not distinguishing between perfective and non-perfective forms. Many difficulties are psychological in character. Russian is more concise and precise than Japanese. Often Japanese who have mastered Russian claim that they have less difficulty in expressing themselves while speaking Rusiian than while using Japanese

descriptors: language use, language learning, interference errors.

477

8-70 (over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 305	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	S.A. Chwaronina				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, USSR				
Original Title	ti0	Widy raboty nad tekstom				
Translated Title	ti1	Techniques of Working with Text				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubiezom			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	3			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	5-8			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation	English			

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The practice of teaching Russian as a second language helped to develop a great variety of techniques of working with text. Depending on the goal of teaching the following problems should be considered: types of work, their sequence, and types of exercises. The author suggests the following order of exercises in the work with a text:

1. choral reading
2. individual reading
3. exercises in speaking /retelling the story/, the discussion of the text
4. exercises in writing - compositions.

The lexico-grammatical material based on the text should also be analysed and mastered.

Descriptors: Second Language Learning, Russian, Reading Skills, Writing Skills, Speech Skills, Traditional Grammar

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C 310	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	L.A. Davydova					
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow					
Original Title	ti0	Obučenie učaščixsja samokontrolju na urokax anglijskogo jazyka					
Translated Title	ti1	Teaching self-control to learners in English lessons					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	1				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	70-75				
	cl11	References	2				
Language	la	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

Many errors committed by pupils especially in written speech are caused,among other things,by the lack of self-control habit. The author suggest three forms of self-control: imposed,individual, and mutual. Each of these three forms of self-control is dealt with more in detail. The work of teaching various kinds of self-control to learners should be continued during all the teaching process.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, English(second language), teaching methods, self-control,

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	511 Accession Number	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch. tr. Sverdl. gos. ped. in-t" 1975, Collection 226, 36-48	
Corporate Name	cn	Demidova, K. I.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.32.

75.10.106. *A new type of dialect dictionary.*— Демидова К. И. О новом типе диалектного словаря. «Науч. тр. Свердл. гос. пед. ин-т», 1975, сб. 226, 36—48. (In Russian).

A family organization of entries of a dialect dictionary is suggested which treats a family as the lexico-semantic paradigm (LSP) of the entry (the most frequent in the family) word. The approach is said to be fitting for dialect dictionaries as it provides an explicit description of the specifics of the dialect's vocabulary. An LSP includes words denoting all sort of similar things (e. g., dishes prepared from eggs). A family entry indicates: (1) semantic factors common for all LSP elements; (2) definition of the entry word; (3) the latter's synonyms and antonyms; and (4) typical contexts (examples) characterizing the entry word combinabilities for the given meaning and also the combinabilities of the other LSP elements. 15 refs.
E. S.

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number D 333	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	K. Denčeva	
Corporate Name	cn	Bulgaria, Tyrnovo	
Original Title	ti0	Upražnenija s perforkartami - effektivnaja forma obratnoj svjazi	
Translated Title	ti1	The use of perforated cards in exercises - an effective form of feed-back	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	85-89
	cl11	References	
Language	ls	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The application of perforated cards gives the possibility to receive feed-back information which is necessary for deciding on the problem of transition to speech exercises after the exercises aiming at development of some primary skills have been gone through. The pupils get perforated cards on which the correct endings should be checked. The new information may be given if 85% - 90% of pupils have acquired a half of the transmitted information. The perforated cards help to individualize and to control the teaching process. They allow for producing more active independent work in the whole class; they develop pupils' self-control and save time.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), teaching methods, perforated cards,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 344 | Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code | Bibliographer | Date
Personal Name	pn	J.D.Deszeriew, J.F.Protczenko
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, USSR
Original Title	ti0	Jazyk mira i drużby
Translated Title	ti1	The language of peace and friendship
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation:
		Title: Russkij jazyk za rubieżom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series:
		Year: 1972
		Volume or Number: 4
		Issue: | (pg20) Supplement
		Part: | (pg30) Supplement
		Pages: 68-73
	cl11	References: 7
Language	la	Text: Russian
		Condensation:
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

The author of the article points out that there is an increasing influence of the Russian language on the development of the languages of other nations of the USSR. Above all, it is expressed in the form of lexical borrowings, in the area of terminology, as well as in the formation of new styles, new types of verbal relations and syntactic constructions. It is observed that there exists a partial influence of phonetics and morphology of Russian on the languages of smaller nations.

These languages sometimes borrow structural features of Russian syllables, words and affixes. Numerous lexical borrowings come directly from Russian, and many words of international use enter the languages of particular languages ~~f~~ of the USSR thruogh Russian.

Descriptors: language structure, nation-wide language, phonetics, morphology, lexical borrowings.

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C321
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		A.L. Diment
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow
Original Title	ti0		Igry,stixotvorenija i pesni na nacal'nom etape obucenija
Translated Title	ti1		Games,verses,and songs at the elementary level of teaching
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v skole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	76-83
	cl11	References	Russian
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		Games,verses,and songs may be used especially in lower grades. They fulfill the role of activating vocabulary,grammar,working on reading,pronunciation and oral speech. Various phonetic, lexical and grammatical games referring to English are described. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, English(second language), language games,

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	483
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		SOURCE JOURNAL: "Sakartvelos SSR Mecnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti šromebi, Tr. In-t sistem upr. AN GruzSSR" 1974, 11-12, No. 3, 69-99.
Corporate Name	cn		Dokvadze, E. A.
Original Title	t0		
Translated Title	tt1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	ls	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801

74.12.122. *Analysis of the contents of Russian animate nouns.*— Доквадзе Е. А. Анализ содержания русских одушевленных существительных. «Сакартвелос ССР Мецниеребата Академиа. Мартвис системебис институти шромеби, Тр. Ин-т систем. упр. АН ГрузССР», 1974, 11-12, № 3, 69-99. (In Russian).

46 patterns for interpretation of Russian derivative (suffix) nouns — *nomina agentis* — are given; the interpretations of all individual nouns of this type are reduced to these patterns. Examples of patterns: $X \leftarrow \overset{1}{P}$ [predicate] (prof [professionally] баскетболист-'one professionally playing basketball'); $P_1 \overset{1}{\rightarrow} \overset{1}{Y} \leftarrow$ in a pair $\overset{2}{\rightarrow} \overset{1}{X} \leftarrow P_1$ (напарник-one working in pair with another). The patterns are illustrated by lists of pertinent nouns. Interpretations of these nouns can be used to distinguish the meanings of Russian word-formational suffixes of *nomina agentis*. It is symptomatic that various components of interpretation of a *nomena agentis* can correspond to a word from which this noun is formally derived: either the apical predicate (пьяница='one who drinks heavily') or one of the places of this predicate (собачник='one who is fond of dogs'). In the dictionary the *nomina agentis*, apart from their own dictionary entries, should be given in the entries of the words whose formal derivatives they are. 2 refs. L. Iordanskaya

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	478 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Sakartvelos SSR Mecnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti šromebi, Tr. In-t sistem upr. AN GruzSSR" 1974, 11-12, No. 3, 50-68.				
Corporate Name	cn	Dokvadze, E.A.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.55

74.10.97. *Contraction of Georgian noun stems during inflexion.*— Доквадзе Е. А. Стягивание грузинских именных основ при формообразовании. «Сакартвелос ССР Мицниеребата Академиа. Мартвис системебис институти шромеби, Тр. Ин-т систем упр. АН ГрузССР», 1974, 11-12, № 3, 50-68. (In Russian).

The rules are set out which unambiguously specify the Georgian noun stems that are subject to contraction. 2 refs.

Author's summary

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 246	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	V.J. Doroxova				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow				
Original Title	ti0	Pobuždenie mladšix školnikov k aktivnomu učeniju				
Translated Title	ti1	Stimulating elementary school pupils to more active study				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Sovetskaja pedagogika			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	5			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	49-55			
	cit1	References				
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

There are three main conceptions to impel pupils to active reading. It can be done through the strict accurately organized process of the pupils' instruction while impelling pupils to learn diligently. But this kind of teaching does not develop initiative and enthusiasm. In following the principle of complicated pedagogical practice a lot of visual aids and didactic games is used. This approach develops involuntary attention and direct interest but the will is absent. The most effective is learning in the conditions of problem solving situation. In the process of teaching these three approaches should be connected with each other.

Descriptors: teaching methods, reading, language teaching, problem solving,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 237	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	N.A. Efimov					
Corporate Name	cn	School inspector in the Ibresinskij District of Chuvash ASSR					
Original Title	ti0	Postanovka učebnyx problem kak odno iz sredstv organizacii samostojatel´noj raboty učaščixsja na urokax					
Translated Title	ti1	Problem-solving as a means of organizing the work independently in the classroom					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	3				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	53-58				
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The problem-solving situation stimulates the learners to work on his own in the classroom. The children should be given opportunities to look for ways of surmounting the cognitive difficulties. The teacher states the problem and the learners, after realizing ~~its~~ crux of the problem, try on their own to investigate it and achieve a concrete solution. There are several stages in the problem-solving process: (a) understanding of the problem by the learners, (b) the learners' attempt to construct a tentative solving hypothesis, (c) verification of hypothesis, (d) solving of the problem and drawing conclusions. The problem-solving practice exerts a positive influence upon the quality of acquiring new material. Descriptors: language learning, teaching methods, problem-solving, learning methods						

TA

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 027	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	N.V. Eluxina, M.G. Kasparova	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Podgotovka učebnogo teksta dla audirovanija	
Translated Title	ti1	Preparation of teaching texts for audiation	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	40-47
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

In order to increase the effects of audiation the time of presentation of information should be shortened. Meaning redundancy manifests itself in repetition of information, in more precise restatement of an earlier expressed thought, and in redundant explanation. Elimination of artistically conditioned details and repetitions is less negative than interlarding an easy text with needless details. If texts happen to be to hard they should be subdivided into parts and the organization of audiation should be based on these parts.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, audiation, teaching methods

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	223
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		F.P. Ericjan
Corporate Name	cn		Ečmiadzina, Armenian SSR
Original Title	ti0		Multiplikacionnye filmy - sredstwo razvitija i obogaščenija reči učaščixsja IV-VI klassov
Translated Title	ti1		Films as a means of development and enrichment of the speech of pupils in the 4th-6th grades
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	31-37
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The aim of teaching Russian is to perceive oral speech by ear and to speak independently. In applying films the following stages may be distinguished:(1)the choice of appropriate film(usually a popular tale); (2)preliminary conversation in the first lesson including retelling of the content of the tale and answering questions based on the reading of the text;this should help to fix the vocabulary;(3)in the second lesson the pupils talk about the content of the tale and look at the film on TV; (4)in the third lesson the text of the film recorded on tape is listened to and retold. This form of work activates the passive knowledge of pupils and enriches their active vocabulary. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), audio-visual aids, teaching methods,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	cy1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0		Accession Number P 321 Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1		Center Code Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn		Fejertas,S.
Corporate Name	cn		Agricultural Academy, Kaunas
Original Title	ti0		Apie Kalbinę nuovoką, besimokant užsienio kalbos aukštojoje mokykloje
Translated Title	ti1		Language capacity and teaching foreign languages in high schools
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Kalbu, destymas
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Lietuvos TSR aukštojo ir specialiojo vidurinio mokslo ministerija. Kauno politachnikos institutas
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	71-75
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Lithuanian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		Language capacity is viewed as the ability to use the previusly learned material in language practice. Very important is the ability to understand sentences in context, ike. extralinguistic knowledge in specialized texts. Examples ~~from~~ in the German language from agriculture are given. Descriptors: language capacity, specialized texts

8-70

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C307
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		S.K. Folomkina
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow
Original Title	ti0		Čtenie tekstov v V klasse
Translated Title	ti1		Reading texts in 5th grade
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	33-40
	cl11	References	10
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Reading may be viewed both as a kind of speech activity (a way of receiving information) and as an exercise (mastering language material or habit). The habits and skills of mature reading should be inculcated in learners. From the very beginning the reading must be considered as an independent mode of speech activity and its basic task is the comprehension of the text read. The reading of a text should be preceded by a preparation of pupils for new words and structures. The preparatory exercises aim at formation of habits for the recognition of graphic patterns of new words. The reading itself aims only at text comprehension. The memorization of lexical items and sentence patterns should be the consequence of reading but not its basic task.

Descriptors: teaching foreign languages, English (second language), reading,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 253	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Ju.V. Fomenko				
Corporate Name	cn	Novosibirsk				
Original Title	ti0	O principax klassifikacii ǒsibok v pis′mennyx rabotax školnikǒv				
Translated Title	ti1	Principles of classifying errors in the written compositions of pupils				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Russkij jazyk v škole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	1			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	32-35			
	ci1	References				
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors | ab

Errors are usually subdivided into orthographical,punctuational and stylistic. The last mentioned comprise lexical,phraseological, and sometimes,also morphological,syntactic and logical errors. Such a broadend interpretation of stylistic errors is inappropriate The most undesirable are lexical and grammatical errors. The stylistic errors proper should be regarded as pardonable. The classification of errors should be based upon the correspondance of speech to the real facts. Also some problems of graphical marking of errors are discussed.

Descriptors: language learning, error analysis

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type tyl

LINCS Processing pr0 384 Accession Number | Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date

Originating Center pd1 Center Code | Bibliographer | Date

Personal Name pa SOURCE JOURNAL: "Tartu Ulikooli toimetised, Uch. zap. Tartus. un-ta" 1971, issue 284, 396-414

Corporate Name cn Frumkina, R.M. and Vasilev , A.P.

Original Title to

Translated Title tt

Source Journal so1 Abbreviation | Title

Pagination Grouping pg Series | Year | Volume or Number | Issue | Part | Pages

[pg20] Supplement

[pg30] Supplement

References ct11

Language la Text | Condensation

Abstract / Descriptors ab

UDC 410:31

72.5.86. ***Application of psychometric methods in linguistic research.*** — Фрумкина Р. М., Василевич А. П. Применение психометрических методов в лингвистических исследованиях. «Tartu Ulikooli toimetised, Уч. зап. Тартус. ун-та», 1971, вып. 284, 396—414. (In Russian).

According to the hypothesis proposed earlier (Frumkina, R. M. Problems of word perception depending on probability. In: Problemy Jazykoznaniya, Moscow, 1969. Papers presented by Soviet Delegation to the 10th International Linguistic Congress (In Russian)), — stating that in the speech mechanisms the speech units are ordered according to their frequency of occurrence in the verbal behaviour of the individual (i. e., they have a «frequency index») and assuming that this order can coincide for a certain class of individuals, the authors propose to use — as the best approximation to the «frequency indices» — a method for obtaining information on text unit frequencies by a direct reference to the linguistic intuition of the native speakers. A method of successive intervals was chosen for experiment; the subjects were to divide the set of stimulus words between a number of categories, each stimulus being processed independently of the remaining ones. The number of categories on the scale adopted was 7, the categories were given verbal names and numbers 1 («never occurs»), 2 («very seldom»), 3 («rather seldom than often»), 4 («not very often but not often»), 5 («rather often than seldom»), 6 («very often»), 7 («all the time»). To fill the first category dummy words were used. The words were more or less uniformly distributed by the categories. The results were ascribed with an estimate, which was the category number, from 2 to 7. For a more compact expression of the experimental data the median of estimates distribution was computed. The median is the numerical measure of the estimates of a word which corresponds to such point at the category scale (or estimates' scale) that 50 of the estimates of the subjects lie to the right of it. The general scattering was measured by the value of the semi-interquartile range *Q*, that is the half-interval between the categories giving 25% on both the ends of the scale of the number of estimates of the given words by all the subjects. A complete agreement of the subject gives the minimum *Q*, absence of an agreement, the maximum *Q*. The words for the experiment were selected from Steinfeldt's dictionary — 8 words for the group «frequent-1, 26 words of the group «frequent-2», and from the Spelling Dictionary of Russian — 66 words of the «rare» group. Two dummy words were used in the experiment. The findings suggest that by the median and *Q*. the objectively — as given by dictionary — frequent words, are also subjectively frequent. Divergences were observed for the words штаб (staff), пионер (pioneer), сила (force) which were subjectively less frequent as by the dictionary. Subjectively more frequent were the words туфли (shoes), зонтик (umbrella), пакет (package), сорт (sort), норма (quota). None of the words was given a unanimous estimate, but there was no complete divergence by *Q*. The reliability of the experiment was verified by a repeat test. 23 refs.

V. Matveenko

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 110 Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: Bibliographer: Date:	
Personal Name	pn	C.J. Galeckaja	
Corporate Name	cn	Kiev	
Original Title	ti0	O slovare služebnyx slov dla inostrancev	
Translated Title	ti1	Dictionary of form-words for foreign students	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	37-39
	ci11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The principles of constructing a dictionary of form-words are discussed. This should be a one-language dictionary comprizing primary and derived form-words arranged alphabetically. Short grammatical characteristics and the functional role of such form-words as prepositions,conjunctions,and particles,illustrated with examples, is given. Also samples of dictionary items are presented.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language),
dictionary of form-words,

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A ~~SERIAL~~ COLLECTION				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 366	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Galperin, P.J.				
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, USSR				
Original Title	ti0	K psichologii formirovania reczi na inostrannom jazykie				
Translated Title	ti1	About the psychology of forming speech habits in a foreign language				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Psicholingvistika i Obuc~~z~~enie Inostrancev Russkomu			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Jazyku			
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	60-71			
	cl11	References	7			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

One of the main difficulties in mastering a foreign language is the lack of one-to-one correspondence between the objective contents of the thought and the linguistic form. For instance, in Russian the same objective relationships can be expressed by a few different case forms. In this connection, three things are relevant in teaching foreign languages: 1. comparison and explanation of all forms of a given grammatical category in both the native and the foreign languages, 2. establishing the language consciousness as the central link of each linguistic structure, 3. the methodology of formation of speech habits by stages.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, grammatical forms, Russian, psychology of foreign language teaching, methodology of foreign language teaching

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A COLLECTION

Publication Type	ty2					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 297	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	P.J. Galperin				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow				
Original Title	ti0	K psixologii formirovanija reči na inostrannom jazyke				
Translated Title	ti1	On the problem of speech formation in foreign language				
Editor	en1	A.A.Leont´ev, T.V.Rjabova				
Title of Larger Work	sn0	Psixolingvistika i obučenie inostrancev russkomu jazyku				
Imprint	im0	City	Moscow			
	im1	Publisher	Moscow University			
	im2	Year	1972			
Collation	cl1	Pages 60-71	References 7			
Periodical	ss1	Abbreviation	Title			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Year			
		Volume or Number	Issue			
Language	la	Text Russian	Condensation			

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

One of the difficulties of mastering speech in foreign language is caused by the fact that the objective content of thought is deprived of an adequate link with linguistic form of expression. This inadequacy concerns as a rule all formal structures of language, but practically it appears in learning foreign language. Explaining language structures it is not simply to relate them with extralinguistic objects but to separate a proper linguistic meaning of these structures. At the beginning a characterization of an objective content of a given form or category of the foreign language should be given, in contrast to the native language, and all cases of use of this form should be presented. The formal structures should be presented as meaningful ones. The role of linguistic consciousness is to establish an adequate conceptual connection between the content of thought and the form of its expression.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, psycholinguistics,

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 248	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	M.G. Garunov				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, High school Nr. 332				
Original Title	ti0	Samostojatel´naja rabota učaščixsja kak sredstvo nakoplenija opyta tvorčeskoj dejatel´nosti				
Translated Title	ti1	Pupils´ self-directed activity as a means of gaining creative experience				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Sovetskaja pedagogika			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	52-57			
	ci11	References				
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors | ab

Creative activity is an ability to transfer one´s own knowledge and skills into the new situation. Cognitive activity consists in the following five stages: acquainting, searching, operative-reconstucting, varying, and controlling. Some factors contributing to the development of creative activity of pupils are discussed.

Descriptors: cognitive learning, language learning, independent learning,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	px0	375 Accession Number	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-Texn. inform. Sb. Vses. In-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1971, series 2, no. 10, 10-15, 37	
Corporate Name	cn	Gindin, S. I.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 001:801.54

✓ 72.2.31. *Text semantics and the various information theories.* — Гиндин С. И. Семантика текста и различные теории информации. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1971, сер. 2, № 10, 10—15, 37. (In Russian; English summary).

The paper analyses the interrelations between the information theory and linguistic semantics. The semantic implications are considered of the various information theories as proposed by Shannon, Carnap, Bar-Hillel, Voitvillo, Wells, Kolmogorov, Meloney, Harr and Poletaev. The author shows that it is not only necessary to lean on the notions of the process of apprehension of information for the studies of text semantics, but that also the information theory must lean on an elaborated concept of the semantic structure of the text. For the purposes of linguistic semantics, the theory of semantic information proposed by Yu. A. Shreider is considered to be particularly adequate. Applications of this theory to the formalization of the concept of the actual division of the sentence and the problem of perception of unknown (untranslated) words are discussed. 39 refs.

Summary, modified

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 034	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pci	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	I.A. Giniatullin, A.V. Greiser	
Corporate Name	cn	Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	t0	Nekotorye voprosy stimulirovanija ustnoj reči	
Translated Title	tt1	Some problems of stimulating oral speech	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	72-76
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Situations of everyday life are analysed which produce speech reactions. To such situations belong e.g. meeting an acquaintance with a bandaged hand, children playing in the street, a student coming home late,etc. Speech reactions in such situations are not only possible but necessary. The investigation and analysis of the characteristic features and components of such situations should also belong to the scope of interest of the foreign language methodologists.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods,
oral communication, context

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	509
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1975, Series 2, no. 4, 25-32, 39	
Corporate Name	cn	Ginzburg, E. L. and Probst, M. A.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.31:801.56

75.9.121. *Linguistic substitutions and their structures.* — Гинзбург Е. Л., Пробст М. А. Лингвистические подстановки и их структура. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1975, сер. 2, № 4 25-32, 39. (In Russian; English and German summaries).

In the framework of the notion of a meaningful sentence which treats it as a combination of restrictions to interactions of the dictionary characteristics of words, the transformations connected with the replacement of a word by other words are investigated. A number of dictionary characteristics of words are formulated (relationships, combinabilities, valences) as a basis for the study of the transformations carried out on the dictionary (replacements, substitutions, substitution classes). With the aid of these transformations, the authors propose to examine the transformations of sentence introduced by the former. Authors' summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	379 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-Texn. inform. Sb. Vses. In-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1971, series 2, no. 9, 35-38				
Corporate Name	cn	Gladkij, A.V.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg2) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				

Abstract Descrip

UDC 51:801

72.3.116. *Description of the syntactic structure of sentence in terms of syntactical groups. I. Formal apparatus.*— Гладкий А. В. Описание синтаксической структуры предложения с помощью систем синтаксических групп, I. Формальный аппарат. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1971, сер. 2, № 9, 35—38. (In Russian; English summary).

An attempt at building a «combined system of sentence structure description» is made. The purpose is to provide for a convenient representation (in the framework of the system) of the syntactical relations for which the direction is relevant as well as the syntactical relations for which it is irrelevant. This must be done so that the relations be established not only between words but also between groups of words; besides, these groups should be capable of having an internal syntactical structure of their own. The method for description of sentence structure proposed by the author is a simultaneous generalization of the concepts of the phrase structure system and the tree of dependencies (the two concepts being comprised in it as its two special cases); it permits a new substantial interpretation of the structure in a number of instances usually involving difficulties of syntactical analysis; in particular, the case of nonprojective dependency trees (in the definition of the syntactical structure proposed by the author projectivity is considered in a generalized sense as a universal rule admitting of no exceptions); the system permits to describe certain cases of syntactical ambiguity which have not been noticed so far but are incapable of a formal interpretation in terms of either the dependency trees or the phrase structure. The formal apparatus proposed by he author is «static», like those of the phrase structure grammar and the dependency tree: it is a language for notation of a syntactic structure rather than a procedure for generation or analysis of sentences. The first part of the paper describes the formal apparatus; the second part will be devoted to substantial interpretations. 5 refs.

Author's summary

UDC 801.55

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	033
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		E.A. Glikina
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Original Title	ti0		K voprosu ob obučenii frazovomu udareniju v sovremennom anglijskom jazyke
Translated Title	ti1		On the problem of teaching phrase accent in contemporary English
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	18-27
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In teaching English it is often observed that the learners do not stress correctly the word upon which the correct understanding of the whole sentence depends, e.g. the answers to the questions: Who lives in Leningrad? Where do your friends live? have the same intonation pattern. This paper aims at making the teacher of English sensitive the the role played by phrase accent in English and discusses the problem of helping the learner to acquire proper phrase accent.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, English(second language), intonation

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 476	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Sakartvelos SSR Mecnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti Šromebi, Tr. In-t sistem upr. AN GruzSSR" 1974, 1-2, No. 3, 113-134.				
Corporate Name	cn	Godabrelidze, L. S.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors ab

/ UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.55
74.10.94. *Morphological analysis of German word-forms (inflexion)*.— Годабрелидзе Л. С. Морфологический анализ немецких словоформ (формообразование). «Сакартвелос ССР Мецниеребата Академия. Мартвис системебис институти шромеби, Тр. Ин-т систем упр. АН ГрузССР», 1974, 1-2, № 3, 113-134. (In Russian).

Algorithm for automatic analysis of German word forms is described. The suffix homonymy resolution is considered. To eliminate homonymy of stems a classification of morphological types for verbs, nouns and pronouns has been introduced. It is based on combinability of stem with this or that suffix. Tables of morphological types and table algorithms for identification of word and form suffixes are presented. 3 refs. Author's summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	px10	426 Accession Number	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	po1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Tr. Leningr. in-t aviats. priborostr." 1972, issue 95, 125-127	
Corporate Name	cn	Golovačeva, A. K.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 007.519

✓ 73.4.75. *Applying information theory to language teaching methods.*— Головачева А. К. О применении теории информации к методике обучения языку. «Тр. Ленингр. ин-т авиац. приборостр.», 1972, вып. 95, 125—127. (In Russian).

Briefly recapitulated are the major propositions of Shannon's information theory based on statistical structure of text. The author supports the proposition by R. G. Piotrovsky that a «basic language» should be developed in constructing a man-machine system. Frequency of usage must be the chief criterion in selecting words for that base language. In teaching specialists a foreign language it would be efficient to confine the material to be learnt to the functional style and the basic language of texts in their special field. For example, the first one thousand words of frequency dictionary of the electronics subset of English language cover an average 80 per cent of texts in the field; knowing these words is practically enough for understanding these texts. 5 refs. A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	115
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		G.G. Gordilova
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow
Original Title	u0		Učet psixolingvističeskix faktorov pri obučenii reči
Translated Title	ut		The consideration of psycholinguistic factors in teaching speech
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	[illegible]	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	68-72
	cl11	References	2
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The knowledge of language rules does not guarantee the mastery of a foreign language. It is necessary to use language rules, and to possess appropriate habits and skills. Especially important are such processes of speech activity as choice and collation which in two languages take place in different ways. Thus psycholinguistic mechanisms of a target language and a native language should be compared in order to account for the similarities and differences of appropriate operations. Also indispensable is the confrontation of forms and functions of language means. The way of introducing the endings of adjectives and of verbs of motion in Russian classes based on psycholinguistics is discussed. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, contrastive psycholinguistics

8-70

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	495 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Eksperim. semantika" Issue 1. Kalinin, 1974, 17-20					
Corporate Name	cn	Gorevaja, V. S.					
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

✓ UDC 801.54

✓ 75.6.94. *Semantic structure of word in different styles of Standard Modern English.* — Горевая В. С. Семантическая структура слова в разных стилевых подразделениях современного английского языка. В сб. «Эксперим. семантика». Вып. 1. Калинин, 1974, 17—20. (In Russian).

Style categories of the Standard Modern English are defined in terms of interaction of direct and figurative meanings in the semantic structure of word. Four functional styles are investigated: fiction, newspaper, science publications, play dialogues. Frequency of occurrence of direct and figurative meanings in various styles and proportions of original and stencil metaphoric and metanymic meanings in newspaper language are given. A prevalence of direct meanings and that of metaphoric/metanymic ones has been identified for scientific and for newspaper styles respectively. Different frequencies of occurrence of direct and figurative meanings are observed in fiction.

K. D.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 226	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	A.I. Crekul	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	ti0	O nekotoryx učebnikax russkogo jazyka dla načalʹnyx klassov	
Translated Title	ti1	New manuals of Russian for elementary grades	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	25-31
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The elementary teaching comprizes three stages: preliminary oral course, manual- and postmanual period. The existing manuals suffer from certain deficiencies. There is no interdependence between phonology, grammar and lexicon. The principle of frequency of use of particular sounds, syllables and words as well as the varying difficulty in pronunciation of sounds are not accorded due interest. Further deficiencies consist in arbitrariness of introducing grammatical forms, in the primitive character and monotony of texts, in the heterogeneity of lexicon, in neglecting the principle of repet[illegible] etc. Some basic requirements for manuals are presented.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), manuals, language materials preparation

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	485 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 5, Moscow, 1974, 111-124				
Corporate Name	cn	Grikurova, D.A.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

✓ UDC 651.926:681.39]:801

74.12.124. ***Word order in certain Georgian phrases in automatic synthesis. (Noun, adverb, masdar and participial phrases).*** — Грикурова Д. А. О порядке слов в некоторых словосочетаниях грузинского языка в процессе автоматического синтеза. (Именные, наречные, масдарные и причастные словосочетания). В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 5. М., 1974, 111-124. (In Russian).

In conjunction with automatic translation into Georgian, the rules for transition from surface-syntactic structure (SSS) of some Georgian phrases (P) to linear word-order (LWO) in them are described. P are considered in which the syntactic governer is a noun, an adverb, an adjective, a masdar or an adverb. The SSS is a dependency tree whose nodes are lexical units and branches are marked with symbols of direct dominance relations. The rules for transition from SSS to LWO appear as $A \rightarrow B/D$, where A is a fragment of SSS, B is a rule of LWO, and D is additional conditions to combinability. 160 structures of P are distinguished depending on the number of words and the types of LWO (the basic types of LWO: strictly fixed, free, weakly fixed, mixed). Rules of LWO of two types are defined for them: (1) for two or three-word P and (2) for four-word or longer P. The operation of the rules is exemplified by several P structures. 31 refs.

V. Al'perin

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 032	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		

Personal Name	pn	P.B. Gurvič	
Corporate Name	cn	Vladimir, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Obučenie vedeniju parnogo i gruppovogo dialoga v škole	
Translated Title	ti1	Teaching the dialogue and group conversation in schools	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	53-62
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The importance of group conversations is emphasized which to a greater extent than dialogues activate the learners. Group conversations help to develop learners' initiative for speaking. The place of dialogue in the frame of oral exercises is also discussed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, dialogue, group conversations

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	463 Accession Number	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Knižn. a ved. inform." 1973, 5, No. 2, 70-76.	
Corporate Name	cn	Hlaváč, Teodor	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors

UDC 659.926.008.5

74.4.150. *Computer-assisted surmounting of the language barrier.*— Hlaváč, Teodor. Počitačové riešenia rečovej bariéry. «Knižn. a ved. inform.», 1973. 5, No. 2, 70—76. (In Slovak; Russian, German and English summaries).

Only some 8 per cent of scientists and engineers read English texts without a dictionary and only 4 per cent German texts. Therefore, every nation, particularly a minor one, is faced with the language barrier problem. The conventional methods of dictionary compilation are insufficient for coping with the task; so, computerization is necessary. For automated compilation of multilingual dictionary, an alphabetic word list of some commonly known language can be taken for the basis (e. g., English); every term is to be furnished with a numeric code and the translation equivalents in other language should be ascribed the same codes; the process could then be extended to a third language, etc. Assuming that there are bilingual dictionaries to 200 different languages, a multilanguage dictionary compilation would require combinations of two, three, four, etc. language dictionaries, which will ultimately give rise to an enormous figure of possible combinations. This is a kind of operation that only a computer can carry out. The multilingual dictionary stored on magnetic tape could be used by specialists of all nations. The method could be employed to compile multilingual thesauri which could help in cooperation and information exchange, in particular, within the framework of the socialist nations. V. Salchinsky

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	514
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1975, Series 1, no. 5, 27-31, 39
Corporate Name	cn		Ignat'ev, B. I.
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.316.4

75.11.26. *Appendix: a component of special bilingual dictionary.*— **Игнатьев Б. И.** Приложение как составная часть отраслевого двуязычного словаря. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1975, сер. 1, № 5, 27-31, 39. (In Russian; English and German summaries).

The problem is posed of elaborating the contents of appendices of special bilingual dictionaries on the basis of an analysis of the existing dictionary appendices. Special importance is given to graphic appendices, which have the following advantages: they help the reader understand the meanings of the terms and give him a clearer idea of an unfamiliar subject, they enable the compiler to be content with more succinct definitions, by an illustration it is possible to show — in real or conventional form — the interaction of the various parts and units of the objects being described as well as of the various factors determining the physical phenomena under consideration; sometimes it is possible to give a complete terminological microsystem of the input language in an appendix. 14 refs. Author's summary

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	475 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1974, Series 1, no. 5, 24-30, 37
Corporate Name	cn	Ignat'ev, B. I.
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title		
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year		
		Volume or Number		
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages		
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text		
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

UDC 801.316.4

74.10.86. *The principles of construction of a bilingual special dictionary.* — Игнатьев Б. И. Принципы построения отраслевого двуязычного словаря. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1974, сер. I, № 5, 24-30, 37. (In Russian; English summary).

The criteria for choice of vocabulary for a terminology dictionary are considered as is its completeness, coverage of narrow special and universal scientific vocabularies, the method for distinction of the individual meanings of multiple-meaning terms and choice of translation equivalents. It is established that, in choosing terms for a specialized dictionary, key importance is given to the significance of the term for the field in question and that this criterion often clashes with the frequency criterion. The term of the input language should be correlated with that of an output language, taking into account that each of these is a part of its own terminology system. The standardizing function of specialized dictionaries is emphasized as a medium for dissemination of standard terminology. 25 refs. Author's summary

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	P 324
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	O.N. Ivančinova	
Corporate Name	cn	Lipeck	
Original Title	ti0	Organizacija samostojatel'noj raboty učaščixsja na uroke	
Translated Title	ti1	Organization of learner' independent work in the classroom	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	6
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	69-75
	cl11	References	2
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	An organization of studies is required which guarantees active work of the pupils in the course of the whole lesson. For this purpose the learned material should be constantly actively reproduced. In working with texts an independent work aiming at reproduction of texts is recommended. In working on grammatical and lexical material the most effective are exercises on a given theme using patterns or not. In The latter case the teacher sets only the situation and the learner constructs the text. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching organization, texts, German(second language),	

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing		390 Accession Number / Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code / Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 32-34
Corporate Name	cn	Jakovleva, N. S.
Original Title	t0	
Translated Title	t1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation
		Title
Pagination Grouping	pd	Series
		Year
		Volume or Number
		Issue — (pg20) Supplement
		Part — (pg30) Supplement
		Pages
	cl11	References
Language	ls	Text
		Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

UDC 801.56

72.6.118. *The functions of the word наоборот in text.*— Яковлева Н. С. Функции слова *наоборот* в тексте. В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2. М., 1971, 32-34. (In Russian).

The word наоборот 'vice versa' is a means to reduce textual information. In that capacity наоборот is used in two cases — depending on the rules of the semantic unfolding of a «reduced» text in passing over to its inner structure: 1. The unfolding is connected with the permutation of places of the same predicate: *It turns out that it is not society that corrects the leaders, but vice versa.* The predicate *vice versa* dictates the following unfolding of the meaning: ... *it turns out that the leaders correct society.* 2. The unfolding is connected with the permutation of places of different predicates: *When the helmsman sees that the ship has swerved to the left from the course he turns the rudder to the right, and vice versa.* The word *vice versa* in that case dictates not the permutation of places of a single predicate, but of two different predicates (these of the main and subordinata clauses). The usage of *vice versa* in the case when the opposition of two situations is explicit and does not depend on *vice versa* should be considered separately. In such cases the phrase emphasizes the opposition but does not function as a means of text reduction: *However, the battles near Smolensk were not at all dwindling, on the contrary, they were gaining fresh vigour.* 3 refs. T. Molchanova

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	381 Accession Number	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-Texn. inform. Sb. Vses. In-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1971, series 2, no. 11, 21-24, 28	
Corporate Name	cn	Janus, È.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.54

72.3.119. *Five Polish vocabulary entries: klęska, pasażer, walka, zwycięstwo, zwyciężać.*— **Янус Э.** Пять польских словарных статей: klęska, pasazer, walka, zwycięstwo, zwyciężać. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1971, сер. 2, № 11, 21—24, 28. (In Russian; English summary).

The paper is a publication of five Polish dictionary entries compiled in the framework of the system proposed by Zholkovsky and Mel'chuk. Author's summary

UDC 51:801

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 029	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	V.I. Jun′ev	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Teorija i praktika sozdanija učebnikov inostrannogo jazyka	
Translated Title	ti1	Theory and practice of developing foreign language materials	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	57-60
	cl11	References	
Language	ls	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

At the 2nd International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, held in Varna, September 1973, the problems of Russian as a foreign language were discussed, especially touching upon problems of theory and practice in developing Russian language manuals and handbooks. In the section on manuals for Russian Philology students it was emphasized that the most effective are complexes of interconnected materials for phonetics, grammar, vocabulary and stylistics which take into account the contrastive method. The problems of handbooks and manuals for students of other faculties as well as audio-visual aids were also discussed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), handbooks, contrastive linguistics, instructional aids

Center for Applied Linguistics ▪ LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C313
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	A.L. Karlin	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	ti0	Tipičnye jazykovye trudnosti voznikajuščie pri vyraženii pobuždenija k dejstviju	
Translated Title	ti1	Typical language difficulties occurring while expressing stimulating activity	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	85-91
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

In this article the basic unit of dialogue,i.e. a pair of rejoinders, rejoinder-stimulus and rejoinder-reaction in German are discussed. Various language means of expressing rejoinder-stimulus and rejoinder--reaction are dealt with. Typical errors met while expressing stimulation are treated and a series of exercises suggested.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, dialogue speech, error analysis, rejoinder,German(second language),

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	219
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		K.A. Kazakova
Corporate Name	cn		Kišinev
Original Title	ti0		Klassifikacja rečevyx ošibok v pis'mennyx rabotax učaščixsja .
Translated Title	ti1		Classification of speech errors in the written compositions of learners
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	17-22
	ci11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The following types of linguistic errors may be distinguished: lexical,morphological,syntactic and stylistic. The lexical errors comprise the following: the word distortion, the incorrect use of words, the use of a word from the base language and distortion of set expressions. The class of morphological errors is constituted e.g. by incorrect forms of number,case,gender,person and degrees of comparison. Syntactic errors concern the use of wrong sentence patterns,violation of syntactic connexity and the wrong choice of intersentential conjunctions. A detailed characterization of every type of errors is given. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), error analysis

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 364	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	Kolosov,KmM.	
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, USSR	
Original Title	ti0	K voprosu ob artikulacjonnoj baze jazyka	
Translated Title	ti1	Concerning the problem of articulatory basis of language	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Teoreticzeskije problemy fonetiki i obuczenie
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	proiznoszenii
		Year	1971
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	56-60
	cl11	References	45
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The articulatory basis is considered as a model of all phonetic associations in a given language. The articulatory basis is assigned the leading role in the process of pronunciation, hence it is necessary to start learning phonetics from learning the basic articulatory elements, Only then phonetic errors can be predicted and avoided. Descriptors: phonetics, articulation, phonetic error, learning and teaching phonetics	

8-70

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 250	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	G.V. Kolšanskij	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	uo	Funkcii paralingvističeskix sredstv v jazykovoj kommunikacii	
Translated Title	ti1	Functions of paralinguistic means in language communication	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Voprosy jazykoznanija
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	16-25
	cl11	References	11
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

There are some stereotypes of situations which accompany this or that type of communication. Extralinguistic factors accompanying language communication make up the domain of paralinguistics. In the natural conditions pure linguistic means are eliminated and extralinguistic means are substituted. The paralinguistic means compensate the linguistic ones and thus contribute to the unequivocality of communication. Some instances of paralinguistic expressions in written and oral speech are discussed.

Descriptors: language communication, paralinguistics, language learning,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 340	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Cente.	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Korniłova,V.F.	
Corporate Name	cn	Kaługa, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Individualizacja obuczenia inostrannomu jazyku	
Translated Title	ti1	Individualization of foreign language teaching	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannyje Jazyki v Szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	6
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	74-80
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

There are certain phenomena in the process of teaching in school the knowledge of which enables us to find effective methods and ways of organizing the process of teaching. The most important of them is the inequality in mastering new information, and aqquiring habits by the students. For this reason it is advisable to divide the student group into three sections : 1. good and very good students, 2. satisfactory students, 3. unsatisfactory students. The students of the first group who do not require constant tutoring receive creative task to fulfill. The tasks for the students of the third group should be more concrete and they should eventually lead to the practical mastery of the material. The didactic process of the first group is characterized by individualism, the complexity of work and the introduction of some additional material to study. The characteristic features of the third group are repetition of the material mastered previously and ~~its~~ emphasis on practical mastering of the material.

Descriptors: foreign language learning, language skills, language teaching in classroom, habits,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	447 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name pn

SOURCE JOURNAL: In-t prikl. mat. AN SSSR. Preprint No. 71.
(Institute of applied mathmatics of the
Academy of Sciences of the USSR)
M., 1972, 33c, ill.

Corporate Name cn

Korovina, T. I.

Original Title t0

Translated Title t1

Source Journal so1 Abbreviation

Title

Pagination Grouping pg

Series

Year

Volume or Number

Issue

Part

Pages

cl11 References

(pg20) Supplement

(pg30) Supplement

Language ls Text

Condensation

Abstract / Descriptors ab

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.55

73.5.112. *Morphological analysis in the system of French-Russian machine translation.*— Коровина Т. И. Морфологический анализ в системе французско-русского машинного перевода. (Ин-т прикл. мат. АН СССР. Препринт № 71). М., 1972, 33 с., ил. (In Russian).

The algorithm of morphological analysis described in the preprint is intended for establishing the morphological features of a French word: number (sometimes gender) of noun, adjective and participle (for the latter, the tense is also identified), time and tense of personal verb; for infinitive verbs this form is explicitly stated. The algorithm starts to operate upon segmentation of the word into stem and ending. The stem of an inflected word is usually the maximum word fragment that remains graphically invariable in all of its forms. When this may lead to stems embedded in one another, special additional rules of dictionary stem formation are used. There is also a group of words having several stems each; some of these stems coincide with complete word forms. The stems are furnished with dictionary informations, including the following morphological characteristics: (1) part of speech, (2) homonymy mark, (3) irregular form mark (for stems equal to word forms) which provides for correct processing of embedded stems, (4) individual features (different for different parts of speech). For nouns there is a mark of absence of gender (nominalized adjectives) and the number of one of five groups of endings; for verbs, the number of one of seven groups of enging, category number, participle mark, gerund mark and infinitive mark (for verbs from which these forms are produced by the regular pattern); for adjectives and participles, the number of one of 2C groups of endings is given (all groups are given in tables). The algorithm is described informally. It resolves homonymy in cases when this can be done by the word endings Without reference to context. The algorithm is written in aspecial operator language, including 28 types of operator programmed on the BESM-4 computer. Morphological analysis can be executed even if a stem has not been found in the dictionary or wrongly identified. For that, a special algorithm works which determines the grammatical features by the last seven letters of the word. The supplement presents the code of informations to the French words (for the BESM-4), the dictionary of stems and of information to them for the verbs of a special group, and a table for analysis of morphological characteristics of words not translated. 3 refs.

Z. Shalyapina

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	px10	499 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1975, Series 2, 22-29				
Corporate Name	cn	Korovina, T. I.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 808.2-56:681.3

✓ 75.8.101. *Synthesis of Russian nominal word-forms by means of a computer.*— Коровина Т. И. Синтез русских именных словоформ с помощью ЭВМ. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1975, сер. 2, 22-29. (In Russian; English and German summaries).

The author describes the algorithm for the synthesis of Russian nominal word-forms on the basis of the morphology model developed by N. A. Es'kova, I. A. Mel'chuk and V. Z. Sannikov. The programming language, ASTRA, used to encode the algorithm is described in brief. Specimens of word-forms from BESM-6 computer printout are appended. 7 refs. Author's summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 230	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		R.S. Korševa	
Corporate Name	cn		Čimkent, Kazax SSR	
Original Title	ti0		Vyrabotka navykov vyrazitel´nogo čtenija v IV klasse	
Translated Title	ti1		Elaboration of elocution habits in the fourth grade	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	12–16	
	cl11	References	4	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

At the beginning the reading of particular sentences and thereafter the reading of connected texts is taught. Teaching elocution starts already in the first classes and it should serve the purpose of practical mastering the Russian. The principle of transition from 'easy' to 'difficult' should be preserved while keeping up with the taught grammatical material of the mother language.and the Russian. The decisive method is here the intonational-semantic analysis. At first affirmative sentences are taught. Then follow interrogative and exclamatory sentences. This method favors the fixing of syntax and punctuation.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), teaching elocution, teaching methods

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 258	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	M. Kosturkova	
Corporate Name	cn	Sofia	
Original Title	ti0	Nekotorye aspekty problemy dogadki pri čtenii neznakomogo teksta	
Translated Title	ti1	Some aspects of the problem of guessing in the reading of the unfamiliar texts	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Voprosy psixologii
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	100-106
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Language information has, parallel with lexical meaning, a number of nuances of concrete sense depending on situation and communicative purpose. The basis of guessing is the knowledge and language experience. Guessing consists in a series of choices of meaning of words and it is an intellectual game. The following phases may be distinguished in this process: analysis of possible variants, analysis of situation, knowledge of language structures, time spent on choice, choice itself. The linguistic essence of guessing lies in the necessity of shaping one's own thoughts with the help of foreign language structure. The process leading to guessing may be conceived of as specification, supplementation and transformation of previous knowledge. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, guessing	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 225	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	E.V. Kraav		
Corporate Name	cn	Estonia		
Original Title	ti0	Dialogi na urokax russkogo jazyka		
Translated Title	ti1	Dialogues in Russian classes		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	41-48	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Not the dialogues between the teacher and the learner nor the dialogues between the teacher and the whole group are really effective but the dialogues in the collective are most useful. The teacher has to outline a concrete situation followed by the dialogues of pupils who, at the beginning stage, may make use of questions from the manual or questions written on the blackboard. At the control stage two students called upon carry on a dialogue with each other or with the class. At the intermediate level the dialogue may be prepared in advance. In the lower grades guessing games are applicable. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian (second language), dialogue, oral communication, guessing,		

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	484 Accession Number	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1974, series 2, no. 9, 31-37	
Corporate Name	cn	Krejdlin, G.E. and Padučeva, E.V.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

/ UDC 801.561.7

74.12.123. *Meaning and syntactical properties of the Russian conjunction.*— Крейдлин Г. Е., Падучева Е. В. Значение и синтаксические свойства союза а. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1974, сер. 2, № 9, 31-37. (In Russian).

The meaning of the Russian conjunction a is splitted into two parts: meaning proper and selectional features (=transfer features) of the combined components. The selectional features are described that characterize three main meanings of the conjunction a. 14 refs.

Authors' summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing		Accession Number 391 · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 42-46
Corporate Name	cn	Kremneva, N. D.
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation
		Title
		Series
		Year
		Volume or Number
Pagination Grouping	pg	Issue · (pg20) Supplement · (pg30) Supplement
Language		
Abstract / Descriptors		

UDC 801.56

72.6.119. *Russian forms of tense and aspects from the viewpoint of the semantic structure of sentence.*— Кремнева Н. Д. Русские видо-временные формы с точки зрения смысловой структуры предложения. В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2. М., 1971, 42—46 (In Russian).

The objective of the study was to reveal the semantic purport of the grammatical forms of aspect and tense. The problem of informative content of these forms was posed in application to the requirements of an information system of the question-answering type. Informative and typical (basic for a given form) meanings were assumed to be the following meanings of personal forms of aspect and tense of the indicative mood: 1. Present imperfect (Pi): (a) the action occurs in the moment of the speech: Дует западный ветер 'Western wind is blowing'; (b) the action has taken place repeatedly prior to the moment of speech, so that it is assumed that it will take place in analogous circumstances in future: В сентябре здесь дует западный ветер. 'In september a western wind blows here'; (c) action took place prior to the moment of speech and therefore it is supposed to be possible in future: Наши выпускники легко решают подобные задачи 'Our graduates easily solve such problems'. 2. Present perfect (Pp): the action took place prior to the moment of speech but its result is actual at the present moment: Аэровокзал построен, 'The airport is built'. 3. Past imperfect (Psi): action took place prior to the moment of speech: Дул западный ветер «Western wind was blowing». 4. Past perfect (Psp): action was completed prior to the moment of speech: Подул западный ветер 'Western wind started to blow'. 5. Future imperfect (Fi): the action must take place after the moment of speech: Будет дуть западный ветер, это надо учесть 'Western wind will blow, we should be aware of that'. 6. Future perfect (Fp): the action must be completed after the speech moment — В сентябре все участники экспедиции получат отпуск. 'In September all members of the expedition will have their leaves'. The standard usages realizing meanings fixed for a given form and nonstandard usages of Pi and Psp are analysed. For instance, cf. Фирма обещает закончить выгрузку в четверг. 'The company promises to have the unloading finished on Thursday' and Мы ремонтируем двигатель 'We are repairing the engine'. In contrast to the verb *to repair*, Pi of the verbs обещать, разрешать, подтверждать 'promise, allow, confirm' in the newspaper texts have the meaning of Psp: it is promised, etc. In newspaper texts and in abstracts Psp is often employed in the sense of Pp: 20.00, закончили посадку means the same thing as 20.00, закончена посадка 'The boarding is finished'. The cases of non-informativity (redundancy) of the aspect and tense characteristics of the predicate are enumerated. The tense characteristic is redundant: (1) in the subordinate part of the conditional sentence, since it is not always referred to the tense characteristic of the predicate of the main clause; (2) in combination with a unique adverb of time — *to-morrow, in future*, etc. The aspect characteristic of the predicate is redundant: (1) in combination with the words *always* and *never*, and also *repeatedly, several times*, etc.; (2) when the predicate is expressed by verbs of the type проработать, пробегать 'to work for', 'to run for' and followed by an indication of a length of time Проработали весь день 'Worked for the whole day'; (3) when the predicate is expressed by the verb *to begin*; (4) in some cases when the predicate is preceded by a negation Завод не получил/не получал такого указания. 'The plant has not/had not received any such instruction'; (5) in a number of cases when the verbs of the type говорить, отмечать 'to speak, to note' are used in abstracts — cf. В докладе отмечалось, В докладе было отмечено 'It was noted in the report'. The explicitly non-informative use of the tense and aspect forms is quite frequent. Conclusions are made about the necessity of the following information in the semantic structure of the sentence: (1) reality/irreality of the action (present and past — future); (2) complete/incomplete action (perfect-imperfect); (3) reference of the action to the moment of speech (the 1st meaning of Pi and all the other meanings of the present and past tenses); (4) reference of the result of action to the moment of speech (present—past). 5. refs.

T. Molchanova

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1							
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 282	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date			

Personal Name	pn	Kryłova,O.A.		
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, USSR		
Original Title	ti0	Kakoje raspołozenie słov sczitat oszybocznym		
Translated Title	ti1	What constitutes improper word order in a sentence?		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	R.J.Sz.	
		Title	Russkij Jazyk v Szkole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	56-58	
	cl11	References	6	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The author thinks setting norms for word order in sentences and in long utterances can in no way be limited to "the communicative kind" of words only. All factors which influence word order in Russian must be considered. Some of these factors are: the task of communication, the way clauses of sentences are expressed morphologically, the relationship between clauses and words, and stylistic shades of speech. In teaching practice it is advisable to distinguish two types of errors: syntactic and stylistic.

Descriptors: word order, stylistics, language habit, Russian

528-a

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 224	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	L.M. Kulakova, Z.A. Urianskaja				
Corporate Name	cn	Turkmen SSR; Nebit-Daga				
Original Title	ti0	Privitie rečevyx navykov na urokax russkogo jazyka v načal′noj škole				
Translated Title	ti1	Inculcation of speech habits in Russian classes in elementary school				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional′noj škole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	37-45			
	cl11	References	2			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Pupils learning Russian in elementary school should achieve comprehension of pronounced words, phrases and sentences. The teaching should enable them to talk about themselves or the presented pictures or series of pictures. The work should begin with developing the habit for acquisition of sentences. In the process of aquisition of questions and answers the pupils mutually ask and answer questions. Every new form is fixed on the basis of frequent practice. It is recommended to go from word combinations to the production of sentences. A due attention should be paid to practice in dialogues and to connected narratives of situational character.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), oral speech, dialogue, teaching methods, habit formation,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 392	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 47-54				
Corporate Name	cn	Kuvaldina, L. N.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
Abstract / Descriptors						

✓ UDC 801.56

72.6.120. ***Anaphoric relations in Russian: with the reference to scientific, popular-science and technical texts.***— **Кувалдина** Л. Н. Анафорические связи в русском языке. (На материале научных, научно-популярных и научно-технических текстов). В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2. М., 1971, 47—54. (In Russian).

The antecedent of a substitute word can be either noun or verb group, a sentence or a group of sentences. Between the syntactical apex (the main word) and the substitute of the antecedent an anaphoric relation takes place. A prospect for the construction of the grammar of anaphoric relations is outlined; only substitutes standing in postposition to the antecedent are considered. For identifying the anaphoric relations the following means are used. 1. «Partial» conditions based on position features. For instance the main word of the antecedent for reciprocal pronouns can be only a word from the same simple sentence. 2. Grammatical features of the antecedent and the substitute. For instance, for the personal pronouns of the third person, the main word of the antecedent must always be a noun in agreement with it. 3. A condition in terms of the dependency tree: for such substitutes as the 3rd person pronoun, the substitutes of the type «identifying attribute + noun» (=*this S*) or the word *latter*, the main word of the antecedent cannot be a noun on the same branch of the dependency tree: *The length of a derivation is equal to the number of strings in it.* The conditions of absence or presence of anaphoric relations can be formulated in terms of «deep syntax». A definition is given: two elements are called co-predicate, if (1) the first element is the first place of a predicate, and the second element is any other place of the same predicate or depends on any non-first place of that predicate (that non-first place must not be a predicate) or (2) both the elements are non-first places of the same predicate. The condition is stated that for such substitutes as personal pronoun, 3rd person, *this* S, or nouns without identifying attributes, the main word cannot be a noun copredicative with the given substitute: Прометей украл огонь, чтобы передать его людям 'Prometheus stole fire to give it to people.' Прометей is not antecedent of его, since in the deep structure *Prometheus* is the first place of the predicate *give,* and *it* is the non-first place of the same predicate. If the anaphoric relation is not uniquely identified, semantic information must be used, as derived from the text or from «knowledge of the world». This information can be given by the data on the possibility/impossibility of combination of certain word in a given type of context synonymous, generic, etc. relations of words. 6 refs.

T. Molchanova

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	px0	393 Accession Number · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	**SOURCE JOURNAL:** "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 55-60
Corporate Name	cn	Kuvaldina, L. N.
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	
Pagination Grouping	pg1	(pg20) Supplement (pg30) Supplement
	cl11	
Language	la	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

UDC 801.56

72.6.121. *On sentences with the word который.*— **Кувалдина Л. Н.** О предложениях со словом *который*. В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2. М., 1971, 55—60. (In Russian).

The paper is concerned with distinguishing between two types of subordinate clauses opened by the word который 'which': isolating — Ни один инженер или химик не претендует на создание материала, который было бы невозможно отличить от человеческой кожи. 'No engineer pretends to creation of material which could not be distinguished from human skin'., and supplementing — В те годы был заложен фундамент советской науки, которая в последующем развитии привела к выдающимся успехам. 'In those years the foundations were laid of Soviet science which in the subsequent development led to outstanding successes'. The subordinate clause of the first type is an expanded attribute to a part of the main sentence, while that of the latter type contains an additional generalization, which is valid for the whole class of objects denoted by the noun group in the main clause being modified. In the case of the supplementing subordinate clauses, the word is a substitute of the noun group modified — the antecedent; an anaphoric relation links the syntactical apex of the antecedent with который. The formal features of the isolating clauses are: (1) correlative pronouns такой, тот 'such, that', attached to the noun group modified; (2) so-called strong government nouns such as проблема, факт 'problem, fact', etc. in the function of modified words having no other modifiers except for the который-clause. The formal features of the supplementing clauses are: (1) a proper name modified; (2) combination of the type 'this+noun' as the noun group modified. Sometimes it is necessary to identify the noun modified in the course of a syntactical analysis. In the case of supplementing clauses this is tantamount to finding the antecedent word. A noun is the one modified if it satisfies the following conditions: (1) agrees with который in gender and number. However, который in plural can correlate with a coordinate group whose nouns are singular — Ни одно заболевание не может сравниться с шизофренией по степени путаницы и отчаяния, которые она порождает. 'No other disease can compare with schizophreny by the degree of confusion and despair which it engenders'; (2) the noun modified cannot be the left member of the coordinate group if the right member of that group is not in agreement with который — Это обстоятельство породило общую систему взглядов на процессы связи и управления, которая включает.., 'This circumstance gave rise to a general system of views on the communication and control processes, which includes...'; (3) который cannot correlate with a coordinate group linked by conjunctions не ... а, не только ..., но и .... 'not ... but', 'not only ... but also'. Ведь погибнут не только люди, но и животные и растения, которых никто не может обвинить 'But the victims will be not only humans but also animals and plants whom nobody could accuse...' The above conditions do not warrant unique identification of the noun modified in two cases: (1) the modified noun either governs or is governed by a noun which also agrees with который — Выбор — не единственная операция логики, которую выполняют машины. Selection is not the only operation of logic which computers perform, (2) который is in plural and can correlate either with the whole coordinate group or with its right member — Известен радиус этой планеты и продолжительность суток на ней, которые близки земным. 'We know the radius of this planet and the length of the day on it which are close to those on earth'. In such cases semantic information is to be used, e. g., information on the combinabilities of words; if it is insufficient, it is necessary to take account of a broader context or of the encyclopedic knowledge of the world. 13 refs.

T. Molchanova

2

Center for Applied Linguistics* ■ LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 7 322	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	O.D. Kuz´menko	
Corporate Name	cn	Ul´janovsk	
Original Title	ti0	Sistema upražnenij učebnogo čtenija	
Translated Title	ti1	A system of exercises of pedagogical reading	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	42-53
	cl11	References	23
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Pedagogical reading is a system of complex exercises which connect the reading proper and appropriate actions being the objective of acquisition. The forms of reading are: reading aloud, reading to oneself,visual reading. At every level of teaching all forms of reading are present,but at the lower level reading aloud,at the intermediate level reading to oneself,and at the advanced level reading visually are dominant. Four component of pedagogical reading are considered in particular.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, reading,

Center for Applied Linguistics ■ LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	385 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	**SOURCE JOURNAL: "Tartu Ulikooli toimetised, Uch. zap. Tartus. un-ta"** 1971, issue 284, 415-422
Corporate Name	cn	Langleben, M. M.
Original Title	ti0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation
		Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series
		Year
		Volume or Number
		Issue
		Part
		Pages
	cl11	References
Language	la	Text
		Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

(pg20) Supplement

(pg30) Supplement

UDC 801.001

72.5.87. ***A contribution to the study of the boundaries of the natural language.*** — **Ланглебен М. М.** К проблеме границ естественного языка. «Tartu Ulikooli toimetised, Уч. зап. Тартус. ун-та», 197Г, ~~вып. 284, 415—422. (In Russian)~~.

The paper discusses the relationship of the systems of terminological designations used within the narrow specialized fields and the natural language. The problem is whether compound terms that include non-language symbols should or should not be considered units of the natural language (cf. decen-2 diin-4,6-ic acid; 1,2-diethylhexene-2). The usage of various types of linguistic means in the natural language is discussed. The contemporary civilized language shows a trend toward isolation of specialized subsets of language. Within the common language three principal subsets reflecting the three major verbal activities are: scientific, poetical and «common» language subsets. The specific features of each subset are defined, dwelling on the interrelations of these. The professional languages, which are dwelt on at greater length are divided between three types: (1) the subsystems which are certainly of a foreign nature in respect to the natural language — having no unique oral manifestations (graphs, drawings, diagrams, etc.); (2) the subsystems with potentially possible although practically difficult or inacceptable oral manifestation (symbolic texts of mathematics and physics); (3) subsystems for which the feasibility of an oral manifestation is essential (quasi linguistic; science nomeclatures — chemical and botanical). The changing functions of the elements of the professional subsystems on their entry into a connected scientific or technical text in the natural languages of various types are examined. The indispensability of the phonemic component makes the authors of a nomenclature to be guided instinctively by the natural language as they look out for some grammatical tools. The chemical and botanical-zoological nomenclatures are characterized in terms of the formation of terminological names using general language tools (agglutination, fusion, inflexion, etc., — cf. cyclopentadien-1,3). The complex terminological designations in nomenclature fields are built in special symbolisms which are not genetically related to any natural language; these subsystems presuppose an obligatory quasilinguistic written or oral form of expression, but they have no phonemics or spelling of their own, which they borrow (and partly also the morphology) from the natural language. 19 refs.

N. Pertsov

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	380 Accession Number	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-Texn. inform. Sb. Vses. In-t nauch. i texn. inform." 1971, series 2, no. 10, 30-35, 39	
Corporate Name	cn	Larin, A.G.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	723.117. *An attempt of modelling the morph: with special reference to Russian verbal inflexions.*— Ларин А. Г. Опыт моделирования морфа. (На материале русских глагольных флексий). «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1971, сер. 2, № 10, 30—35, 39. (In Russian; English summary). A set of word forms is given, each ascribed with a number of semantic units. An algorithm is presented, which splits the word forms into segments and ascribes to these segments certain semantic factors. A pair of the form «segment—semantic unit» is treated as the analogue of a morph. The algorithm has been developed with special reference to Russian conjugation. 5 refs. Author's summary	

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 217	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	N.A. Leonova				
Corporate Name	cn	Zaporož'e				
Original Title	ti0	Obučenie proiznošeniju glasnyx o - a v ukrainskoj škole.				
Translated Title	ti1	Teaching pronunciation of Russian vowels o - a in Ukrainian school.				

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	5	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	22-25	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The pupils must be taught to differentiate unstressed syllables before and after stress. At the beginning the pronunciation of the first syllable before stress should be taught by means of imitation and following the principle of increasing difficulties. Next is to be taught the pronunciation of a - o in the post-stress syllables and in polysyllabic words. Finally examples with pre-stress and post-stress syllables in one word are practiced. At the outset the isolated words are practiced followed by texts. Also the technical audio-visual aids are recommended.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), pronunciation, phonology, stress, teaching methods, instructional aids

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty2	ITEM FROM A COLLECTION
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 298 · Editor: · Date: · Keyboarder: · Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: · Bibliographer: · Date:
Personal Name	pn	A.A. Leont´ev
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow
Original Title	tt0	Nekotorye novye tendencii v sovetskoj psixolingvistike
Translated Title	tt1	Some new trends in Soviet psycholinguistics
Editor	pn1	A.A.Leont´ev, T.V.Rjabova
Title of Larger Work	so0	Psixolingvistika i obučenie inostrancev russkomu jazyku
Imprint	im0	City: Moscow
	im1	Publisher: Moscow University
	im2	Year: 1972
Collation	cl1	Pages: 131-142 · References: 6
Periodical	so1	Abbreviation: · Title:
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series: · Year: · Volume or Number: · Issue:
Language	la	Text: Russian · Condensation:

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

In the last years generative grammar has enjoyed special interest without due criticism. It was transferred into psycholinguistics. This transfer produced many critical remarks on the part of psycholinguists and psychologists because of the psychological limitations of this theory of language. In the Soviet Union the psycholinguistics did not yield to generative grammar but instead they tried to come closer to psychology(cf. the idea of phasic structure of speech action of L.S.Vygotskij). In the 40-ties and 50-ties a number of works were published from the field of internal(silent) speech. Based on these investigations an over-all hypothesis about the principles of organization of human speech mechanism was set up. The directions of further thorough studies on this hypothesis are described.

Descriptors: psycholinguistics, foreign language teaching, generative grammar, speech mechanism,

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	515 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Linguistica" No. 6 1975, 61-75.					
Corporate Name	cn	Linnamägi, Madis					
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	ci11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

UDC 410:31

75.11.93. *A tentative statistical analysis of two substyles of German fiction.*— Linnamägi, Madis. Versuch einer statistischen Analyse zweier Substile der deutschen Belletristik. In «Linguistica». No. 6. Tartu, 1975, 61-75. (In German).

Using statistical methods, the word-stock and the styles of the author's speech (AS) and of the speech of the characters (CS) in modern German prose fiction are compared. Five novels were taken for the analysis (by E. Strittmatter, W. Heiduczek, B. Apitz., M.-W. Schulz, and H. Kant). A thousand-word sample was taken from each novel. Four indicators were used to characterize the vocabulary of each author: (1) variety: different vocabulary units in the sample divided by the sample length; (2) repetition: the inverse value; (3) rarity: a variable characterizing the number of rare words (ratio of single-occurrence words to total words (in the vocabulary and in the text); and (4) homogeneity: average frequency of repeating words according to the formula: $K=N-V/V-V_1$, where N is the number of words in the text, V_1 is the number of vocabulary units in that text, and V_1 is the number of words having the frequency 1. For testing the uniformity of the statistical structures of the two substyles at the vocabulary level and at the text level, the λ-test of Kolmogorov and Smirnov was used. At the vocabulary level the calculations were made according to the expression $\lambda=d_{max}\%/100\cdot\sqrt{V_1V_2/V_1+V_2}$, where d_{max} is the maximum difference of total distributions of relative frequencies in the two substyles. At the text level, the reduced expression $\lambda=d_{max}\%/100\cdot N/2$ was used. Since all counts were based on small samples, no final conclusions could be drawn. Yet some difference between AS and CS seems obvious. For all authors, AS vocabulayr was larger than CS vocabulary. Differences between CS vocabularies of different authors were less than between their AS vocabularies. The results of the counts are given in tables. 9 refs. I. B.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	043
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	M.V. Ljaxovickij	
Corporate Name	cn	Kiev, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	O nekotoryx bazisnyx kategorijax metodiki obučenija inostrannym jazykam	
Translated Title	ti1	Some basic categories of foreign language teaching methodology	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	27-33
	cl11	References	14
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Three hierarchically connected main categories of foreign language teaching methods are discussed: teaching technique, method and system of teaching. The adequate use of these categories presupposes the proper understanding of such notions as: technique, strategy and method. The notions of technique and method cannot be identified with the notion of strategy which can assume various forms: behavioristic, inductive-conscious, cognitive and integrated.

Descriptors: Teaching methods, second language teaching,
teaching strategies

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 326	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	L.P. Mališevskaja	
Corporate Name	cn	Lipeck	
Original Title	ti0	Sxema kak odin iz vidov učebnogo pravila	
Translated Title	ti1	Diagram as one kind of teaching rule	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	6
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	34-43
	cl11	References	40
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author discusses the rules of teaching which are used exclusively in the formation of grammatical habits. Diagram as a kind of teaching rule rests upon a rational and sensual basis of thinking. It fulfills three main functions: it facilitates the process of generalization of grammatical relations, economically substitutes word structures, and transforms verbally formulated sequences into simultan plan of actions. Some characteristic features of diagram are considered more in detail.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching techniques, English(second language),

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	479 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Sakartvelos SSR Mecnierebata Akademia. Martvis sistemebis instituti šromebi, Tr. In-t sistem upr. AN GruzSSR", 1974, 11-12, No. 3, 5-18.	
Corporate Name	cn	Margvelani, L. P.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.54 74.10.98. *Synonymous transformation for the word aris (is).*— Маргвелани Л. П. Синонимичные преобразования для слова aris (есть). «Сакартвелос ССР Мецниеребата Академиа. Мартвис системебис институти шромеби, Тр. Ин-т систем упр. АН ГрузССР», 1974, 11-12, № 3, 5-18. (In Georgian; Russian summary). Synonymous substitutes for the phrases containing *aris* (is) are analysed. Two cases are distinguished: 1) *aris* as an independent predicate; and 2) *aris* as a part of compound predicate. The conditions for the synonymous substitution for the two cases are stated. The place of *aris* in the sentence and its third person short form is defined. 3 refs. Summary, modified	

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	236
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	B.I. Matveev	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	u0	Tipy upražnenij dla vyrabotki pravil′nogo udarenija v imenax prilagatel′nyx	
Translated Title	u1	Types of exercises for elaboration of correct stress in adjectives	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	58-61
	cl11	References	5
Language	ls	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Exercises aiming at teaching correct stress in Russian adjectives should be connected with speech exercises. The work should begin with adjectives possessing immovable(fixed) stress. The practice is to be carried out at the level of word combination and sentences. This approach helps to teach also grammatical agreement,formation of plural and degrees of comparison. At the next stages adjectives with mobile stress should be introduced. A number of exercises for every type of adjectives aregiven.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), language exercises, grammar, stress

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	px10	402 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauchn.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch i texn. inform." 1972, series 2, no. 2, 3-12, 35				
Corporate Name	cn	Medvedev, A.A.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 801.3

72.6.130. *A method for construction of dictionary definitions for words of concrete meaning.*— Медведев А. А. Способ построения словарных определений для слов конкретной лексики. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1972, сер. 2, № 2, 3—12, 35. (In Russian; English summary).

A method of construction of word definitions for concrete vocabulary is described, intended for explanatory and terminological dictionaries. The task of constructing a dictionary definition comprises three steps: construction of the paradigmatic class of words; selection of statements pertaining to the words of that class; and interpretation of the selected statements and construction of a dictionary definition. The resulting quasi-vocabulary

definitions are compared with the definitions of the same words actually given in explanatory and terminological dictionaries. The analysis shows that the quasi-vocabulary

devinitions provide for a more exhaustive description of word meanings. 7 refs.

Author's summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pc0	4155 Accession Number	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Materialy Nauch. seminara 'Semiotika sredstv massovoj kommunik.' Part 2", 1973, 115-130.	
Corporate Name	cn	Mel'nikov, G. P.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	sc1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 003

74.3.54. *Methods to ensure recognition of current written speech.*— Мельников Г. П. Способы обеспечения распознаваемости текущей. письменной речи. В сб. «Материалы Науч. семинара «Семиотика средств массовой коммуник». Ч. 2». М., Моск. ун-т, 1973, 115-130. (In Russian).

Written speech fails to reflect many characteristics of spoken Russian speech which facilitate recognition of the latter. As an additional means for reflecting these characteristics for indicating the hierarchy of syntagmas, the author, proposes to make use of modifications of the sizes and patterns of the types and the layout of printed lines and words. The fact is that, for technical reasons, these means are widely used only in advertisements and posters. In books they are used but rarely. A new mass medium is the «flowing» written speech with words «running» along the light board with the point raster. The perceptibility is to be ensured by specific possibilities opened up by the light writing techniques and special organization of semantic and syntactic structure of texts which are yet to be developed. 6 refs.

N. Mal'tseva

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	108
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	N.A. Mets	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	ti0	O edinice obučenija pri formirovanii navykov monologičeskogo vyskazyvanija(na materijale naučnogo stila reči)	
Translated Title	ti1	On the unit of teaching in the habit formation of monologue utterances(based on material written in the scientific register)	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	59-63
	ci11	References	15
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

There are two varieties of monologue utterances of the informative type: deliberative monblogue and narrative monologue. The unit of teaching in the habit formation of monologue speech is speech utterance which assumes the form of different types of description. Every type of speech utterance has its own structural characteristics and it uses language units of various levels. The aquisition of this presupposes exercises aimed at developing the skill to select adequate language means for a given theme or situation. These means include also various connectors in order to connect sentences.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, monologue speech, habit formation,

8-70

(over)

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 039	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	E.N. Miller	
Corporate Name	cn	Celinograd, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Nemeckaja gazeta v procese obučenija inostrannomu jazyku	
Translated Title	ti1	German newspapers in the process of foseign language instruction	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	95-100
	cl11	References	18
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Various possibilities of application of newspaper in the instruction of foreign languages are discussed and the following problems are considered: the place of newspaper in the learning process, the choice of newspaper, the choice of appropriate articles, work with newspaper, forms of practice and homework. Newspapers which fit best the instruction of German in the secondary school are recommended. The choice of newspaper should be guided by the principle of understanding and of difficulty gradation as well as their interests and adaptability to the level of learners. The application of newspaper aims at preparing the learner for reading and understanding texts. The teacher checks also on the homework with the newspaper.

Descriptors: foreign language instruction, German(second language), teaching methods, self instruction, reading materials

8-70

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	256
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		G.S. Misiri
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow
Original Title	ti0		Sluxovaja nagladnost´ na načal´nom etape obučenija
Translated Title	ti1		Aural demonstration at the elementary level of teaching
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	19-24
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The possibilities of using phonograms in relation to such problems as repetitive reproduction, artificial language situation, teaching pronunciation, development of oral speech, independent speech of students, and appraisal of recorded speech are discussed. The effectiveness of aural demonstration may be increased by the preparation of interesting and accessible material, the working out of special types of exercises, the clear formulation of goals and the systematic use of phonograms. A scheme of introducing phonomaterials for a lesson is presented. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian (foreign language, second language), audio-visual aids, teaching methods,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	377 Accession Number	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im. A. I. Gertsena" 1971, 458, part 1, 148-175	
Corporate Name	cn	Mixajlova, I. V.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 651.926:681.39/:801

✓ 72.2.93. *Automatic identification of noun phrases in Spanish text.*— Михайлова И. В. Автоматическое выделение именных групп в испанском тексте. «Уч. зап. Ленингр. гос. пед. ин-т им. А. И. Герцена», 1971, 458, ч. 1, 148—175. (In Russian).

A detailed flowchart is given of an algorithm which isolates noun phrases (NP) in Spanish sentences. The algorithm does not make use of any dictionary; it employs the following lists (presented in the paper): (1) 54 determinatives (articles, pronominal adjectives, numerals), (2) prepositions (simple and compound), (3) adverbs of utterance (of the type *de hecho, sobre todo* and the like), (4) typical endings of nouns, adjectives and verbs (from one to six characters *-metros, -uestos, -ndolas,* ...; 250 in all), (5) «prohibitors», (a few scores of conjunctions, pronouns, frequent verbal forms): an NP cannot begin with a «prohibitor»; the list has been compiled on the basis of a radio-engineering text sample of 15,000 words. The algorithm defines the left boundary of NP as a determinative or preposition (or, if these are absent, S or Λ), and the right boundary as a «prohibitor» or the left boundary of the next NP. The algorithm has been implemented on the Minsk-22 computer; the program includes 3,500 octal codes. The «correct» results in experimental analyses of fiction texts (Servantes, Valera) and radio-engineering texts are on the average from 90 to 94%. Sample fragments of texts analysed by the computer are given.

I. Mel'chuk

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 508	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Vopr. prikl. lingvistiki" Issue 5. Dnepropetrovsk, 1974, 95-102				
Corporate Name	cn	Morskova, V. A.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 410:31

75.9.119. *Structural-probabilistic analysis of interaction of verbs with active and passive valences.* — Морскова В. А. Структурно-вероятностный анализ взаимодействия глаголов активной и пассивной валентностей. В сб. «Вопр. прикл. лингвистики». Вып. 5. Днепропетровск, 1974, 95-102. (In Russian).

Analytical verbal phrases in French are considered, such as *vouloir dire*, *devoir venir*, etc. Seven verbs of an active valence were chosen for the study (as the first component of the analytical phrase): *vouloir*, *pouvoir*, *devoir*, *falloir*, *faire*, *venir de* and *aller*, and 30 most frequent passive-valent verbs which can form analytical phrases with these seven verbs. All possible analytical phrases were built out of the verbs, and original texts were studied to write out sentences that contained the resultant phrases [no list or size of the text file is given. — Abstractor's note]. For each word its syntactic links were analysed, and some passive-valent words proved similar and formed classes. The results are illustrated by two pairs of words: *venir* and *arriver*, on the one hand, and *parler* and *dire*, on the other. 2 refs. A. V.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

361

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number / Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code / Bibliographer / Date	
Personal Name	pn	M. Moze	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	u0	Par dažiem redukcijas gadījumien salikta sakārtota saikļa teikuma komponentos.	
Translated Title	ti1	On a few cases of reduction of paratactic components in some syntactic constructions.	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Valodniecības un literatūrzinatnes problēmas
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	V.la Lāča Liepājas Valsts pedagogiskais institūts. Izdevniecība "Zvaigzne"
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	1o4- 111
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Latvian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author based his investigation on the assumption that the parts of complex sentences, like simple sentences, are either predicative units or their contextual variants. In contrast however, with simple sentences they do not function as separate, independent, units in the process of commuhication. The second paratactic component is often subject to reduction, due to the fact that the first component provides some kind of context containing the elements essential for the structure of the component under reduction. Five cases of such reduced components are discussed in the article.

Descriptors: contrastive grammar, language typology, syntax

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty2	ITEM FROM A COLLECTION				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C301	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	A.I. Mučnik				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Eksperimental´nye issledovanie processov vzaimodejstvija mežjazykovoj i vnutrijazykovoj interferencii				
Translated Title	ti1	Experimental investigation of the interaction processes of inter- and intralingual interference				
Editor	pn1	A.A.Leont´ev, T.V.Rjabova				
Title of Larger Work	co0	Psixolingvistika i obučenie inostrancev russkomu jazyku				
Imprint	im0	City	Moscow			
	im1	Publisher	Moscow University			
	im2	Year	1972			
Collation	cl1	Pages 110-121	References 7			
Periodical	so1	Abbreviation	Title			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series Volume or Number	Year Issue			
Language	la	Text Russian	Condensation			
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	An experiment based on the lack of coincidence between gender characteristics of various lexemes in Russian and German was carried out. An impact of interference lies in the wrong analogy either within the language learned(intralingual interference) or between the native and foreign language(interlingual interference). In Russian the gender membership manifests itself already in the basic form of the word (nominative case). In German the gender information is conveyed only by the basic forms of the derived nouns. In the root-words the gender is expressed analytically,i.e. with the help of articles. On the basis of the experiment the author concludes that the errors in supplying foreign words with appropriate gender exponent depend on such factors as: knowledge,habits,and skills of the learners. The dominant influence upon the process of formation of foreign speech is exerted by the interlingual interference. Descriptors:foreign language teaching,contrastive analysis,Russian, German.				

8.70

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TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty2	ITEM FROM A COLLECTION
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C 302 · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	A.I. Mučnik
Corporate Name	cn	
Original Title	ti0	Tipovye javlenija rečevogo perenosa(na materiale kontakta russkogo i nemeckogo jazykov).
Translated Title	ti1	Typical phenomena of linguistic transfer(based on the material of contact between Russian and German)
Editor	en1	A.A.Leont´ev, T.V.Rjabova
Title of Larger Work	so/)	Psixolingvistika i obučenie inostrancev russkomu jazyku
Imprint	im0	City: Moscow
	im1	Publisher: Moscow University
	im2	Year: 1972
Collation	al1	Pages 82-91 · References 7
Periodical	se1	Abbreviation · Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series · Year · Volume or Number · Issue
Language	le	Text Russian · Condensation

Abstract / Descriptors ab

It is observed that certain elements of a foreign language are acquired quickly and easily while others slowly and with difficulty. This is the result of positive and negative transfer. The errors originate not only from the interlingual but also from the intralingual interference The nature of the intralingual interference is more complicated than that of the interlingual one. The errors caused by the former may be subdivided into two large groups:(1)errors based on the lack of knowledge(they occur only at the initial stage of learning foreign language and they are generated by the process of wrong analogy); (2)errors in the presence of knowledge which are a rather constant factor. They are characteristic to the speech of every individual and originate from contamination and substitution.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, contrastive linguistics, error analysis, interference

(over)

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 229	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		K.V. Mul´ceva
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow
Original Title	to0		Teorija i praktika adaptacii xudožestvennyx tekstov v učebnyx celjax
Translated Title	tt1		Theory and practice of adaptation of works of art for the purpose of teaching
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	53-59
	cl11	References	7
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		Business and feature story type of texts as well as adapted works of art are used for manuals. The problem of the most reasonable proportion among these texts is discussed. The works of art foster moral feelings in pupils and influence their ideology. In the adapted manual the new lexical items should not exceed 4%- 4.5%. There are two aspects of adaptation: literary(abridgment of the plot compositional structure of the literary work) and linguistic (reduction of linguistic difficulties). The level of adaptation is intimately connected with the methodological apparatus of the manual. In the process of adaptation the genre specifics of the literary work cannot get lost. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, theory of materials preparation, teaching methods,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	453
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		SOURCE JOURNAL: "Mat. lingvistika", Vol. 1, 1973, 50-60.
Corporate Name	cn		Muravickaja, M. P.
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.001

74.2.119. ***The multiple meaning of imperative. A psycholinguistic and comparative analysis.***— Муравицкая М. П. Полисемия императива. (Психолингвистический и сопоставительный анализ). В сб. «Мат. лингвистика», Т. I. Киев, Киев. ун-т, 1973, 50-60. (In Russian).

The meanings are explored of the verbal imperative of second person singular in Russian (with special reference to a comedy by A. S. Griboyedov). Seven meanings of imperative have been singled out. An experiment has been conducted in which 25 native speakers of Russian (philologists) were requested to define the meaning of the imperative. The subjects unmistakably discriminated between the uses of the form in a peremptory and nonperemptory meaning. Sometimes the peremptory imperative can be identified by formal indicators such as the particles да, -ка, же, but this formal approach without reference to semantics is for the most part impossible. Sentences with imperative phrases are compared with their translations into French in four different translations of the comedy: the peremptory imperative is translated by the French imperative, while the other meanings are translated by subordinate clauses or phrases of the type *il faut + inf.*; *allez + inf.* 15 refs.

N. Pertsova

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL			
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 497	Editor	Date	Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Zarubež. jazykozn. i lit." Issue 3. Alma-Ata, 1973, 91-98			
Corporate Name	cn	Murzabekova, K.			
Original Title	ti0				
Translated Title	ti1				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation			
		Title			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			
		Year			
		Volume or Number			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages			
	cl 1	References			
Language	la	Text			
		Condensation			
Abstract / Descriptors	ab				

UDC 801.54

✓ 75.7.80. *The structural and semantic patterns of the participles (with a special reference to Modern German).*— Мурзабекова К. Структурно-семантические модели причастия (на материале современного немецкого языка). В сб. «Зарубеж. языкозн. и лит.». Вып. 3. Алма-Ата, 1973, 91—98. (In Russian).

Identification of grammatical patterns is based on grammar categories existing in the language. It is done in a deductive-inductive fashion. A grammatical category is established on the basis of a contraposition of categorial forms. The German participle (P) has two contraposed forms: P1 and P2. The two forms are treated as two basic patterns. Besides, patterns of second, third and fourth degrees are distinguished. Each subsequent pattern depends hierarchically on the preceding one and is determined by it. Depending on the syntactic characteristic of a verbal lexeme (transitive, intransitive, a *sich*-verb), three second-degree patterns are distinguished for each of the two basic participle patterns. Third-degree patterns specify the participle semantics in respect of finiteness, neutrality and infiniteness features. Fourth-degree patterns specify the participle semantics in respect of the lexico-semantic grouping of verbal lexemes. Theoretically one can have as many third-degree pattern subdivisions as there are lexico-semantic classes in the language concerned *(verba audiendi, videndi, dicendi, motionis, etc.)*. 33 refs.

A. Ch.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 284	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	Nikierov,A.J.	
Corporate Name	cn	Jarosłavl, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Priczeny punktuacionnych oszybok v predłozeniach s odnorodnymi czlenami	
Translated Title	ti1	Reasons for punctuation errors in sentences with homogenous clauses	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	R.J.Sz.
		Title	Russkij jazyk v szkole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	38-45
	ci11	References	12
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Among causes for punctuation errors in sentences with homogenous clauses there are, according to the auther: 1. insufficient knowledgeof rules, 2. inability to recognize meaning and grammatical relationships between clauses, 3. mistaking the second clause for subject of the sentence, 4. overlooking homogenous clauses in the sentence. The author thinks that practicing intonation patterns and teaching good reading will enable studants to master punctuation of these sentences.

Descriptors: punctuation, sentence, grammar

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	ps0	388 Accession Number	Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer | Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 78-85	
Corporate Name	cn	Nikitina, T.N. and & Otkupščikova, M.I.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg29) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl1	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.001

72.5.94. *Negation.*— **Никитина Т. Н., Откупщикова М. И. Отрицание.** В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2. М., 1971, 78—85. (In Russian).

A classification of the negative senses in the natural language from the standpoint of a question-answering information system is proposed. The author strives to analyze negation in the plane of translation from a natural language into a semantic notation — internal text structure, which is a set of semantic trees, with nodes assigned to *n*-place predicates (*n* may be zero). Over and above predicates, three operations of «quantification» (assignment of quantifiers) are distinguished: the use of quantifier words; negation; ascription of degrees (gradualization, cf. *very interesting, quite well*). The meaning of negation is described in two aspects, (1) the pure semantic aspect — establishment of the type of inference from negative sentences; (2) structural-semantic aspect — definition of the range of action of negation. From the viewpoint of the structural-semantic aspect two types of negation are distinguished: predicate negation and negation of the quantification and gradualization. Within that division, subtypes of negation are distinguished by application of the inference procedure, i. e. from the standpoint of the pure semantic aspect. The following subtypes are distinguished in the predicate negation: a negation directly at the predicate having at least one place (the range of action of the negation embraces the predicate and all its places excepting the first one); from the negated predicate the same thing is inferred, i. e. it is the same predicate with its places; (b) negation at the places of some predicate: the range of action of negation includes the negated place and all predicates which depend on that place by the syntactical tree; the inference from the «places» (negation is a preposition) one of which is affirmative, the other negative. The action of negation of quantifier words and the so-called «degree indicators» (*very, quite, perfectly*) is examined. At the level of the semantic structure the negative particles attached to the quantifier words are either redundant (the double nagation typical of the Russian language, or indicate a transfer of negation from the quantifier word to the predicate (in case the predicate has no negative particle at the surface, textual, level). A number of cases of usage of negative particles that do no attach a negative sense to the text units are discussed. The negation means synonymous to a negative particle are exemplifed by such prepositions and phrases, as *without, except for, besides, excluding*. 8 refs.

N. Pertsov

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	513 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Vopr. prikl. lingvistiki" Issue 5. Dnepropetrovsk, 1974, 23-34				
Corporate Name	cn	Nikolaev, M. N.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 801.541

75.10.109. *Using a combinatorial approach in defining an English sociopolitical term (exemplified by revolution).*— Николаев М. Н. О применении комбинаторной методики для определения смысла английского общественно-политического термина. (На примере термина «revolution»). В сб. «Вопр. прикл. лингвистики». Вып. 5. Днепропетровск, 1974, 23-34. (In Russian).

A critical review is made of lexicographic definitions of the term *revolution* taken from 10 English dictionaries. The definitions are compared — by decomposing them into semantic distinctive features — with the definitions the term has in some special research works.

L. I.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	349 **ITEM FROM A SERIAL**
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: / Editor: / Date: / Keyboarder: / Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: / Bibliographer: / Date:
Personal Name	pn	I. Niselovičs
Corporate Name	cn	Rīga Latvijas PSR
Original Title	ti0	Prievārds par verbālajā pārvaldījumā
Translated Title	ti1	The preposition par in verbal concord.

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Zinātniskās konferences "Vārds un vārda funkcija" materjali
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Viļa Lāča Liepājas Valsts pedagoģiskais institūts
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	71 -71
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	~~Latvain~~ Lettish
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

After a short introduction on verbal concord in Latvian, par= =of, about/=about it/, as /=as a teacher/ is discussed as an element of transitive, intransitive and phrasal constructions. The most variants of the preposition are observed in V+Prep+N. Sometimes it may acquire functions of other prepositions and also it may be omitted. From the normative point of view the use of kā =like in place of par =as should be considered a mistake. In a pedagogical process it may be noted that such a use against the norm may be justified under special semantic requirements.

Descriptors: Language Learning, Interference, Lettish Latvian, verb, preposition

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C309
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		Z.L. Norglik
Corporate Name	cn		Taganrog
Original Title	ti0		Vospitanie interesa k izučeniju inostrannogo jazyka v uslovijax fakultativnyx zanjatij v večernoj škole
Translated Title	ti1		Elicitation of interest for foreign language learning in the conditions of facultative lessons in the evening school
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	66-69
	cl11	References	
Language	ls	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		In the facultative lessons in the evening school emphasis is put upon the development of learners' selfdependency in the most efficient way. They learn to make use of manuals, dictionaries and other instructional aids. The lessons are conducted in the linguaphon study, and various kinds of visual demonstration aids are broadly utilized. In working on grammatical material practical purposes are pursued. This includes the following stages: presentation of grammatical material, substitution drills, conversation following sentence patterns. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, German (second language), teaching techniques, instructional aids,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	tv1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	394 Accession Number · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 61-67
Corporate Name	cn	Novickaja, I. M.
Original Title	t0	
Translated Title	ti1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series Year Volume or Number Issue Part Pages
	cl11	References
Language	la	Text Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

(pg20) Supplement

(pg30) Supplement

UDC 801.56

72.6.122. ***On two types of structures of connected text.***— Новицкая И. М. О двух типах структур связного текста. В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2. М., 1971, 61—67. (In Russian).

Two different organizations of connected text are discussed -- chain and frame structure. The chain structure: all sentences in the text are connected serially, so that every sentence is connected either with one preceding or one preceding and one following sentence. Frame structure: any number of sentences in the text form a relatively complete whole, consisting of three parts: (1) initial (=opening) part, which requires a disclosure in the subsequent context; (2) middle (specifying) part, which is that disclosure; and (3) the closing part which sums up end generalizes (2) and closes with (1) thus forming the frame. The chain structure is obligatory in a connected text, whereas a frame structure (if it is present) always is superimposed on the chain structure. The main means of formation of chains of sentences are repetition, substitution, conjunctions, and words and phrases functioning as conjunctions. The frame structure is especially characteristic for the whole (either equal to a paragraph or not) passages in scientific and technical texts. To identify such relatively complete passages not equal to a paragraph, one has to describe the system of means of formation of a frame structure. The initial part of a frame may contain: 1. Indication to a certain set of objects, each of which is specified in the middle part. The plurality can be expressed: (a) by combination of a cardinal numeral with a noun of a general meaning and various degree of abstraction — *2 methods*; (b) combinations of nouns with words expressign plurality — Несколько подгрупп 'Several subgroups; (c) presence of coordinate parts. 2. Indication of the difference (opposition) of two or more objects: words of the type различие, разновидности, противопоставляются 'difference, varieties, are opposed', etc. 3. Reference words— Следующие средства «The following means». Special are cases when the initial sentence of a frame requires to be continued because of its incompleteness — В пределах единственного числа противопологаются: ... 'In the framework of singular we oppose' ....'. 4. Interrogative sentence — Возник вопрос, нельзя ли .... 'The question arose whether it is possible ...' 5. A sentence for the introduction of an example with discussion: *Let us consider the principles*... The middle part of the frame for the most part is built as an enumeration. The closing part of the frame includes (a) a repetition with references Эти склонения 'These declensions'; (b) generalizing words — *as is seen*; (c) generalizing nouns — Эти явления 'these phenomena'.

It is supposed that the results of this study, after the necessary processing, can be used for building a question answering system. 8 refs. T. Molchanova

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 234	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	L.A. Novikov	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	ti0	Učebnye slovari ix specifika i tipy	
Translated Title	ti1	Concise student dictionaries,their specifics and types	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacionalʹnoj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	8 - 16
	ci11	References	15
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Peculiarities of concise student dictionaries are discussed. For this kind of dictionary is characteristic a specific and purposeful selection of language material which includes structural and auto-semantic words as well as thematic and situational words. The semantization of lexical items occurs on the basis of lexical minimum and the syntagmatic connectibility is specified. The student dictionaries may be classified into: (1) paradigmatic-syntagmatic, (2) semasiologico-onomasiological and situational,(3) monolingual--bilingual. As a criterion for classification of student dictionarie we may also use the degree of description of lexicon. According to this word-building,synonymic,and phraseological dictionaries may be distinguished.

Descriptors: dictionaries,vocabulary choice,foreign language teaching foreign language learning

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	438 Accession Number	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch.-texn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauch. i. texn. inform." 1972, Series 2, no. 12, pp 43-45	
Corporate Name	cn	~~Reviewer:~~ Mel'čuk, I.A.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

/ UDC 651.926:681.39

73.5.93. *Russian-German automatic translation.*— Nündel, Stefan; Klimonov, Herda; Starke, Ingrid; Brand, Ingenborg. Automatische Sprachübersetzung russisch-deutsch. Berlin, Akad.-Verl., 1969, 164 s. (In German). *Rev. by* Мельчук И. А. «Науч.-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т науч. и техн. информ.», 1972, сер. 2, № 12, 43—45. (In Russian).

The book under review gives a detailed description of the Russian-German automatic translation system developed by the Group of Mathematical and Applied Linguistics and Automatic Translation of the GDR's Academy of Sciences (1964—1966). The process of automatic translation consists of nine stages. Some of these stages are discussed. The syntactic chapter of the book is most interesting, in reviewer's opinion. The main features of the syntactic algorithm are specified. The system is of a particular interest to specialists, as it has some substantial novelties distinguishing it from other automatic translation systems developed in the past decade. 12 refs.

V. B.

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 325	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	B.S. Ostrovskij		
Corporate Name	cn	Taganrog		
Original Title	ti0	Korrektivnyj kurs v sisteme fakultativnyx zanjatij		
Translated Title	ti1	The corrective course in the system of facultative lessons		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	6	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	43-55	
	cl11	References	34	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors | ab

In the first three months of the 8th grade a corrective course for repetition of language material of the 5th - 7th grades is carried out. The course necessitates in selection of appropriate language material in the field of vocabulary,grammar,and oral themes. The general vocabulary taken into consideration includes approximately 500 words and expressions,and an additional vocabulary comprizes approximately 50 words and expressions. New themes should be prepared which are based upon the learned ones. A system of the most suitable exercises is presented.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, facultative teaching, teaching methods, English(second language),

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	387 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 68-77				
Corporate Name	cn	Otkupščikova, M. I.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
		Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

✓ UDC 801.56

72.5.93. *The role of pronouns in reduction of the structure of connected text.*— **Откупщикова М. И.** Роль местоимений в сокращении структуры связного текста. В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2, М., 1971, 68—77. (In Russian).

Six means of reduction of text are pointed out: replacement of repeating elements of text by substitute words (mostly pronouns), ellipses, coordinate parts, parenthetic attributes (instead of sentences), certain cases of negation, restrictive phrases. A semantic classification of pronouns is given. Each class is characterized by (1) substitution -- pure substitution, or complicated substitution — with additional information (e. g. the substitution of a

✓

species name by the genus), (2) contextual substitution (e. g. personal pronous, 3 rd person), or situational substitution (e. g. personal pronouns — 1st or 2nd person), as well as by the position in the text in relation to the word being replaced and the place of the substituted word (whether in the same or a different sentence). 8 refs.

L. Iordanskaya

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	p10	395 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 103-110				
Corporate Name	cn	Otkupščikova, M. I.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	ci1	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801.55

72.6.123. *Synthesis of the unstable* o *in first-form-prepositions of Modern Russian.*— **Откупщикова** М. И. Синтез беглого *о* у первообразных предлогов современного русского языка. В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2., М, 1971, 103—110. (In Russian).

The rules of the usage of the propositions без, в, из, к, над, от, под, пред, перед, с with the unstable o and the rules of the usage of the preposition o in the versions об, обо in the written language are given. Rules of four types are stated. Only so-called basic rules (four in number) can be properly called so: they determine the choice of versions во and со depending on the two beginning consonants of the following word. The rules of the remaining three groups are simple enumerations of words calling for the traditional usage of the prepositions with o: group 2 concerns pronouns (обо мне, во весь etc.), group 3 deals with some monosyllabic words (подо льдом, ко лбу) and group 4 with the phraseological constructions (во сто крат, день ото дня). Results of a direct scan of prepositions with the unstable o in five sources, corroborated the possibility of processing prepositions using the above rules. The rules for the synthesis of the unstable o in an automatic translation system are given.

S. Kuz'mina

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 259	Editor	Date
			Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	L.S. Palamarčuk		
Corporate Name	cn	Kiev		
Original Title	ti0	Pro principi leksičnogo inventarja dla začalnomovnogo slovnika		
Translated Title	ut	On principles of selecting lexical material for general linguistic dictionary		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Movoznavstwo	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	3-11	
	cit1	References	24	
Language	la	Text	Ukrainian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

The main criterion of the choice of lexemes for general linguistic dictionary is to avoid those lexemes which contradict contemporary language norms. General linguistic dictionary should include the most generally used words taking into account the frequency of occurence to be found in frequency dictionaries. The words from the field of science and technology cannot be neglected and special attention must be paid to the professional terms which enter common national language.

Descriptors: language learning, dictionaries, vocabulary choice,
word frequency,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	118
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		M.F. Paraxina
Corporate Name	cn		Kiev
Original Title	ti0		Onomastika i metodika prepodavanija russkogo jazyka kak inostrannogo
Translated Title	ti1		Onomastics and the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	76-79
	cl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Onomastic vocabulary should be used as one of the ways of introducing and fixing language material concerning the culture and civilization. The principle of parallel introduction of common and proper nouns which reflect cultural and historical values should be followed. At first the names borrowed from other languages then toponyms motivated by the common nouns should be introduced. Also toponimical derivates should be taught. A toponimical minimum dictionary is necessary which would contain in addition to the list of toponyms also their etymologico-semantical and grammatical explanations.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), onomastics,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 239	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	N.A. Paškovskaja				
Corporate Name	cn	Kiev				
Original Title	ti0	Napravlenie i xarakter interferencii ukrainskogo jazyka v russkoj pis´mennoj reči učaščixsja-ukraincev				
Translated Title	ti1	Direction and nature of Ukrainian language interference in the Russian written speech of Ukrainians				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	1			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	46-49			
	cl11	References	2			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The system of a mother language hinders to a considerable extent the mastering of a related foreign language. In solving this problem it will be helpful to determine similarities and differences in both languages. It is necessary to draw a clear borderline between positive and negative transfer of the mother language. In learning Russian by Ukrainians the interference most frequently appears in the field of verbs. Then follow nouns, adverbs, pronouns, and adjectives.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), interference, written speech

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	351 **ITEM FROM A SERIAL**
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number / Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code / Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	I. Pauža
Corporate Name	cn	Lietuvos TSR
Original Title	ti0	Voprosy obučenija internacional'noj leksike na urokach russkogo jazyka v litovskoj škole
Translated Title	ti1	Problems of teaching international lexicon at Russian lessons in Lithuanian schools.

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Zinātniskās konferences "Vārds un vārda funkcija" materiāli
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Viļa Lāča Liepājas Valsts pedagoģiskais institūts.
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	74-75
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors	ab	It was discovered that 16 per cent of Russian vocabulary acquired by a Lithuanian pupil in primary school constitute international words. Whereas the semantic aspect of the words causes no difficulty to the learner the phonetic /and graphic/interference is considerable. Pauža's experiments aimed at defining the methods that woud eliminate the interference. It was found out that the new material was more easily acquired if the international word was familiar to the learner in Lithuanian. Descriptors: Language Learning, Interference, lexicon, Lithuanian, Russian

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 240	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	T.I. Petrova	
Corporate Name	cn	Yakutsk ASSR	
Original Title	ti0	Svjaznye teksty v učebnikax russkogo jazyka	
Translated Title	ti1	Connected texts in Russian manuals	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacionaĺnoj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	31-34
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

A great number of exercises in the manuals are usually not connected either by common theme or situation. The lack of common base situation disturbs the communicative function of language. Therefore a good solution seems to be utilization of one bigger connected text for a number of exercises. A connected text presupposes a definite choice of lexicon,it stimulates the interest for the continuation of an exercise,it does not spoil the thematic integrity of a lesson, and it may be used in several lessons. A known text simplifies to a considerable extent the organization of teaching.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language),
materials prparation, vocabulary choice,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	486 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Nauch. dokl. vysš. školy. Filolog. n." 1974, no. 4, 76				
Corporate Name	cn	Pirogova, N. K.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

ted as a linguistic problem...

✓UDC 410:31

75.1.99. *Frequency of Russian vowels as a problem of syntagmatic phonemics and accentology.*— Пирогова Н. К. Частотность русских гласных как проблема синтагматической фонологии и акцентологии. «Науч. докл. высш. школы. Филолог. н.», 1974, № 4, 76—76. (In Russian).

The findings are presented of statistical counts of vowels in three texts (two — fiction and one — newspaper). The phonetic transcription in accordance with the standard Russian literary pronunciation was used; each of the three texts contained 437 phonetic words. Data on the occurrence of each vowel in each text under stress and in unstressed position are given. The unstressed vowels had a stable prevalence over stressed vowels, the corresponding ratio for all vowels (and texts) being equal approximately to 1.8:1. Most stable for the three texts was the frequency of [a] both in stressed and unstressed position; the frequency of other vowels in the two positions varies across the texts. Nevertheless, rather stable vowel groups have been identified, dominating in all texts over other vowels in the stressed ([a][o][э]) and, resp., the unstressed position ([и][ъ]). An experiment has been conducted with fourteen native speakers, to whom a fragment of translation of a Portuguese text of 22 sentences was submitted. The passage contained 50 untranslatable Portuguese words (toponyms and anthroponyms). The subjects were requested to put the stresses in these words in a way that seemed natural to them. It was found that, for a stressed vowel, preference was given to the vowels [a][o][э]. 8 refs.

A. Vasilevich

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 037	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	K.I. Poljakova		
Corporate Name	cn	Xerson, U.S.S.R.		
Original Title	ti0	O razvitii navykov ustnoj reči		
Translated Title	ti1	The development of speech habits		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	4	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	83-87	
	cl11	References		
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

The paper presents the instruction methods of the German teacher V.M.Bovt who applied modern methods(pattern practice,cognitive approach) in developing speaking proficiecy and has achieved good results. Her students have mastered the spoken language, react quickly to questions and were in a position to make use of known lexical and grammatical material. Evidence of the results is the fact that the students of V.M.Bovt occupy the highest places in the foreign language Olympiad.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, German(second language), teaching methods, language proficiency, oral communication

Applied Linguistics - LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 283	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Poticha, Z.A.					
Corporate Name	cn	Volgograd, USSR					
Original Title	ti0	Didakitczeskie princypy izyczenia słovoobrazavania v szkole					
Translated Title	ti1	Didactic principlew of mastering word formation at school					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	R.J.Sz.				
		Title	Russkij Jazyk v Szkole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	25-32				
	cl11	References	4				
Language	la	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

The author formulates the following didactic principles in the mastering of word formation in school:

1. the scientific principle: attention must be paid to the meaning of words and the changes of meaning,
2. the accessibility principle: the age, abilities, lexical items known to the student and the speed with which he studies should be taken into consideration,
3. The principle of regułarity: word formation should be taught in such a way that the student car see the system of Russian word formation as a whole.

Descriptors: word formation, methodology of teaching foreign languages, Russian

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	487 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Maš. per. i prikl. lingvistika" Issue 17, Moscow, 1974, 159-173					
Corporate Name	cn	~~[illegible]~~ Pricker, A.I.					
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

UDC 4!0:31

75.2.160. *An attempt at a distributional and statistical description of semantics.*— Прицкер А. И. Об одной попытке дистрибутивно-статистического описания семантики. В сб. «Маш. пер. и прикл. лингвистика». Вып. 17. М., 1974, 159-173. (In Russian; English summary).

A statistical distributional method of determining semantic relationship between words and eliciting groups of interrelated words on the basis of the relationship thus established is described in the article. The semantic relationship of a pair of words is defined through a coefficient, the deviation of the real co-occurrence of the words from the expected co-occurrence being particularly important for the calculation of the coefficient. The method of eliciting both syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations is presented. The set of groups of interreiated words which has been obtained as a result of the experiment can be regarded as one of the possible variants of describing the semantic system of the poetical texts (which have been chosen as the material of the investigation). 20 refs. Author's summary

UDC 651.926:681.39]:518.5

75.2.161. *The algorithm and some results of a statistical investigation of alternating rhythm on the Minsk-22 computer.*— Баевский В. С., Осипова Л. Я. Алгоритм и некоторые результаты статистического исследования альтернирующего ритма на ЭВМ «Минск-32». В сб. «Маш. пер. и прикл. лингвистика». Вып. 17. М., 1974, 174-195. (In Russian; English summary).

The work describes a procedure for the analysis of alternating verse rhythm. The representation of rhythm is based upon a gradual numerical evaluation of degrees of intensity of syllables. The procedure includes the computation of a number of statistical characteristics. The algorithm of verse analysis was realized on the Minsk-32 computer. The results of a computer experiment on the study of trochaic tetrameter of Russian poets of the middle of the 20th century are given. 23 refs.

Authors' summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pf0	383 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Maš. per. i prikl. lin[g]vist." Issue 14, Moscow, 1971, 165-183				
Corporate Name	cn	Pricker, A. I.				
Original Title	t0					
Translated Title	t1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		[pg20] Supplement		
		Part		[pg30] Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 410:31

72.5.75. *Statistical-distributional method of identification of grammatical word classes: with special reference to English.*— Прицкер А. И. Статистико-дистрибутивный метод выделения грамматических классов слов на материале английского языка. В сб. «Маш. пер. и прикл. лингвист.» Вып. 14. М., 1971, 165—183. (In Russian; English summary).

A statistical method of obtaining grammatical distributional classes analogous to those referred to as «parts of speech» is described. The function words placed to the right and to the left of each notion word under classification are chosen as the criteria of classification. The grammatical distributional relationship of any pair of notion words is defined through the coefficient of correlation. Further analysis of grammatical classes and their «diagnostic environment» provides a means of calculating certain coefficients for these diagnostic indices. These coefficients help identify the grammatical class of any given word.

Author's summary

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 9 320	Editor / Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	Pristupa,G.N.		
Corporate Name	cn	Riazan, USSR		
Original Title	ti0	O didakticzskom materiale po orfografii i punktuacji		
Translated Title	ti1	The didactic materials concerning punctuation		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	R.J.Sz.	
		Title	Russkij Jazyk v S~~z~~kole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	3-7	
	cl11	References	2	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The success in teaching is mostly dependent on the didactic material. The didactic material for teaching Russian includes:1. definitions, conclusions and rules, 2. diagrams, tables, drawings and pictures, 3. words, word-collocations, separate sentences, connected texts. Teaching orthography and punctuation it is important to make the students prepare a table on a specific subject on the basis of which general rules can be inferred. Descriptors: didactic material, spelling, punctuation, Russian		

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 113	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	J. Ptaček	
Corporate Name	cn	Czechoslovakia	
Original Title	ti0	Rol′ i mesto perevoda pri obučenii russkomu jazyku	
Translated Title	ti1	The role and place of translation in teaching Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	98-99
	ci1	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

In the elementary school and in the high school translation is not viewed as the end but as teaching means and it is applied for aquisition and internalization of language material, development of skills and control. The types of translation are: translation from Russian, translation into Russian, two-way translation. These three kinds of translation are treated more in detail.

Descriptors: Foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), translation,

8-70

(over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 221 Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	Radko Purm	
Corporate Name	cn	Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia	
Original Title	ti0	O četyrex komponentax obščego leksičeskogo minimuma	
Translated Title	ti1	Four components of general lexical minimum	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	19-21
	cl11	References	3
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The four components of general lexical minimum are constituted by the respective lexical minima for speaking, listening comprehension, reading and writing. The lexical minimum for speaking contains a relatively small number of words chosen from neutral and every-day speech. The lexical minimum for listening comprehension includes more words also chosen from neutral and every-day speech. It is necessary to achieve automatization in recognition of words and understanding of meanings. The lexical minimum for reading comprises a broader set of words and lexical means which are characteristic for graphic texts. The minimum for writing is strongly dependent on the aim of learning. A scheme of general lexical minimum is presented.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, lexical minimum,
Russian(second language),

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 120	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	P.S. Pustovalov	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Sočinenie na svobodnuju temu	
Translated Title	ti1	Composition on free theme	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkaja reč
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	130-136
	ct1	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

There are various types of compositions: inductive and deductive, argument-assertion, argument refutation. The most frequent are compositions constructed as inductive-deductive arguments. Any composition is an exposition in written form of one's own thoughts and judgements on a given theme, i.e. a certain degree of independency is required from a pupil. It is necessary that the main thesis correspond to the theme of the composition, that all parts of it be closely connected, the proofs be convincing and the inferences clearly formulated.

Descriptors: language teaching, writing composition,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 044	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	I.A. Rapoport	
Corporate Name	cn	Nikolaev, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Opyt testirovanija texniki čtenija	
Translated Title	ti1	An experiment in testing the reading technique	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	34-42
	cl11	References	21
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

An experiment in reading English made in elementary and secondary schools in Nikolaev is described. The experiment consisted of four types of tests evaluating the reading of English words, sentences and texts. Silent and loud reading is applied at first to the particular words and thereafter to sentences. It is postulated that the reading habit is connected with mastering correct articulation and developing appropriate audio-visual-motor reactions.

Descriptors: Reading development, reading instruction, foreign language teaching, English(second language)

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 8 342	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	J.Ratkevičiutė-Misevičienė					
Corporate Name	cn	Polytechnical College,Kaunas					
Original Title	ti0	Pavaizdumo priemoniu,vaidmuo,ugdant šnekamąją /anglu/kalbą.					
Translated Title	ti1	The role of visual aids in teaching spoken language /English/					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Kalbu, dėstymas				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Lietuvos TSR aukštojo ir specialiojo vidurinio mokslo ministerija.Kauno politechnikos institutas				
		Year	Kaunas 1972				
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part	[illegible]	(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	77-79				
	cl11	References	4				
Language	la	Text	Lithuanian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The conclusions are based on the authors own experience from the years 1966-1971.In order to make the 1st year students more active,and in order to accelerate and facilitate the acquisition of the material,various visual aids were used.The author presents them in a table. They are: photographs,tables,pictures,diagrams,maps,etc.The spoken language was also taught in the second year by means of technical texts. In teaching,attempts were made to create real situations in which the cnnversations took place,e.g. while forming equations,drawing or watching slides.					

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 035	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	I.S. Raxmankulova				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, U.S.S.R.				
Original Title	ti0	Funkcii datelnogo padeža v strukture nemeckogo predłoženija				
Translated Title	ti1	The functions of the dative in German sentence				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	16-25			
	cl11	References	23			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

Research in the semantics of German verbs in the framework of structural-functional sentence models was conducted and the behavior of the dative case in various types of sentence models was analysed. The sentence model is produced by the unity of form and content. The 'strength' of the position of dative within particular sentence models is investigated.

Descriptors: semantics, syntax, German(second language), language patterns, foreign language teaching

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	427 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Vopr. filosofii" 1972, no. 11, 97-107				
Corporate Name	cn	Revzin, I. I.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 651.926:681.39]:801

73.4.76. *Communicative aspect of language in present-day linguistic science.*— Ревзин И. И. О роли коммуникативного аспекта языка в современной лингвистике. «Вопр. философии», 1972, № 11, 97—107. (In Russian).

The communicative content of an utterance is comprised of those of its components the meanings of which need reference to the communication act to be identified, in particular, the elements of this act—speaker, listener, time of speech, the sequence of phenotype signs uttered, context, etc. The author maintains that the proponents of the theory of generative transformational grammars fail to take cognizance of the communicative content, and that the tools available to that theory are inadequate for exploration of this aspect. He proposes to depart in these studies from assuming an interaction between text and meaning i. e. assuming that the form of expression is important in shaping the ultimate meaning of the utterance (the system of phonemic, grammatical and lexical categories of the language).

The idea of a substantially novel generative model is considered, that is necessary for investigation of the communicative content; such a model should explicitly represent the speaker-text system, where the text is not a mere passive output but is in active interaction with the rules of the model, modifying these when specific communicative components of the utterance occur.

N. Pertsov

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Publication Type	ty1	348 L)	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn		Riekstina, K.
Corporate Name	cn		Riga, Latvijas PSR
Original Title	ti0		Klūdas sporta informācijās
Translated Title	ti1		Errors in sport information
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Latviesu valodas kulturas jautajumi. Rakstu
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	krajums , vol 9
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	9
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	56-67
	cl11	References	6
Language	la	Text	~~Latvian~~ Lettish
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		The development of sport on a large scale in Latvia has began after the Russians assumed authority over the republicm from the very beginning the language of a group of people who were connected with sport /professional language/ has developed under the influence of the Russian language. That is why in the lexical and syntactic components of the sport language instance of interference of Russian are noticeable.Only 6 % of the competitive forms discussed in this article meet the postulate of economy in language communication. The forms created under the influence of the Rusiian language are more economic and due to it more clear than the potential Lettish forms. Descriptors: interference, Lattish, Russian, professional language

8-70

TA

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: P 300 Editor: Date: Keyboarder: Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: Bibliographer: Date:
Personal Name	pn	Ĉ.Rimkus
Corporate Name	cn	Polytechnical Institute , Kaunas.
Original Title	ti0	Kai kurie anglu,kalbos mokymosi optimizavimo klausimai.
Translated Title	ti1	Some Problems of Optimalization in the Teaching of English.

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Kalbu,dêstymas
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	38-43
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Lithuanian
		Condensation	

folk teaching

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The assumption of optimalization is teaching [illegible] the learner the technique of learning a foreign language.He should select the material in such a way that the teaching would not consist in "cramming up".The aim of teaching is not the accumulation of information,but the formation of habits.The most important is the beginning stage of learning which includes actualization of vocabulary /usage in text/, successive dosage of new material and at the same time enriching vocabulary and grammar.Translation of texts at the beginning does not give positive effects.It discourages the learner and may produce in him conviction about his inability to learn foreign languages.

Descriptors:foreign language teaching,habit formation, translation as a technique.

TA

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ITEM FROM A COLLECTION

Publication Type	ty2			
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 299	Editor / Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	T.V. Rjabova		
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow		
Original Title	tt0	O primenenii koncepcii upravlenija usvoeniem v obučeniju russkomu jazyku inostrancev		
Translated Title	tt1	On the application of the concept of acquisition control in teaching Russian to foreign speakers		
Editor	pn1	A.A.Leont´ev, T.V.Rjabova		
Title of Larger Work	so0	Psixolingwistika i obučenie inostrancev russkomu jazyku		
Imprint	im0	City	Moscow	
	im1	Publisher	Moscow University	
	im2	Year	1972	
Collation	cl1	Pages 3-11	References 6	
Periodical	so1	Abbreviation	Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series Volume or Number	Year Issue	
Language	la	Text Russian	Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

One of the ways to increase the effectiveness of teaching foreign languages is the application of Galperin´s concept of controlled acquisition. Needed is the development of the model of teaching object (by which is meant the creation of the correct model of a language to be learned or the creation of the models of these phenomena which distinguish a given language from other languages), and subsequently the implementation by stages of the instruction on the basis of this model. Many investigators try to find these models in the works of linguists. But not every formal linguistic system is suitable for application to teaching. Three stages of speech generation are distinguished: semantic, lexico-grammatical and phonic. Language rules diversifying two languages operate from stage 2 of speech generation.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, contrastive linguistics, speech generation, 586

(over)

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Publication Type	ty1	**ITEM FROM A SERIAL**

LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C 312	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	G.V. Rogova	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	ti0	Soderžanie obučenija inostrannym jazykam v škole	
Translated Title	ti1	The content of teaching foreign languages in school	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	73-78
	cl11	References	7
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Three components of the content of teaching are distinguished: language material, speech material, and habits and skills. The basic principles of material selection are discussed. The speech material comprises texts and speech patterns. The requirements for them are presented. Habits and skills concern oral speech, reading, and writing.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, material preparation,
habits, skills,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 315	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	an	G.V. Rogova, Ž.I. Manuel'jan	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow	
Original Title	t3	Metodičaskie soderžanie raboty ņad inojazyčnym tekstom različnogo xaraktera v staršix klassax srednej školy	
Translated Title	t1	Methodological content of the work on foreign texts of various character in advanced secondary classes	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	48-56
	c11	References	20
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Pedagogical reading includes: anticipation, separation of meaningful units, text abbreviation, interpretation. Every skill is developed with the help of appropriate tasks and exercises. Social and political texts serve the anticipation and separation of meaningful units. Scientific-popular texts serve the task of abbraviation or interpretation. Artistic text fulfills its role in abbreviation, interpretation, and separation of meaningful units. All the mentioned procedures form a series of elementary skills. A list of these skills is given.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, reading, English(second language), teaching methods,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 334	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	G.V. Rogova, Ž.I. Manuel´jan		
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow		
Original Title	ti0	Metodika raboty nad tekstom v staršix klassax srednej školy		
Translated Title	ti1	Methodology of working with text in higher grades of the high school		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v skole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	5	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	28-41	
	cl11	References	16	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

At present too little attention is paid to the tasks of reading text for oneself. Reading aloud should be dominant only at the lower level of learning and at the higher level it should occupy only a minimal place. Depending on the character of texts and the interest of learners the working with texts should vary accordingly. Reading as a kind of speech activity is subdivided into a number of actions and operations, which embrace anticipation,separation of basic content of the text,shortening,and interpretation.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, reading, texts, English (second language),

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 111	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	E.M. Rozenbaum, A.I. Ostapenko	
Corporate Name	cn	Zaporož'e	
Original Title	ti0	Učebnye aspekty dialoga i monologa	
Translated Title	ti1	Some aspects of dialogue and monologue in regard to teaching	
Source Journal	sc1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	58-61
	cl11	References	2
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors | ab

In every dialogue and monologue there are sentences containing the basic thought(they are so called pivotal components). The pivotal component of monologue in contrast to dialogue, is not a reaction on the preceding speech stimulus and it is not intended to elicit a subsequent reaction. In the natural communication the monologue and dialogue speech are interconnected. Based on the differenciation of speech forms a system of classification of communicative acts in regard to teaching is presented and every spe speech form is discussed in detail.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), monologue, dialogue, communicative acts,

590

8-70 (over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 336	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	G.A. Samojlova	
Corporate Name	cn	Oredežckaja skola-internat,Lužskij r-on.Leningradskaja obl.	
Original Title	ti0	Upražnenija dla obučenija audirovaniju	
Translated Title	ti1	Exercises for teaching audiation	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	91-96
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	Aural perception of speech is dependent upon speech rate,the presence or absence of visual support,and getting accustomed to the voice of the speaker. The exercises for teaching audiation can be subdivided into preparatory and speech exercises. A number of exercises of both types are given. The audiation exercises consist of three stages: preparation for listening,listening to,and verification of the comprehension of the text listened to. The utilization of audo-visual aids is recommended. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, audiation, audio-visual aids, listening comprehension,	

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 218	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	N.M. Šanskij				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow				
Original Title	ti0	Soderžanie i struktura školnogo učebnika russkcgo jazyka dla nerusskix				
Translated Title	ti1	The content and structure of Russian school manuals for non-Russians				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	6			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	5-13			
	cl11	References	4			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The system of exercises in the manual has the task of leading consistently to habit formation of active speaking in Russian. The specifics of interaction between the mother language and the target language is to be accorded due attention. The manual while being entertaining must not lose the strictness and efficiecy of exposition. On the basis of normative Russian grammar for non-Russians a linguo-didactic minimalization of grammatical material should be carried out. In the manuals for lower grades the situational-thematic principle of material organization and in the higher grades - the linguistic principle prevails. The lexical and textual material of the manual should satisfy the requirements of the synchronic system ot the contemporary Russian literary language.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), manual structure

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	
LINCS Processing	pd0	400 Accession Number · Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code · Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Tr. NII upravl. mašin. i sistem" 1971, issue 5, 197-209
Corporate Name	cn	Sapožnikov, P.N.
Original Title	t0	
Translated Title	tt1	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation
		Title
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series
		Year
		Volume or Number
		Issue · (pg20) Supplement
		Part · (pg50) Supplement
		Pages
	cl11	References
Language	la	Text
		Condensation
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	

UDC 002.001:007

72.6.60. *Optimum distribution of words in the dictionary.*— Сапожников П. Н. Оптимальное распределение слов в словаре. «Тр. НИИ управл. машин. и систем», 1971, вып. 5, 197—209 (In Russian).

The empiric regularities of word distribution essentially differ from such familiar distribution laws as the normal, binomial, approximative, Poisson, etc. The best correlation is observed with Zipf's law and Mandelbrot's distribution. The basic concepts are explained, considering the conditions of existence of the optimum distribution and a number of problems of statistics of Zipf's distribution. 6 refs. G. Zh.

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Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C303
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		L.G. Selezneva
Corporate Name	cn		Novgorod, High school Nr 3
Original Title	ti0		Razvitie navykov nepodgotovlennoj reči na urokax anglijskogo jazyka
Translated Title	ti1		Developing habits of unprepared speech in English lessons
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	63-66
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Working on a theme it is necessary to follow in exercises the principles of programming the communicative activity of learners. In order to achieve a durable acquisition of vocabulary and lexico-grammatical structure the structural patterns with new fillings-in should be practised. For this purpose appropriate texts, exercises, visual demonstration, pivot words, etc. should be used. Next situational-communicative exercises making use of the personal experience of learners should be organized. At the final stage "lesson-excursions" are recommended and writing a composition on a given theme.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, programmed teaching,
teaching techniques, composition, English (second languag

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C 305
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		L.G. Selezneva, V.I.Krylova
Corporate Name	cn		Novgorod, High School nr 3
Original Title	ti0		Nekotorye puti aktivizacii rečevoj i myslitel'noj dejatel'nosti na urokax inostrannogo jazyka
Translated Title	ti1		Ways of stimulating speech and thought activity in the foreign language classes.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	5
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	70-73
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

One of the means of stimulating the work in the classroom is bringing closer the teaching of foreign languages to real situations taking into account the environment of learners. Thus in the language exercises they should speak about concrete persons, i.e. their colleagues, acquaintances, etc. In this way 'life' can be put into the exercises. Working on the theme "sport" the school competitions should be talked about; working on the theme "meals" lessons should be displaced into the school dining room. In grades VIII-X newspaper reviews may be organised. Varying techinques and aids help students best.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, conversation, teaching techniques,

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358

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	V. ŠERNAS	
Corporate Name	cn		
Original Title	ti0	Del sociologinio užsienio kalbu, mokymo tikslu, nagrindimo respublikos vidurinėje mokykloje	
Translated Title	ti1	On the sociological conditioning of the principles of teaching foreign languages in the secondary schools of the Lithuanian Republic	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Kalbų dėstymas
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Lietuvos TSR aukštojo ir specialiojo vidurinio mokslo ministerija. Kauno politechnikos institutas
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	62-67
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Lithuanian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The author s objective was to investigate the problem to what extent various specialists are interested in learning a foreign language and what language skills do they consider basic.

The majority of the tested were primarily interested in acquiring the skill of reading/passive/ and only approximately 30 % emphasized the necessity of teaching spoken language.

The test also included several questions concerning the effectiveness of teching foreign languages .

Descriptors: language teaching, language skills

596

8-70

(over)

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 252	Editor Date Keyboarder Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer Date
Personal Name	pn	V.N. Sevcenko	
Corporate Name	cn	Groznyj	
Original Title	tt0	Vospitanie samokontrola i rabota nad ošibkami	
Translated Title	tt1	The development of selfcontrol and the work on improving errors	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	54-56
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The formation of self control in connection with working on improvement of errors embraces the ability to find the orthogram in the word and to detect quickly the error. It should be demanded from pupils to find the error and to correct it. The pupil should know only those concrete errors which are peculiar to him. After concrete dictations it is recommended to write out all words with errors,to remember the appropriate orthographic rules,and to write some additional words following a given orthographic rule. One of the effective means of reducing errors is a repeated dictation.

Descriptors: language learning, error analysis, orthography,
teaching methods

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 117	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		

Personal Name	pn	V.L. Skalkin	
Corporate Name	cn	Odessa	
Original Title	ti0	Sfery ustnojazyčnogo obščenija i obučenie reči	
Translated Title	ti1	Spheres of oral communication and teaching speech	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	43-48
	cl11	References	8
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Based on communicative situation eight spheres of oral communication may be distinguished. There are: (1) social-everyday life, (2) family life, (3) professional, (4) social-cultural, (5) public activity, (6) administrative-legal, (7) game-passion, and (8) mass-entertainment sphere. The content and the depth of conversation is important for distinguishing these spheres. The results of investigation of particular spheres may be exploited for determining the themes of oral speech courses and for the choice of language material. Teaching oral speech should not be organized on the basis of synthetic thematic complexes but on the basis of typical communicative situations.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian (second language), oral communication, speech courses, teaching materials,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 307	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	L.J. Skvorcov				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, USSR				
Original Title	ti0	Professionalnyje jazyki, žargony i kultura reči				
Translated Title	ti1	Professional Languages, Jargons and the Culture of Language				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Russkaja reč			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	1			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	48-60			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation	English			

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Variants of a language called technical languages are created as a result of naming things and notions which have no name in everyday speech. Beside purely technical terms every profession, and every relatively closed group of people, has its own substandard familiar language called a jargon. There are three typical ways of forming the vocabulary of a jargon:

1. Semantic specialization, narrowing of the meaning of words and phrases of the colloquial language.
2. Metaphoric use of words of the standard language.
3. Intentional phonetic deformation of words, often connected with using abbreviations.

The author observes that there are many archaic words in such languages and a lot of foreign borrowings.

Descriptors: Language, Special Languages, Jargon, Vocabulary

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TA

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 228	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	V.M. Simonova	
Corporate Name	cn	Čardžou, Turkmen SSR	
Original Title	ti0	Vidy tvorčeskix rabot na urokax russkogo jazyka v staršix klassax	
Translated Title	ti1	Types of creative tasks in Russian classes of the higher grades	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	38-42
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The following types of creative tasks are discussed:(1)Constructing sentences on a given theme is always connected with grammatical tasks. In constructing sentences the pupils make use of their life observations,personal impressions,literary works,pictures and post-cards;(2)Choice of synonyms,antonyms and homonyms; (3)Construction of sentences employing set expressions drawn from fables,proverbs and works of art; (4)Writing questions to answers; (5)Construction of compound binomial sentences; (6)Writing mini--short stories,etc.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), writing compositions, teaching methods,group instruction,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 112	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	V. Šjarnas	
Corporate Name	cn	Vilnius	
Original Title	ti0	Metodičeskie osnovy slovarnoj raboty i ucebnaja leksikografija	
Translated Title	ti1	Methodological principles of vocabulary work and lexicography	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	29-32
	ci11	References	11
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Five principles of lexico-grammatical work are discussed. Thematic principle provides for inclusion into minimum dictionary 15%-25% of thematic vocabulary subdividing it into three groups: society, production,nature. Semantic-associative principle accounts for syntactic and lexical connectibility. Lexico-grammatical principle stresses the aquisition of new words. Diagnostic principle requires investigation of the features and causes of errors. And the last one modus operandi is the shortest way to introduce new words into the active speech of the learner.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language),
teaching lexicon,

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	482 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Struktur. i mat. lingvistika. Vyp. 2" (Issue 2), 1974, 99-105.				
Corporate Name	cn	Slepak, B. Ja.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors

UDC 410:31

✓ 74.11.137. *On method of organizing statistical research at a syntactical level.*— Слепак Б. Я. О некоторых вопросах методики организации статистических исследований на синтаксическом уровне. В сб. «Структур. и мат. лингвистика. Вып. 2». Киев. «Вища школа», 1974, 99-105. (In Russian).

The arrangements are discussed ensuring the uniformity of sampling for statistical text studies. Generalized conclusions based on statistical counts may be made only at the level of phonemes, letters and syllables; at higher levels, say, lexical or syntactic, one is to resort to more special conclusions (e. g., relevant for this or that style only). The author holds that, although this differentiated approach to selection of material certainly increases the uniformity of text being studied, it often is as yet unsatisfactory and calling for a further fragmentation of material. In this sense it seems to be useful to introduce a «parametricity coefficient» $K_{par} = \frac{n_t}{N_t}$, where N_t the number of objects being compared in two samples (e. g., the number of words occurring in both the samples) and n_t is the number of pairs of objects to be compared for which statistically significant differences in a certain parameter have been identified. The variable K_{par} varies from 1 to 0. A study by means of this coefficient of various syntactical parameters of texts by two authors—T. Dreiser and S. Lewis (English language) showed a significant variation of statistical parameters from genre to genre (even for one and the same author) and from author to author. The non-uniformity of text of one and the same author within a certain genre has been established to be correlated with the author's «chronology» (and even non-uniformity of parts within one text). 7 refs.

A. Vasilevich

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code 346	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	J.P.Sliesariewa				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow,USSR				
Original Title	ti0	O wydielenii lieksiko-siemanticzewkich grup				
Translated Title	ti1	On separating the lexico-semantic groups				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubieżom			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	60-64			
	cl11	References	3			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

The method of separating and describing the lexico-semantic groups,as suggested by the author,is based on the analysis of negative and erroneous linguistic material,the value of which has been frequently [illegible] discussed by L.W.Szczerba.An example of such a material is for the author the speech of foreign learners,which contains errors in the usage of various word forms. A native researcher of Russian is not always able to explain the regularities with which the foreign speakers acquire and use words erroneously.The lexical analysis was done by the author on the basis ~~f~~ of the classification of errors in the usage of words.

Descriptors:lexico-semantic group,lexical system,foreigners speech,interference,didactic and methodological goals, semantics,habit,foreign language,paradigm.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	452 Accession Number Editor Date Keyboarder Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code Bibliographer Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Mat. lingvistika" Vol. 1, 1973, 104-109.	
Corporate Name	cn	Slipčenko, L. D.	
Original Title	ti0		
Translated Title	ti1		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	
	cl11	References	
Language	la	Text	
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

UDC 801.001

74.2.118. *Regularities of the phonemic word structure in English.*— Слипченко Л. Д. Закономерности фонемной структуры слова в английском языке. В сб. «Мат. лингвистчка». Т. 1. Киев, Киев. ун-т, 1973, 104-109. (In Russian).

Types of canonical forms (i. e. representations of words in a generalized phonemic form in terms of *V* — vowels, and *C* — consonants), based on 56,590 English words, are considered. Frequency data on canonical forms in words of 2--6 phonemes are given. A majority of words of a given length are described by 1 or 2 canonical forms: *CV* (*way, know*) — for two-phoneme words; *CVC* (*bag, time*) — for three-phoneme words; *CVCV* (*ready, lucky*), for four-phoneme ones; *CVCVC* (*garrot, fattish*), for 5-phoneme ones; and *CVCCVC* (*thornless, harmless*), for 6-phoneme ones. Some 90% of words, irrespective of the length, are described by a few canonical forms. A string of vowels is never longer than 3; that of consonants, than 5. 9 refs.

N. Pertsova

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 119	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		T.V. Sobanskaja-Petrova	
Corporate Name	cn		Krasnodar	
Original Title	ti0		K voprosu ob učebnom slovare	
Translated Title	ti1		The problem of school-dictionary	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	62-63	
	cl11	References	6	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors ab

There is a necessity to prepare a dictionary-reference book or explanatory minimum dictionary for various specialities. Monolingual as well as bilingual dictionaries are needed. The explanatory dictionary for foreign students should contain grammatical information, stress, and it should explain the meaning of words with the help of basic words. This kind of the dictionary allows for the increase of basic word stock characteristic for the speciality of learners and it helps to develop their speech.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), school-dictionary,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C308	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date		
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date			
Personal Name	pn	S.N. Somova						
Corporate Name	cn	Elabuga						
Original Title	ti0	Muzyka na urokax anglijskogo jazyka						
Translated Title	ti1	Music in English lessons						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation						
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series						
		Year	1974					
		Volume or Number	2					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement				
		Part		(pg30) Supplement				
		Pages	72-75					
	cl11	References	18					
Language	la	Text	Russian					
		Condensation						
Abstract / Descriptors	ab							

Learning songs in the classroom inculcate in 'pupils the interest for the subject taught, enriches the lexical stock and helps to fix the grammatical material. The utilization of music is most advisable in 5th-8th grade. Basic is singing in chorus because it actively inveigles pupils into the process of musical performance. In order to show the correct execution of songs technical aids should be applied. Cooperation between the teacher of singing and the teacher of foreign language is recommended.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, English(second language), music, teaching techniques,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 116	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	G.G. Stern				
Corporate Name	cn	Canada				
Original Title	ti0	Prepodavanie jazyka i perestrojka učebnyx program				
Translated Title	ti1	Language teaching and up-dating of curricula				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubežom			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	4			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	51–56			
	cl11	References	13			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The problem of curricula for various types of schools and the [illegible] methodology of teaching are considered. There is now the tendency toward a systemic and planned up-dating of curricula and syllabuses which should aim at developing personality proceeding from the needs of the society and formulating clearly the goals of teaching. Regular and systematic control of the effectiveness of curricula and of the progress of learners is necessary. The analysis of language curricula should take into account the goals of teaching, and organization of teaching materials.

Descriptors: methodology of foreign language teaching, curricula, syllabuses, teaching materials,

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1					
LINCS Processing	pd0	512 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Vopr. prikl. lingvistiki" Issue 5. Dnepropetrovsk, 1974, 39-47				
Corporate Name	cn	Turkin, V.N.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

UDC 001.4.001

75.10.107. *A paradigmatic analysis of social terms.*— Туркин В. Н. К парадигматическому изучению социальных терминов. В сб. «Вопр. прикл. лингвистики». Вып. 5. Днепропетровск, 1974, 39-47. (In Russian).

Three types of term are distinguished: social, natural science, sociopolitical; terms are compared with 'nomenclature' symbols in various fields of knowledge. Properties of terms are discussed, underlining, among other things, a class-oriented character of social terms. V. A.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	359 ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	V. STRAUTINA				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	k un g palatālo patskaņu priekša internacionālismu latviskajā variantā				
Translated Title	ti1	k and g in front of palatal vowels in the Latvian variants of international words.				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Valodniecības un literatūrzinatnes problēmas			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Vila Lāča Liepājas Valsts pedagogiskais institūts Izdevnicība "Zvaigzne"			
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	60-64			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Latvian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

The article contains a brief discussion on the combination of some allophones in the Latvian language conditioned on the one hand by the phonetic environment, and on the other, by changes taking place in the Latvian lexical system. Specifically, the problem of substitution of k, g / palatal plosives/ for k, g /velar plosives/ in international words is considered.

Descriptors: diachronic stydies, synchronic studies of Latvian, language teaching

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pr0	454 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Mat. lingvistika" Vol. 1, 1973, 110-117.				
Corporate Name	cn	Sukalenko, N.I.				
Original Title	t0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 801.001

74.2.143. *Lexical combinability as an object of bilingual lexicography.*— **Сукаленко Н. И.** Лексическая сочетаемость как объект двуязычной лексикографии. В сб. «Мат. лингвистика». Т. I. Киев, Киев. ун-т, 1973, 110-117. (In Russian).

Applications in bilingual dictionaries of lexical functions (LF) proposed by A. K. Zholkovskii and I. A. Mel'chuk are discussed. The author suggests certain refinements of LF and addition of new, more specific LF to the existing set. For example, the LF with the meaning «to show to advantage» for describing such expressions as *to shine with knowledge, to set off whiteness, to strike the superiority, to single out for ability*; the LF with the meaning «diverge from the ordinary course of events» for such phrases as *to loose* (way, course), *to get off* (the subject), *to diverge* (from the conversation), *to jump* (the tracks), *to turn off* (one's route), *to drift away* (from the old friends). Apart from standard LF, the entries of bilingual dictionaries must contain individual LF: *service — re-engaged, active*, etc. and information about semantic combinabilities: *fat* — only in relation to people and animal, *stout* — only about people, *buxom* — only about women. 16 refs.

N. Pertsova

Center for Applied Linguistics = LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	ps0	461 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Aktual. probl. inform. i dok.", 1973, 18, No. 4, 3-8.				
Corporate Name	cn	Suski, Andrzej				
Original Title	t0					
Translated Title	t1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	ls	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC [007:800.8](100).001.7

74.4.75. ***The method for optimization of international linguistic communication.***— Suski, Andrzej. Metoda optimalizacji międzynarodowej komunikacji językowej. «Aktual. probl. inform. i dok.», 1973, *18*, No. 4, 3-8. (In Polish; Russian, English, and French summaries).

The method is based on the principle of surmounting the language barrier by substituting the communication models using several languages with a monolingual model. An efficient approach to changeover to the latter model is described. This is done by internationalization of some existing natural language. For the optimum criterion of choice of such a language the maximum structural compactness is accepted. A formula of the structural compactness ratio of a language is derived and the values of this ratio for a number of European languages evaluated. Most compact is found to be the Czech language, which would provide for the maximum economic effect if internationalized. 3 refs.

Summary, modified

610

Center for A[illegible] Linguistics LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 363	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Szrejder, J.A.					
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, USSR					
Original Title	ti0	Pierevod kak morfizm modelej					
Translated Title	ti1	Translation as a morphism of models					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Matematiczeskaja Lingwistika				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	104-113				
	cl11	References	8				
Language	ls	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

V.B.Borszczev and M.V. Chomiakov were first to come to the conclusion that it is useful to have a general mathematical concept of translation as a kind of corespondence between two axiomatized classes of models. In this case text is considered to be the final model of the formal theory. The author discusses more conditions on the acceptable corespondences between two models. The following terms are defined in the article: construction of translation, state of translation, composition of the structure of translation.

Descriptors: mathematical linguistics, translation

611

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 343	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	D.A.Szteling	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow,USSR	
Original Title	ti0	Jazyk kak czast czełowieka	
Translated Title	ti1	Language as part of man	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk ~~z~~ za rubiezom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	74-80
	cl11	References	32
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The results of linguistic research,as the author states,are used in examining the mechanism of language and all those processes due to which linguistic communication is possible. As a result of complexities in the current linguistic scene, and when it is relatively difficult to get a good grasp of a great variety of opposing opinions in this field,the problems of methodology of research and the theory of language acquire special importance.D.A.Szteling discusses the contributions of structural linguistics in examining these problems.However,the author poitns out/that no linguistic research,ignoring ~~that~~ the fact that language is a part of man,can be adequate.And like man,who is both the subject and object, language is also objective /as a structure,or as a means of communication/,and subjective/as the reality of thoughts and the human mind/.

Descriptors:grammatical structuse,methodology,linguistic ~~thm~~ theory,linguistic method,linguistics,part of speech, grammatiaal category,modality,machine translation,structural linguistics,linguistic symbol,means of communication.

8-70 (over)

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 235	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	O.V. Tarasova	
Corporate Name	cn	Samarkand	
Original Title	ti0	Ispolzovanie sluxo-zritel'no-situativnoj nagladnosti dla razvitija russkoj reči učaščixsja	
Translated Title	ti1	The utilization of aural-visual-situational demonstration in teaching Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	46-53
	ci11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

An experiment is described which aimed at verifying the degree of effectivity of the complex system of aural-visual-situational and textual demonstration as well as determining when it is better to utilize textual and visual demonstration and when to utilize the aural-situational one. At the stage of presentation and assimilation of language material, in order to develop skills and to form habits the textual (aural) demonstration and, at the stage of reproduction, the visual-situational demonstration are suggested. Also some suggestions are made concerning the development of dialogue speech.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, aural-visual demonstration, dialogue, Russian (second language)

8-70

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 038	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		L.K. Ternovaja
Corporate Name	cn		Feodosija, U.S.S.R.
Original Title	ti0		O nekotoryx vidax predkommunikativnyx upražnenij
Translated Title	ti1		Some aspects of precommunicative instruction
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	87-90
	cl11	References	6
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

Taking part in a dialogue presupposes going through a number of drills which develop automaticity, for the communication process involves indispensable reactions(habits). This goal is pursued by precommunicative drills which activate the lexicon, repeat grammatical rules and prepare for carrying on dialogue.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, oral communication, habit formation, pattern drills

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 319	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Tiekuczew,A.W.					
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva,USSR					
Original Title	ti0	Niekotoryje voprosy teorii mietodiki priepodawania grammatiki					
Translated Title	ti1	Some problems of the theory of the methodology of teaching grammar					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	R.J.Sz.				
		Title	Russkij Jazyk v Szkole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1972				
		Volume or Number	2				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	13-21				
	ci11	References	8				
Language	la	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

The teacher of grammar operates with grammatical notions. He should be able to divide more complex grammatical notions into simpler and easier for the students. The teacher should know how scientific definitions and laws explaining certain phenomena are formed. He should also be aware that in order to introduce some particular notion a broader notion should be introduced first.

Descriptors: teaching foreign languages, grammar, grammatical terms

8-70

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	042
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	L.N. Tokareva	
Corporate Name	cn	Taškent, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	O prepodavanii anglijskogo jazyka na fakultativnyx zanjatijax	
Translated Title	ti1	The facultative teaching of English	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	100-102
	ci11	References	
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The problem of how to shape the facultative English teaching in order to awake the interest of students for this language is discussed. The choice of appropriate teaching form and methods plays a decisive role. Various forms of teaching practices are described which the author herself applied. The instructional forms should be adapted to the level of students. An important place in the facultative teaching is assigned to self instruction with the handbook and newspaper. Descriptors: foreign language instruction, second language learning, teaching methods, English(second language)	

Center for Applied Linguistics ■ LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1						
LINCS Processing	pd0	494 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Visnyk L'viv. un-tu. Ser. filolog." (Ukrainian) 1975, issue 9, 56-62					
Corporate Name	cn	Tretevič, L. M.					
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	ci11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

constructed. 12 refs.

UDC 801.5

✓ 75.6.93. *On affix-free word formation.*— Третевич Л. М. До питання про безафіксний спосіб словотвору. «Вісник Львів. ун-ту. Сер. філолог.», 1975, вип. 9, 56—62. (In Ukrainian; Russian summary).

Some aspects of the affix-free formation of nouns are considered. Theoretical problems involved in definition of the derivatological notion of «mode of derivation» are discussed with a view to adopting a definite line of approach to the affix-free derivation in the Modern Ukrainian.

Author's summary

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type ty1 ITEM FROM A SERIAL

LINCS Processing pd0 396 Accession Number | Editor | Date | Keyboarder | Date

Originating Center pd1 Center Code | Bibliographer | Date

Personal Name pn **SOURCE JOURNAL: "Maš. per. i prikl. lingvist."**
Issue 14, 1971, 71-95

Corporate Name cn Trub, V. M.

Original Title ti0

Translated Title ti1

Source Journal so1 Abbreviation

Title

Series

Year

Volume or Number

Pagination Grouping Issue

(pg20) Supplement

(pg30) Supplement

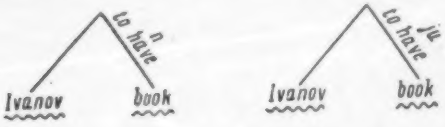
Language

Abstract / Descriptors

UDC 801.56

72.6.124. ***On one approach to semantic analysis using the semantic valence of words.***— **Труб В. М.** Об одном подходе к семантическому анализу, использующему семантическую валентность слов. В сб. «Маш. пер. и прикл. лингвист.» Вып. 14. 1971, 71—95. (In Russian).

The method for the construction of the semantic notation of a sentence is based on the semantic valences of predicate words. A predicate word and all its synonyms, conversives, and derivatives is ascribed in the dictionary with interpretations having the forms of a tree and the semantico-syntactic information about the possible fillers of its argument places. The formal apparatus for notation of word meanings is the RX-code language, its unit being an elementary syntagma — a two-place relation. The nodes of the interpretation tree (the places of the relation) are marked by variable symbols (small Roman letters) or syntagmas (capital Roman characters). The branches of the tree are marked by symbols of relation of the type: *have for use, have for subject, be subject of, have for potential result, not have, be undesirable for*, etc. The branches are furnished with indications on the mode of existence of the syntagma — nexus *n* or junction *j* — for distinguishing between the syntagmas of the type Иванов имеет книгу 'Ivanov has book' and Иванов, имеющий книгу 'Ivanov having book' (see Fig.): this corresponds to the predicate and non-predicate modes in the RX-code language. A third mark is also used: junctive nexus *jn*, which is received by a predicate branch is itself the filler of a higher predicate; *jn* is the nexus for the proper places of the predicate and junction in relation to the higher predicate. The sentence Книга, отданная Петрову Ивановым 'Book given to Petrov by Ivanov' means two things: *The book belonging to Petrov because of the action of Ivanov*, and *The fact that the book belongs to Petrov, having for its cause the action of Ivanov*, and this duality is reflected using the mark *jn*. The construction of the semantic notation for the sentence of a text begins with filling the places in the tree of the dictionary interpretation of the predicate word (from first to fourth places, like in the semantic synthesis system of Zholkovsky & Mel'chuk), if the necessary semantico-morphological requirements are fulfilled. For the places which are object variables the filling-in is easy. If a predicate is placed as a place of another predicate, one has to correlate its omitted places with the places of the including predicate. Then the semantic trees of the including and included predicates are merged together to make a single tree. The sequence of operations is determined by a number of marks ascribed to the corresponding subarea of the tree and reflecting the semantic properties of that subarea. An example of building a «negative» tree for a sentence with negation is given using a dictionary interpretation which does not contain negation. In correspondence with the two types of structure—junctive and nexus — the rules of junction or nexus re-orientation of the tree are outlined, that is of its conversion from one mode to the other. 12 refs. V. Matveenko



Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty2	ITEM FROM A COLLECTION				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C300	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	A.V. Trusova, Z.M. Cvetkova				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	tt0	Opyt analiza tipičnyx ošibok v inojazyčnoj reči učaščixsja 2-x - 3-x klassov (na materiale anglijskogo jazyka)				
Translated Title	tt1	Experience from the analysis of typical errors in foreign speech of pupils of 2nd and 3rd grade(based on English material)				
Editor	pn1	A.A.Leont'ev, T.V.Rjabova				
Title of Larger Work	so0	Psixolingvistika i obučenie inostrancev russkomu jazyku				
Imprint	im0	City	Moscow			
	im1	Publisher	Moscow University			
	im2	Year	1972			
Collation	cl1	Pages 92-109			References 11	
Periodical	so1	Abbreviation			Title	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series			Year	
		Volume or Number			Issue	
Language	la	Text Russian			Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

The experience of foreign language instruction shows that the speech of many learners abounds with morphologico-syntactic errors. Taking into account the psychological mechanisms of error appearance we may subdivide them into incorrect speech actions,erroneous programming of speech actions,erroneous operations,and errors connected with motor programming of speech. Incorrect programming occurs when the learner uses a correct structure which,however,does not satisfy fully a given speech action. Erroneous operations are caused by the insufficiently strong habits and by inveterate bad habits. The errors in programming originate from unawareness. At the beginning level of instruction the conscious habits and not the 'automatic' ones should be developed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, English(second language), error analysis, psycholinguistics,

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 335	Editor / Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	G.A. Turij		
Corporate Name	cn	Odessa		
Original Title	ti0	Puti ulučšenija organizacii prepodavanija i kačestva znanij,umenij i navykov učaščixsja staršix klassov		
Translated Title	ti1	Ways of improving teaching organization and the quality of knowledge skills,and habits of the pupils of higher grades		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	4	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	76-82	
	cl11	References	6	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors ab

In selecting methods and forms of teaching in higher grades it is necassary to take into consideration the motivation of the pupils for independent and creative activity. For this purpose the technical instructional aids should be utilized effectively in the linguaphon laboratory and in the classroom in order to teach various kinds of speech activity. It is recommended that laboratory-practical work be introduced as the main form of independent work on language. The three-cycle sequence in fulfilling tasks,i.e. audiation, speaking,reading is proposed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching methods, motivation, instructional aids, audiation, speaking,reading,

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C304	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		G.M. Uajzer	
Corporate Name	cn		Moscow	
Original Title	ti0		Obučenie proiznošeniju v sisteme nowoj serii učebnikov anglijskogo jazyka	
Translated Title	ti1		Teaching pronunciation according to the system of the new series of English manuals	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1974	
		Volume or Number	5	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	41-48	
	ci11	References	11	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

The genemal basis for teaching pronunciation is to preserve its practical character. This includes an appropriate choice of phonetic phenomena, restriction of theory and increasing practice in pronunciation. Working on pronunciation should be finished before in fulfilling speech tasks, The pupils should master the pronunciation of all new words before they appear in reading. Independent reading at home begins only in 8-th grade and only receptive mastering of transcription marks is provided for. Some exercises for consolidation of pronunciation are suggested.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, teaching pronunciation,
teaching methods, reading,

TA

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A COLLECTION

Publication Type	ty2					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C342	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	N.V. Ufimceva				
Corporate Name	cn					
Original Title	ti0	Slovosočetanie kak operativnaja edinica postroenija vyskazyvanija				
Translated Title	ti1	Word combination as operative unit in utterance construction				
Editor	pn1	A.A.Leont´ev, T.V.Rjabova				
Title of Larger Work	so0	Psixolingvistika i obučenie inostrancev russkomu jazyku				
Imprint	im0	City	Moscow			
	im1	Publisher	Moscow University			
	im2	Year	1972			
Collation	al1	Pages 170-179	References 1			
Periodical	so1	Abbreviation	Title			
Pagination Grouping	f6	Series	Year			
		Volume or Number	Issue			
Language	la	Text Russian	Condensation			

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Word combination exists in the consciousness of the native speaker as a certain structural entity and not only as the unit of elementary meaning constituting the semantic level. To test this assumption an appropriate association experiment was carried out. Among the association-answers a considerable number made up so called 'inverse associations'. Word combinations represented by the inverse associations belong to the operative units of generation of speech utterance. At their basis lies a semantic and grammatical link. The case form of the stimulus exerts influence upon the number and make-up of the inverse association. More distinct grammatical shape causes that these or those grammatical case features impose restrictions upon the semantic range of associations.

Descriptors: language learning, psycholinguistics, word combination,

8 70

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
276				
Center Code	**Bibliographer**		**Date**	

Center	pc1		
Personal Name	pn		Ngyen Dyk Uj
Corporate Name	cn		Viet-nam
Original Title	u0		K voprosu obuczenia vietnamcev gramatikie russkovo jazyka
Translated Title	u1		Teaching Russian grammar to the Vietnamese.
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubieżom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	92-94
	ci11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The author indicates the problems of teaching Russian morphology to the Vietnamese. Since there is no morphology in the traditional sense in the Vietnamese language it is necessary to stress the morphological properties of Russian. While teaching Russian grammar to the Vietnamese the teacher should associate grammatical categories with paradigms, particularly when explaining the formal character of grammatical categories.

Descriptors: morphology, lexeme, Russian, Vietnamese, second language teaching

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	504 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Vopr. prikl. lingvistiki" Issue 5. Dnepropetrovsk, 1974, 88-94					
Corporate Name	cn	Ventljand, E. A.					
Original Title	ti0						
Translated Title	ti1						
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title					
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year					
		Volume or Number					
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages					
	cl11	References					
Language	la	Text					
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

UDC 410:31

75.9.107. *Structural probabilistic analysis of inductive verbs in Modern German.*— Вентлянд Е. А. Структурно-вероятностный анализ индуктивных глаголов в современном немецком языке. В сб. «Вопр. прикл. лингвистики». Вып. 5. Днепропетровск, 1974, 88-94. (In Russian).

Analytical verbal phrases whose first component is a verb of the group *müssen, können, wollen, sollen, lassen, dürfen, mögen* and also *zu-* and infinitive phrases with *sein* and *haben* verbs in German are studied. A file of contemporary fiction texts (totalling 19 million printed characters) were scanned to write out all phrases of the types under study. The admissible relative error of occurrence frequency of phrases is discussed, showing that the sample taken for research was large enough to ensure a relative error of 12% at most, which appears reliable enough. Second components of the analytical verbal phrases were further investigated. In the text file 3724 full-sense verbs have been identified that were used as second component of the analytical phrase. Of these, 32 most frequent ones were selected (a frequency of 101 to 1775); their list is given. The verbs are to be analysed in a later study. 10 refs. A. V.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL COLLECTION	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	367
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Vitt,N.V.	
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, USSR	
Original Title	ti0	Obucenie inostrannym jazykam i emocjonale sostojania	
Translated Title	ti1	Teaching foreign languages and emotional states	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Obucenie Inostrannym Jazykam v Vysszej Skole,
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	Metodiceskij Sbornik
		Year	1969
		Volume or Number	
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	86-97
	cl11	References	4
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

Insufficient attention was devoted to the problem of the role of emotional states in the process of language acquisition. Exclusion of the emotional component from methodologists' considerations would mean that there is no difference between teaching a machine and teaching a man. The process of foreign language learning defined here as development of secondary language skills is connected with some special emotional states. These states can be divided into two groups: those which are not connected with the didactic process and those which have developed during this process. According to the author it is necessary to reinforce in the student the positive emotions such as trust in one's abilities. Descriptors: Language learning, language teaching, psychology of language teaching,

8-70

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 247	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	A.I. Vlasenkov				
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow				
Original Title	ti0	Perspektivnaja ocenka i ee stimulirujuščee značenie				
Translated Title	ti1	Forcast marks,their stimulating effect				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Sovetskaja pedagogika			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	3			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	22-29			
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

Giving marks is an important instractional and stimulating factor. These factors are two interconnected elements of control. One of the features of stimulating marking is its periodicity. Irregular control lowers the interest for work. In examining knowledge,skills and habits the collective forms of control are lest productive. It is better to use various technical aids in order to correct pupils' activities and to preserve the individual character of work. Simultaneous control of individual independent activities of all learners is recommended. Aiming at the educational aspect of control it may be of forcast character,i.e. giving up temporally objective criteria.

Descriptors: language teaching, marks, teaching methods, forms of control.

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1		ITEM FROM A SERIAL
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number	C 306
		Editor	
		Date	
		Keyboarder	
		Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	
		Bibliographer	
		Date	
Personal Name	pn		E.I. Volkova
Corporate Name	cn		Voronež
Original Title	ti0		K voprosu ob organizacii orientirovki učaščixsja pri obučeniju inostrannomu jazyku
Translated Title	ti1		The problem of organizing the learners' orientation in foreign language teaching
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	2
		Issue	
		(pg20) Supplement	
		Part	
		(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	53-60
	cl11	References	25
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

In the formation of skills and habits the leading role falls on orientation operations. Without necessary instructions the learner will construct his orientation based not on essential principles but on random ones. The orientation base is an operative scheme sui generis which reflects all indispensable conditions for the correct fulfillment of actions. It should comprise a logical structure of a given phenomenon and an operation scheme for evaluation of inherent features of this phenomenon and conditions of its functioning. The scheme should help the learners to swittch their linguistic consciousness from the sphere of native language to the foreign language.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, orientation, psycholinguistic

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 030	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	E.I. Volkova	
Corporate Name	cn	Voronež, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	Problemy obobščenij pri razvitii reči na inostrannom jazyke	
Translated Title	ti1	Problems of generalization in the development of speech in foreign languages	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	61-65
	cl11	References	10
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

One of the characteristic features of acts and concepts developed in the process of learning is the measure of their generalization which comprises a number of phenomena belonging to the objective, logical and psychological levels. In connection with this, three types of learning materials are distinguished: objective, logical and psychological. The first type displays the logical structure of a phenomenon in its practical application. The logical type reflects possible combination of relevant, non-relevant and redundant features of a phenomenon under examination. The psychological type endeavors to determine the forms of language phenomenon comprising its relevant features conceived of as landmarks(pivot). In the organization of teaching it id recommended that one follow the principle of contrast rather than the direction from easer to harder.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, learning materials, contrastive linguistics, learning theory

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number: 040 Editor: Date:	Keyboarder: Date:
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code: Bibliographer:	Date:
Personal Name	pn	M.I. Xacernova	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	
Original Title	ti0	O fakultativnom kurse "Uglublennoe obučenie čteniju i ustnoj reči" (na materiale nemeckogo jazyka)	
Translated Title	ti1	The facultative course "Deepend instruction of reading and oral speech"(based on German language material)	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	91-94
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors ab

A report on the facultative course of German in secondary schools is given. A suggestion is made that the teacher in the first place should connect the goals of the facultative courses with the interests of the students. Shaping the range of learning language material it is stressed more than the introduction of new material the concentration on practicing the known material in new contexts and situations. The role of self instruction is emphasized which offers better possibilities for taking into consideration the individual interests of students.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, German(second language), self instruction, foreign language learning, teaching methods

8-70

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 222	Editor · Date · Keyboarder · Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer · Date
Personal Name	pn	M.A. Xegaj	
Corporate Name	cn	Taškent	
Original Title	ti0	Neproizvodnye i proizvodnye slova v leksičeskom minimume russkogo jazyka	
Translated Title	ti1	Primary and derived words in the lexical minimum for Russian	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1973
		Volume or Number	3
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	21-24
	dl11	References	9
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The structure of words is considered here as a criterion of word choice for lexiçal minimum. Usually a forth of lexical minimum constitute primary(underived) words. They are valuable as independent communicative units. They are learned earlier than the derived words and help to develop the habit of word creation. The most important group of derived is composed of the words which are able to form typical derivational series. The introduction of derived words follows that of primary words in order to support the relation between them in the memory of learners.

Descriptors: teaching foreign languages, Russian(second language), lexical minimum, teaching methods,

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 232	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	A.G. Xmara					
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow					
Original Title	ti0	Organizacija grammatičeskogo materiala v praktičeskom kurse russkogo jazyka					
Translated Title	ti1	Organization of grammatical material in the practical course of Russian					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional'noj škole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1974				
		Volume or Number	4				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	62-65				
	cl11	References	8				
Language	la	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					

Abstract / Descriptors ab

The linear principle of organization of grammatical material proves itself correct in Russian schools and the syntactic principle - in teaching Russian to non-Russians. The nature of the latter principle depends on the level of teaching, its aims and objectives. At the elementary level syntactic phenomena proper are learned. At the advanced levels the functioning of parts of speech and their morphological categories in the frame of the sentence are learned. At the level of universities in context of the sentence the phenomena of the rest of language subsystems (phonology, morphology, word formation) are learned. In this approach grammar plays the role of a guiding base in teaching Russian.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian (second language), teaching methods, cognitive approach

8-70

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

TA

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL					
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 220	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	Z.M. Zagirov					
Corporate Name	cn	Dagestan ASSR					
Original Title	u0	Mesto i rol´ grammatičeskoj teorii v razvitii russkoj reči					
Translated Title	u1	The place and the role of grammatical theory in the development of speaking in Russian					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	4				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	15-19				
	cl11	References	5				
Language	la	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	sb	The teaching of basic grammatical categories and grammatical generalizations to pupils serves the purpose of development of oral speech. Only cognitively elaborated habits remain for a long time in memory. The whole body of grammatical material should be appropriately selected and classified for each grade. Systematically introduced elementary grammatical notions help to show that the word is not only an object but also an element of communication. The manuals should provide for various practical exercises which favor the formation of grammatical generalizations. Descriptors; foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), teaching methods, cognitive approach, grammar					

8-70

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Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL

LINCS Processing	Accession Number 231	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn		K.Z. Zakir´janov
Corporate Name	cn		Baškir State University
Original Title	ti0		Rabota nad usvoeniem porjadka slov v russkom predloženii
Translated Title	ti1		Developing acquisition of word order in Russian sentence
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk v nacional´noj škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	20-25
	cl11	References	5
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The difficulties in learning the correct word order in Russian originate from the interference of the base language, the semi-functionality of word order in Russian and from the lack of elaboration of the appropriate method of teaching. To the common errors in this field belong: (1)distortion in the sequence of the components of word combination, (2)distortion of the actual division of the sentence, (3)distortion of the speech style. The students should at first acquire the norms of the direct word order while learning the semantic division of the sentence. An important indication ist the sentence intonation and especially the logical stress. The problem of establishing priorities in learning the basic functions of word order is discussed.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, Russian(second language), interference, word order, language errors

Center for Applied Linguistics • LINCS Data Form

Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	386 Accession Number	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	SOURCE JOURNAL: "Inform. vopr. semiotiki, lingvist. i avtomat. perevoda" Issue 2, Moscow, 1971, 35-41				
Corporate Name	cn	Zambržickij, V. L.				
Original Title	ti0					
Translated Title	ti1					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year				
		Volume or Number				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages				
	cl11	References				
Language	la	Text				
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab					

UDC 801.56

72.5.92. *Semantic classification of colons in Russian text.*— Замбржицкий В. Л. Опыт семантической классификации случаев употребления двоеточия в русском языке. В сб. «Информ. вопр. семиотики, лингвист. и автомат. перевода». Вып. 2, М., 1971, 35—41. (In Russian).

A classification of semantic relations between the parts of sentence divided by a colon is proposed. To define the semantic function of the colon the author applies rules of substitution and synonymous transformation of the sentences. An attempt is made at formulating some rules for classification of sentences with colon (for the first group and the first subgroup of the second group). Six main groups divided into further subgroups are distinguished: (1) complex sentences of the type Ведь ученики знают: учителя сами понимают невозможность выполнения всех заданий 'But the pupils know that the teachers themselves understand the impossibility of doing all the home assignments', the right part of which is transformed into a *that*-clause, the left part containing the verb («core» word) meaning speech, thought, emotion, perception, etc. (*remember, pity, guess, convince*); (2) complex sentences of the type Существует едкий афоризм: одна из особенностей истории та, что она ничему не учит 'There is a pungent aphorism: one peculiar feature of history is that it never teaches any lessons', with an explanatory relation between the parts, in which the colon can be substituted by the word *notably*; the left part contains a noun such as *question, idea, detail, example*; (3) sentences with attributive relation of the parts; (4) sentences with causal relationship; (5) sentences with the meaning of consequence or inference; (6) sentences of the type «Management: man or system», in which the semantic function of the colon is not defined. 4 refs.

L. Gonchar

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 318	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Zelmanova, L.M.				
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, USSR				
Original Title	ti0	Tablicy kak sriedstwo nagladnosti				
Translated Title	ti1	Tables as demonstrative means				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	R.J.Sz.			
		Title	Russkij Jazyk v Szkole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1972			
		Volume or Number	2			
		Issue			(pg20) Supplement	
		Part			(pg30) Supplement	
		Pages	42-45			
	cl11	References	3			
Language	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	In the process of forming grammatical sentences every example chosen by the student should be compared with the content of a given demonstrative table in order to check their correspondence and settle the orthography and punctuation of the formed sentences. The formation of habits in orthography and punctuation is a long process. Therefore demonstrative tables should be in constant use. while doing the written exercises. It is important to add illustrative materials to the tables in order to teach a specific vocabulary and to consolidate correct habits. Descriptors: audiovisual aids, written language				

636

8-70

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number C311	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	A.Zerner, I.Buxxol´c	
Corporate Name	cn	German Democratic Republic	
Original Title	ti0	Ob ispol´zovanii televidenija v obščeobrazovatel´nyx srednix školax GDR pri obučenii inostrannym jazykam	
Translated Title	ti1	Utilization of TV in high schools providing general education in the GDR in teaching foreign languages	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1974
		Volume or Number	1
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	85-90
	cl11	References	4
Language	ls	Text	Russian
		Condensation	
Abstract / Descriptors	ab		

The television course "English for you" for 7th and 8th grade is discussed. The basic task of this course is to develop oral speech. In the telecast English artists take part. The TV courses together with manuals and other instructional aids constitute a teaching complex. The telecasts aim at developing habits of listening comprehension and speaking. The telecast lasts 25 minutes and it is included in one of the three weekly lessons. It introduces new language material in the most typical situations taken from everyday life.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, instructional aids, television, oral speech,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A ~~SERIAL~~ COLLECTION				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 365	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn	Zilberman,L.J.				
Corporate Name	cn	Moskva, USSR				
Original Title	ti0	Interferencja jazykov i metodika prepodavania innostrannovo jazyka na osnove rodnovo				
Translated Title	ti1	Interference and methods of teaching foreign languages on the basis of native languages				

Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Prepodavanie Inostrannych Jazykov i jego	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	lingvisticzeskije osnovy	
		Year	1972	
		Volume or Number		
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	20-33	
	cl11	References	24	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

In order to work out the methodology of teaching foreign languages on the basis of particular native languages, the cooperation with other disciplines, especially with linguistics is necessary. Of basic importance is the task of discovering linguistic universals. These universals can be either general or regional. It is important also to examine the phenomena of interference in the case of related and unrelated languages. The role of interference should be established separately for different aspects of a language activities: reading, listening, speaking, writing and translation.

Descriptors: language interference, bilingualism, methodology of foreign language teaching, native language language skills

8-70

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 036	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	

Personal Name	pn	I.A. Zimnjaja		
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow, U.S.S.R.		
Original Title	ti0	Psixologičeskaja xarakteristika slušanija i govorenija kak vidov rečevoj dejatelnosti		
Translated Title	ti1	Psychological characteristics of hearing and speaking as aspects of speech		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	4	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	66-72	
	cl11	References	30	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		

Abstract / Descriptors ab

In addition ~~to~~ such forms of human activity as work and learning there is also distinguished the communicative activity which is a specific form of human activity and was developing in connection with interhuman relations. Human speech is above all realized in the process of speaking and hearing. Both processes are determined by the whole structure of psychological content of an utterance, The notion 'speech(activity)' and the notion 'discourse' being mutually dependent are not identical.

Descriptors: psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, speech, hearing, communication

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ITEM FROM A SERIAL

Publication Type	ty1						
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 249	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date	
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date		
Personal Name	pn	V.M. Živov, B.A.Uspenskij					
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow					
Original Title	ti0	Centr i periferija v jazyke v svete jazykovyx universalij					
Translated Title	ti1	The center and periphery of language in the light of language universals					
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation					
		Title	Voprosy jazykoznanija				
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series					
		Year	1973				
		Volume or Number	5				
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement			
		Part		(pg30) Supplement			
		Pages	24-35				
	ci11	References	53				
Language	la	Text	Russian				
		Condensation					
Abstract / Descriptors	ab						

There exists periphery in speech and in language. Periphery may be subdivided into non-systemic(borrowings,interjections,ideophones,words from child language) and systemie(elements fullfilling special functions in the process of communication). The language periphery im its removal from the center makes up a certain system. Peripheryness is closely connected with anomaly. The elements of the periphery may however enter the center of language and vice versa. There are special means of organizing the peripheral elements. Besides the formal connections among various classes of language periphery there exist also formal connections between periphery off language and periphery of speech. The center tends to economy and the periphery to complication. The recognition of these facts may have bearing on language teaching.

Descriptors: language structure, language teaching,

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL		
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 041	Editor / Date	Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer	Date
Personal Name	pn	R.L. Zlatogorskaja		
Corporate Name	cn	Leningrad, U.S.S.R.		
Original Title	ti0	Ob odnom iz sposobov organizacii proveročnyx i kontrolnyx rabot pri obučenii inostrannomu jazyku		
Translated Title	ti1	One method of test organization in foreign language teaching		
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation		
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole	
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series		
		Year	1973	
		Volume or Number	3	
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement
		Part		(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	87-90	
	cl11	References	2	
Language	la	Text	Russian	
		Condensation		
Abstract / Descriptors	ab			

The systematic writing of test compositions is very important. A system of test compositions is presented which is a result of a year long search for effective forms of testing. Test compositions are written at the end of each instructional segment. They take about 15-25 minutes. During the schoolyear about 12-15 test compositions are written. In addition to this short test compositions are written in every lesson in order to prepare the students for final test composition, verify the home work and stimulate the students' own activity. Various types of test composition for German are presented.

Descriptors: foreign language teaching, testing, writing composition, German(second language)

TA

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL	
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number 347	Editor / Date / Keyboarder / Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer / Date
Personal Name	pn	J.Zykina,M.M.Nachabina,L.W.Szypica	
Corporate Name	cn	Moscow,USSR	
Original Title	ti0	Kontrolnyje raboty po prowierkie rieczewych nawykow i umienij	
Translated Title	ti1	Diagnostic tests in speech and writing habits and skills	
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation	
		Title	Russkij jazyk za rubieżom
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series	
		Year	1972
		Volume or Number	4
		Issue	(pg20) Supplement
		Part	(pg30) Supplement
		Pages	37-44
	cl11	References	1
Language	la	Text	Russian
		Condensation	

Abstract / Descriptors — ab

The problem of testing speech and writing habits and skills is one of the most important problems of methods of language teaching.Presently,many experts on methods of language teaching believe that a properly organized system of testing increases the effectiveness in foreign language teaching. The authors,while working out the system of diagnostic tests, have taken into consideration the following final goals in the mastery of a foreign language:

1.ability to express utterances in the written and oral form on any subject,
2. ability to construct a dialogue,
3. aural comprehension of a text of an intermediate difficulty,
4. ability to comprehend a printed text on general literary and journalistic topics,as well as in the area of the students specialization.

Finally,the authors give an example of a diagnostic test.

Descriptors:habit,problems in methods,didactic proess, foreign language,test,automatization of habit, lexico-grammatical material,monologue,dialogue,language skill.

TA

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Publication Type	ty1	ITEM FROM A SERIAL				
LINCS Processing	pd0	Accession Number P 332	Editor	Date	Keyboarder	Date
Originating Center	pd1	Center Code	Bibliographer		Date	
Personal Name	pn					
Corporate Name	cn	Ministry of Education of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic				
Original Title	ti0	Primernaja programma dla samostojatel′noj raboty učitelej inostrannyx jazykov po povyšeniju professional′noj podgotovki				
Translated Title	ti1	An examplary curriculum for independent work for foreign language teachers in order to increase professional competency				
Source Journal	so1	Abbreviation				
		Title	Inostrannye jazyki v škole			
Pagination Grouping	pg	Series				
		Year	1973			
		Volume or Number	6			
		Issue		(pg20) Supplement		
		Part		(pg30) Supplement		
		Pages	23-33			
	cl11	References				
La	la	Text	Russian			
		Condensation				
Abstract / Descriptors	ab	The suggested curriculum for the self-education of foreign language teachers includes: a psychologico-linguistic basis of foreign language methodology, methodology of foreign language teaching, knowledge of culture and civilization of the country in question. In the appendix examplary themes for lectures and essays are given which should be performed by the teacher as parts of the self-educational course. The curriculum is meant for three years of independent work of the teacher. It is also utilized in extra-mural courses for teachers. Descriptors: foreign language teaching, curriculum, self-education,				